GENERAL REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

LOWER PROVINCES

OF THE

BENGAL PRESIDENCY,

FOR

1867-68,

WITH APPENDICES.

CALCUTTA:

PRINTED AT THE ALIPORE JAIL PRESS

1868.

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No. 271.

FROM

P. DICKENS, ESQ.

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

To

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Fort William, the 23rd January 1869.

EDUCATION.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters Nos. 4722 and 4941, dated respectively the 2nd and 28th December 1868, together with copies of the Report on Public Instruction for 1867-68, and in reply to inform you that the Lieutenant Governor authorizes the publication of the Report.

* * * *

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

P. DICKENS,

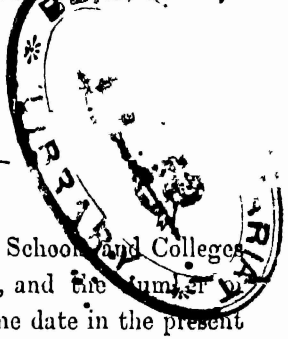
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL,

1867-68.



On the 31st March 1867 the number of Schools and Colleges receiving aid from the State was 2,908, and the number of pupils in them was 121,480; at the same date in the present year the number of institutions had risen to 3,411 and the pupils attending them to 115,112. There has therefore been an increase during the year of 503 Schools and 23,662 pupils. The Schools have thus increased at the rate of 17 per cent, and the pupils at the rate of 19 per cent. This must be considered a very satisfactory rate of progress. During 1866-67 the growth of our schools was retarded by the prevalence of famine and distress in extensive districts, and the increase of pupils as shewn by the returns was only 7,618 over the number in attendance at the end of the year preceding. The return of prosperity has given a fresh impulse to education, and the increase of pupils during the year under review is more than three times the corresponding increase exhibited in the last Annual Report of the Department.

The returns of the year are summarized in the following table:

Return of Colleges and Schools receiving Allowances from the State.

31st March 1868.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils.
Government Institutions.		
Colleges (General)	*10	820
Colleges (Professional, including Law Departments)	8	747
Medical College (Vernacular Departments) ...	2	309
Madrasahs	2	120
School of Art	1	34
Normal Schools—		
For Masters	26	1,347
For Mistresses	1	22
Schools for Boys—		
English—		
Higher Class	†48	9,537
Middle Class	13	881
Vernacular—		
Middle Class	117	7,628
Lower Class	89	3,289
Schools for Girls (Native)	1	25
	318	24,759
Private Institutions under Inspection.		
Receiving Allowances under the Grant-in-aid Rules.		
Colleges (General)	6	435
Normal Schools—		
For Masters	7	337
For Mistresses	1	10
Schools for Boys—		
English—		
Higher Class	88	10,753
Middle Class	376	19,686
Vernacular—		
Middle Class	492	23,913
Lower Class	238	8,265
School of Useful Arts	1	128
Schools for Girls—		
European and other Foreign races ...	10	697
Native	210	4,505
	1,429	68,729

* Inclusive of the First Arts classes in the Gowhatti and Cuttack Schools.

† Inclusive of the School Departments at Gowhatti and Cuttack.

31ST MARCH 1868.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils.
Receiving Allowances under other Rules.		
Schools for Boys—		
English—		
Higher Class—		
Middle Class ..	3	343
Vernacular—		
Middle Class	142	6,033
Lower Class	1,486	*14,722
Schools for Girls—		
European and other Foreign races	3	222
Native	30	334
	1,684	21,654
	3,417	145,142

* Of this number 2,129 are girls under instruction in the day Pathshalas under Babus Bhudeb and Kasi Kanth Mukhopadhyay

Under the head of "Government Institutions" there is an increase of 12 Schools and 1,565 pupils. Grant-in-aid Institutions have increased by 125 and their pupils by 9,450. And Schools otherwise aided shew an increase of 366 schools and 12,647 pupils.

A summary of the returns obtained regarding Schools which receive no aid from the State is given in the following table. The information supplied about these Schools is, however, so uncertain and the submission of their returns is so irregular that no statistical importance can be attached to these annual compilations. It may be noted, however, that the number of schools included in this year's return is 963 in excess of the number shewn last year, and that the number of pupils attending them has increased by 21,135.

Return of Schools receiving no allowances from the State.

31st March 1868	Number of Institutions		Number of Pupils	
UNDER INSPECTION.				
Schools for Boys —				
English —				
Higher Class	7		1 389	
Middle Class	54		2,646	
Vernacular—				
Middle Class	69		2 272	
Lower Class	151		4,371	
Schools for girls (Native)	16		1,024	
		297		11,702
NOT UNDER INSPECTION.				
Schools for Boys—				
English—				
Higher Class	27		7,142	
Middle Class	15		694	
Vernacular—				
Middle Class	4		119	
Lower Class	1,893		44,202	
Schools for Girls—				
European and other Foreign races	13		741	
Native	7		312	
		1,899		53,510
		2,196		65,212

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.—The aggregate expenditure of the Department for the year was Rupees 27,42,124, of which Rupees 10,82,698 was obtained from private sources of income, and Rupees 16,59,426 was the contribution of the State. After correction for the short month of 1866-67, the aggregate increase of expenditure is found to be Rupees 2,43,189, of which Rupees 1,47,686 came from the State, and Rupees 95,503 was disbursed from private sources, the rate of increase being 9·7 per cent on State expenditure, and 9·6 per cent on private expenditure. The cost of each pupil to the State was Rupees 11-6-11. The corresponding cost in 1866-67 was Rupees 12-7-1.

The Bengal Revenue for the year is returned at Rupees 16,16,74,016, and hence the Government outlay on Education has amounted to no more than 1·02 per cent on the public income.

Abstract of Distribution of Expenditure during the year 1867-68.

Source of Charge.	Expenditure.					
	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.			Total expenditure from Imperial and Local Funds.	Percentage on total expenditure.
		Fees and Fines.	Other Local Sources.	Total.		
Direction	43,735	.....	.....	.....	43,735	1·59
Inspection	2,39,818	.....	.....	.....	2,39,818	8·74
Government Colleges.						
General—Affiliated to the University in *Arts* ...	1,76,957	59,116	24,827	83,943	2,60,900	9·51
Special—Ditto in *Law*, *Medicine*, and *Engineering* ...	1,29,741	43,867	856	44,723	1,74,464	6·34
Government Madrasahs	17,925	402	2,883	3,285	21,210	·77
Government Schools.						
General.						
For Boys.						
Higher Class, English	2,12,397	1,74,243	33,864	2,08,107	4,20,504	15·31
Middle Class, English	14,929	8,272	554	8,826	23,755	·86
Middle Class, Vernacular	38,891	18,119	671	18,790	57,681	2·11
Lower Class, Vernacular	21,116	5,516	5	3,521	24,637	·89
For Girls.						
Natives	7,410	384	121	505	7,915	·28
Carried over	9,02,919	3,07,919	63,781	3,71,700	12,74,619	.....

Abstract of Distribution of Expenditure during the year 1867-68.—(Continued.)

Source of Charge.	EXPENDITURE.					Percentage on total expenditure
	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.			Total expenditure from Imperial and Local Funds.	
		Fees and Fines.	Other Local Sources.	Total.		
Brought forward . .	9,02,919	3,07,919	63,781	3 71.700	12,74,619	
SPECIAL.						
Schools of Medicine						
Bengali Department, Medical College	16,497	2,590	. .	2,590	19,087	·99
Hindustani Department, Medical College	27,306	364	.. .	364	27,670	1·007
Normal Schools.						
For Masters	1,11,806	6,053	1,144	7,197	1,19.003	4 33
For Mistresses	1,451		. .	. . .	1,451	05
School of Art	19,200	220	.	220	19,420	·70
PRIVATE COLLEGES—AIDED.						
General—Affiliated to the University in *Arts* . .	25,320	19,352	62,929	82,281	1,07,601	3·91
PRIVATE SCHOOLS—AIDED.						
GENERAL.						
For Boys.						
Higher Class, English	59,139	85,493	59,942	1,45,435	2 04,574	7 46
Middle Class, English	1,11,978	68,302	1,19,506	1,87,808	2,99.786	10 93

Middle Class, Vernacular	82,157	48,682	63,504	1,12,186	1,94,323	7 08
Lower Class, Vernacular	88,646	43,272	27,493	70,765	1 59,411	5 81
For Girls.						
European and other Foreign races	15,227	9,367	17 411	26,778	42,005	1 52
Natives	33 381	4,353	46,167	50,520	83 901	3·05
PRIVATE SCHOOLS—AIDED.						
SPECIAL.						
Normal Schools						
For Masters	6.110		12 209	12 209	18 319	66
For Mistresses	1.900	1,836	4,595	6,431	8.331	·30
School of Useful Arts	1,000	28	978	1,006	2,006	·07
SCHOLARSHIPS—GOVERNMENT						
GENERAL.						
Tenable in Colleges.						
Senior	16,526				16,726	·60
Junior	38,490				38,490	1 40
Tenable in Schools.						
Minor (English)	8,198				8,198	·29
Vernacular (Bengali and Hindustani)	35,527				35 527	1 29
SPECIAL.						
Arabic	5,993				5,993	21
Sanskrit	3,740				3,740	·13
Medical	17,730				17,730	64
SCHOLARSHIPS—ENDOWED						
Tenable in Colleges	–		4,279	4,279	4 279	·15
Miscellaneous	29 205		929	929	30,134	1·09
TOTAL	16,59,426	5,97,831	4 84,867	10 82,698	27,42,124	

FEES.—The fee receipts during the year amount to Rupees 6,01,536, shewing an increase of Rupees 59,667 over the return for 1866-67 as corrected for the short month; or a little over 11 per cent. Of the total income from fees Rupees 3,20,851 was received in Government Institutions, and Rupees 2,80,685 in Aided Institutions as noted in the margin.

Receipts from Fees, 1867-68.

Government Institutions	Rs.	3,20,851
Aided Institutions ...	,,	2,80,685
Total Rs.		6,01,536

It will be seen from the Abstract Statement of Expenditure that the actual expenditure from fees was only Rupees 5,97,831. The difference between this sum and the Rupees 6,01,536 received in fees, viz. Rupees 3,705, represents the surplus accruing in several Government Institutions in which the fees are more than sufficient to meet the entire charges, and consequently bring in a surplus revenue to the Imperial Exchequer.

Fee receipts during the last five years.

Government and Aided Institutions.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
Amount realized. ...	3,41,576	4,44,227	5,13,239	5,41,369*	6,01,536
Increase per cent per annum on the collections of the previous year	18·34	27·44	15·53	5·57	11·01

* Corrected for the short month in this year.

THE UNIVERSITY.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—The number of candidates for the Entrance Examination was 1,507, against 1,350 of the preceding year; and 814 were successful. Of the 671 candidates who were rejected, 537 failed in English, 127 in the second language, 330 in History and Geography, and 308 in Mathematics.

The number of candidates was larger than in any former year, and the result was more favorable than it has been for several years past.

Of the entire number of candidates, Bengal contributed 1,259 and of these 658 passed, 80 being placed in the First Division, 303 in the Second, and the remaining 275 in the Third Division; 302 of the successful candidates were from Government Schools, 237 from Private Schools receiving Government Grants, and 115 from Unaided Schools; four were School Masters. A classification of the successful candidates according to creed shews that 538 were Hindus, 16 Mahomedans, and 35 Christians; while 69 appear as Brahmists, Theists, and Deists.

The details are given in the following tables :—

University Entrance Examination.

DECEMBER 1867.	No. of Candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.				Percentage passed.
		1st. Division.	2nd. Division.	3rd Division.	Total.	
Government Schools ..	480	54	150	98	302	62 9
Private Schools (aided) ...	507	15	105	117	237	46 7
Private Schools (unaided).	253	11	48	56	115	45·4
School Masters ...	11	0	0	4	4	36·4
Private Students ...	8	0	0	0	0	0·0
Total ...	1,259	80	303	275	658	52 26

University Entrance Examination.

December 1867.	No of candidates	Number passed				Percentage passed.
		1st Division	2nd Division.	3rd Division	Total.	
Hindus	1043	63	251	224	538	51 5
Mahomedans	37	0	8	8	16	43 2
Christians	59	6	18	11	35	59 3
Other Religionists	120	11	26	32	69	57 5
Total .	1259	80	303	275	658	52 26

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.—The award of the 160 Junior Scholarships given annually by Government was as usual regulated by the result of the Entrance Examination. Government Schools carried off 114 Scholarships, Aided Schools 20, and Unaided Schools 26.

The award is shewn in the following table :

Award of Junior Scholarships.

By what Institutions gained	Scholarships.			
	1st Grade Rs 18 per month	2nd Grade Rs 14 per month	3rd Grade Rs 10 per month	Total
Government Schools ...	9	41	64	114
Private Schools (aided)	0	5	15	20
Private Schools (unaided) .	1	4	21	26
Total	10	50	100	160

The Scholarships were made tenable in the several colleges affiliated to the University as selected by the successful candidates, 137 going to Government Colleges, 19 to Aided Colleges, and 4 to Independent Institutions.

The Distribution is shewn below :

Distribution of Junior Scholarships 1868.

Where made Tenable.	Monthly fee payable.			Number of Scholarships.
GOVERNMENT COLLEGES.	Rs.	As.	P.	
Presidency College	*5	0	0	62
Hooghly College	5	0	0	11
Dacca College	5	0	0	18
Krishnaghur College	5	0	0	15
Berhampore College	5	0	0	12
Patna College	3	8	0	8
Medical College	5	0	0	4
Cuttack School	3	0	0	5
Gowhatti School	3	0	0	2
PRIVATE COLLEGE (AIDED.)				
Free Church College, Calcutta	4	0	0	5
Doveton College, Calcutta	12	0	0	1
St. Xavier's College, Calcutta	8	0	0	3
General Assembly's College, Calcutta	4	0	0	6
General Cathedral Missi n College, ...	4	0	3	2
London Mission College, Bhowanipore... ...	4	0	0	2
PRIVATE COLLEGE (UNAIDED.)				
LaMartiniere College, Calcutta	8	0	0	2
Baptist Mission College, Serampore	0	0	0	2
Total... ...				160

* The fee is Rupees 12 for all Students other than scholarship-holders.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.—The number of candidates for the First Arts Examination was 388, of whom 188 passed ; four were absent, and 196 failed. Of the rejected candidates, 113 failed in English, 89 in the second language, 53 in History 122 in Mathematics, and 21 in Philosophy. The number of candidates was less than in the preceding year, when 426 presented themselves, but the percentage of passed candidates was considerably better. The Syndicate are of opinion that the diminution in the number of candidates is to be attributed to the new form of certificate which candidates had to produce, and they consider the change has been beneficial.

The number of candidates from Bengal was 347, and of these 164 were successful, 37 having passed in the First Division, 75 in the Second, and 53 in the Third; 115 of the successful candidates coming from Government Colleges, 45 from Aided Colleges, and 2 from Independent Institutions, while 2 were teachers. In creed, 111 described themselves as Hindus, 43 as Brahmists, 2 as Mahomedans, and 8 as Christians.

The details are tabulated below—

First Examination in Arts.

December 1867.	No. of Candidates.	Number passed.				Percentage passed.
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.	
Government Colleges ...	220	31	50	34	115	52·3
Private Colleges (Aided) ...	111	6	24	15	45	40·3
Private Colleges (Unaided) ...	7	0	1	1	2	28·5
School Masters	9	0	0	2	2	22·2
Total ...	347	37	75	52	164	47·4

First Examination in Arts.

December 1867.	No. of Candidates.	Number passed.				Per centage passed.
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.	
Hindus	255	25	44	42	111	43.5
Mahomedans	5	0	1	1	2	40.0
Christians	17	1	6	1	8	47.0
Other Religionists ...	70	11	24	8	43	61·4
Total ...	347	37	75	52	164	47·4

Senior Scholarships.—As stated in last year's report, the number of Scholarships annually available for public competition has been increased from 24 to 40. These Scholarships were as usual awarded on the results of the First Arts Examination, 36 being gained by pupils from Government Colleges, 2 by aided Colleges, and 2 by unaided Colleges. On the application of the successful candidates, 36 Scholarships

were made tenable in Government Colleges, and the remaining 4 were divided between aided and unaided Colleges.

Details are given in the following tables:—

Award of Senior Scholarships 1868.

By what Institutions gained.	1st Grade Rs. 32 per mensem.	2nd Grade Rs. 25 per mensem.	3rd Grade Rs 20 per mensem.	Total.
Government Colleges	10	11	15	36
Private Colleges (Aided)	.	1	1	2
Private Colleges (Unaided	...	..	2	2
Total	10	12	18	40

Distribution of Senior Scholarships 1868.

Where made tenable.	Monthly fee payable.	Number of Scholarships.
	Rs. As. P.	
GOVERNMENT COLLEGES.		
Presidency College	12 0 0	23
Dacca College	5 0 0	4
Hooghly College	5 0 0	2
Krishnaghur College	5 0 0	2
Berhampore College...	5 0 0	1
Patna College	3 8 0	1
Sanskrit College	3 0 0	3
PRIVATE COLLEGES.—(*Aided.*)		
Free Church College, Calcutta	4 0 0	1
General Assembly's College, Calcutta	4 0 0	1
PRIVATE COLLEGES.—(*Unaided.*)		
LaMartiniere College, Calcutta	8 0 0	1
Baptist Mission College, Serampore	0 0 0	1
Total	.....	40

B. A. EXAMINATION.—For the B. A. Examination there were 212 candidates, of whom 99 passed, 7 were absent, and 106 failed. Of the rejected candidates 58 failed in English, 17 in the second language, 26 in History, 54 in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 41 in Mental and Moral Philosophy

and Logic, and 45 in the optional subjects. The Syndicate remark that at this Examination the new form of certificate was for the first time required from the candidates, which might warrant an expectation that a greater number of candidates would have passed; but that this being the last Examination at which a vernacular could be taken up as the second language, there is reason to believe that many candidates were allowed to come forward on this occasion, as their last opportunity of passing, who would otherwise have been excluded from the examination, and bearing this in mind they are of opinion that the result was satisfactory. A classical language must be taken up in all future Examinations in lieu of a vernacular, but this rule has lately been so far relaxed that all candidates who passed the First Arts Examination before 1866, will be allowed to take up a vernacular language at the Examination of 1869.

In the present year 196 of the candidates were from Bengal, of whom 92 passed, *viz.*, 19 in the First Division, 44 in the Second, and 29 in the Third; 59 were students from Government Colleges, 23 from aided Colleges, 1 was an Ex-student, and 9 were School Masters. A classification of the successful candidates according to creed shews that 67 were Hindus, 21 were Brahmists, 2 were Mahomedans, and 2 Christians.

B. A. Degree Examination.

January 1868.	No. of Candidates.	Number Passed.				Percentage passed.
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.	
Government Colleges	121	14	32	13	59	48·3
Private Colleges (Aided)... ...	50	5	8	10	23	46·0
Ex-Students	2	0	1	0	1	50·0
School Masters	22	0	3	6	9	40·9
Total	195	19	44	29	92	46·9

B. A. Degree Examination.

January 1868.	Number of Candidates.	Number passed.				Percentage passed.
		1st Division	2nd Division.	3rd Division	Total.	
Hindus	139	15	30	22	67	48 2
Mahomedans .	5	0	1	1	2	40 0
Christians .	6	0	2	0	2	33 3
Other Religionists . .	46	4	11	6	21	45 6
Total . ..	196	19	44	29	92	46 9

M. A. Examination—Honor Examination.—For the Examination for Honors in Arts there were 18 candidates, of whom 13 were successful, 3 having passed in Languages, 3 in History, 3 in Mathematics, and 4 in Mental and Moral Sciences; 2 obtained a first class, 4 a second class, and 7 a third class. Of the successful candidates 8 were graduates of the Presidency College, 1 of the Sanskrit College, 2 of the Hooghly College, and 2 of the Free Church College. An Examinaton fee of Rupees 50 was exacted for the first time at this Examination.

Ordinary Examination.—For the ordinary M. A. Degree, there were 7 candidates of whom two only were successful, one from the Presidency College, and the other from the Doveton College.

Prem Chand Ray Chand Studentship.—The first Examination for a Studentship on the foundation of Prem Chand Ráy Chand was held this year, and Babu Asutos Mukhopadhyay, M. A., of the Presidency College, was declared the successful candidate. The value of the Studentship is Rs. 2,000 per annum for five years.

The endowment fund of this Scholarship now amounts to Rs. 2,02,500, invested in 5 per cent Government Securities.

LAW EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B. L. AND THE L. L.—At the Examination in Law there were 82 candidates, of whom 48 were passed for the degree of Bachelor in Law and 6 for the License, 3 of the latter being subsequently declared entitled to the degree of Bachelor, under clause 7 of the Regulations in Law. Of those who passed for the Bachelor's degree, 8 were placed in the First Division and 40 in the Second.

A revision of the standards for the Examinations in Law has been under the consideration of the Syndicate and the Law Faculty, but no decision has yet been arrived at.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B. M. AND THE L. M. S. There were 47 candidates for the First Examination in Medicine, of whom 7 were declared successful and placed in the Second Division. For the Second Examination in Medicine there were 17 candidates, of whom 2 were placed in the First Division and 13 in the Second Division.

ENGINEERING EXAMINATION.—There were 6 candidates for the Examination for the License in Civil Engineering, all of whom were successful, 4 being placed in the First Division, and 2 in the Second.

UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS.—In accordance with the orders of the Government of India the following notices of the proceedings of the University are added in order to complete the Educational record of the year.

Orthography.—The question of introducing a uniform system in the spelling of Indian words and proper names in the Roman character was the subject of considerable discussion during the year, and it was finally decided to adopt, with some limitations, the system of Sir William Jones, as modified by Professor H. H. Wilson, and that this system should in general be adhered to in all University records and publications.

Miscellaneous Proceedings.—The extracts which follow from the Annual Report of the Syndicate contain all requisite information regarding the other proceedings of the University during the year :—

" In reply to an application by the Syndicate to the General Council of Medical Education and Registration in London, asking that the degrees and licences in Medicine of this University might be recognized by the Council, the Registrar, Dr. Hawkins, states that at present it is not legally in the power of the Council to recognize Colonial Degrees, but that an amended Medical Bill is now under discussion, and that the claim put forward on behalf of the Medical graduates of this University will receive full consideration.

Dr. Leitner and the Revd. Mr. Henry, Principals of affiliated Colleges at Lahore, applied to the Syndicate in September last for the recognition of Lahore and Agra, as stations for holding an examination for the degree of B. A. This question received full consideration when the regulations were originally framed, and the Syndicate in their reply stated that they did not consider it desirable to disturb the decision at which the Senate then arrived.

Mr. George Smith, in a letter dated 29th November 1867 (page 47 of printed minutes), suggested for the consideration of the Syndicate the following propositions :—

(*a.*) That the University of Calcutta be empowered to affiliate Colleges, in which true science, true history and true metaphysics are taught only through the Oriental languages, and in which such languages and their literature are scientifically studied.

(*b.*) That the University be permitted to grant degrees for purely Oriental attainments, of an honorary character to distinguished Oriental Scholars, and after examination to others. If the University of London could meet the growing interest of Englishmen in Physical Science by creating the degree of Doctor of Science, why should not that of Calcutta adapt itself to India by conferring such degrees as Doctor of Sanskrit or Master of Arabic ?

The Syndicate after giving these proposals their best consideration thought that the time had not come for legislating about Colleges which had no present existence, and which were not likely to be successfully established for many years to come. Also, that it was premature to re-open the question of granting Honorary degrees after the lapse of so short a period, since a similar proposal was negatived by the Senate after a full discussion.

The Honorary Secretary of the Ritchie Memorial Committee has made over to the University, by direction of the Subscribers to the Fund, the sum of Rs. 672-0-8 in a Government 5½ per cent note and cash, with a request that the income derived from the investment of this amount might be applied in giving an annual prize bearing Mr. Ritchie's name.

The Syndicate have accepted this donation on behalf of the University, and it is their intention to allow the proceeds of the investment to accumulate for the award of a prize triennially, which shall be designated the "Ritchie Prize."

The Revd. J. Barton, in a letter dated 22nd August 1867 (Minutes p. 25), discussed at some length the present mode of conducting the University Examinations in languages, and suggested a plan which he thought calculated to test more thoroughly than at present a candidate's ability to write good idiomatic English.

The Syndicate referred Mr. Barton's letter to the Heads of affiliated Colleges, and also to the Senior Board of Examiners in Arts, for an expression of their opinion as to the advisability of revising the mode of conducting the Examinations in the manner indicated by Mr. Barton. After a careful consideration of Mr. Barton's suggestions, and of the opinions which were elicited by the reference to Principals and Examiners, the Syndicate arrived at the conclusion that the instructions to the Senior Examiners might, with advantage, be revised in the following particulars :—

1. By requesting Examiners to discourage the practice of paraphrasing.

2. By requiring the Examiners in Oriental classics to devote a portion of their second paper to translations from these languages into the candidate's own Vernacular, and also into English.

3. By requiring that in all cases where the answers are written in English, the Examiners in giving marks should take the correctness of English into account.

The following stations have been added to the list of places at which an Entrance Examination may be held.

Ranchee.

Nagpore.

The following Institutions have been affiliated to the University in Arts—

Canning College, Lucknow.

Cuttack School.

Sehore School.

The last two as High Schools educating up to the Standard of the First Examination in Arts.

Financial Statement.

RECEIPTS.

From Government		45,995	4 11
Fees.			
Entrance Examination	15,070 0 0		
First Examination in Arts... ...	7,760 0 0		
B. A. Degree Examination... ...	6,360 0 0		
Honors in Arts...	900 0 0		
M. A. Degree	350 0 0		
B. L. Degree	2,250 0 0		
License in Law...	250 0 0		
L. M. S, and B. M. First Examination	245 0 0		
L. M. S. and B. M. Second Examination	405 0 0		
L. C. E. Examination	150 0 0		
B C. E. Examination	60 0 0		
Duplicate Certificates	22 0 0		
Fines	16 0 0		
		33,838	0 0
Book Fund.			
Proceeds from the Sale of University Publications		2,324	12 9
Gown Fund.			
Contributions to the Gown Fund ...		250	0 0
Total Rupees ...		82,408	1 8

DISBURSEMENTS.

Establishment	5,298 0 0		
Office Rent	1,200 0 0		
Scholarships	4,324 0 0		
Contingencies	7,655 4 11		
Remuneration to Examiners ...	27,548 0 0		
		45,995	4 11
Paid into the General Treasury as per Sub-Treasurer's Receipts... ...		36,412	12 9
Total Rupees ...		82,408	1 8

COLLEGES FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGES.—The number of under-graduate students attending the Government Colleges affiliated to the University in Arts was 820 at the end of this year against 724 in the year preceding.

The table below gives the distribution of under-graduate students among the several Colleges for the last five years:

Statement of Attendance in the Government Colleges for General Education.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGES, GENERAL.	Monthly fee.	Number on the Rolls at the end of the year.				
		1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
	Rs. As. P.					
Presidency College	12 0 0	360	323	301	271	*202
Sanskrit College	3 0 0	22	26	20	24	27
Hooghly College	5 0 0	82	133	141	134	162
Dacca College	5 0 0	111	129	110	123	126
Krishnaghur College ...	5 0 0	47	61	74	71	83
Berhampur College	5 0 0	48	77	74	63	71
Patna College	3 8 0	18	21	20	32	†45
Calcutta Madrasah	0 8 0	0	0	0		6
Gowhatti School	3 0 0	0	0	0	0	2
Cuttack School	3 0 0	0	0	0	0	6
Total		688	770	740	724	820

* Inclusive of 2 out-students.

† Inclusive of 2 out-students.

The usual social classification follows :—

Classification of under-graduates students on the 31st March 1868.

Government Colleges, General.	Social Position of the Parents.						
	Zemindars, Talukdars, and persons of independent income.	Merchants, Bankers, Banians, and Brokers.	Professional persons.	Government servants and pensioners.	Shop-keepers.	Others.	Total.
Presidency College	75	49	32	77	3	56	292
Sanskrit College	7	...	5	6	...	9	27
Hooghly College	52	8	40	41	10	11	162
Dacca College	42	5	13	48	...	18	126
Krishnaghur College	32	5	13	14	1	18	83
Berhampur College	16	4	12	18	...	21	71
Patna College	5	3	11	24	...	2	45
Calcutta Madrasah	...	...	...	6	...	...	6
Gowhatti School	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Cuttack School	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Total ...	229	74	126	234	14	143	820

This classification, as was remarked in last year's report, is exceedingly vague and unsatisfactory; but it is a matter of no small difficulty to ascertain and register social distinctions with any approach to accuracy, and any forms that could be adopted, however minute the sub-divisions, would be more or less misleading. The first column in the table given above is probably the most deceptive. It might lead to the inference that the wealthy classes are much more strongly represented in the Colleges than is actually the case. The classification may perhaps be improved in this respect in future years, but so long as it is based on wealth and occupations it cannot lead to any definite conclusions. A caste table might be compiled with accuracy but it would be of no great statistical value.

The usual table of expenditure follows:—

Statement of Expenditure in the Government Colleges for General Education.

Government Colleges, General.	Number of Students on the Rolls—(monthly average.)	Expenditure in 1867-68.			Cost per annum of each Student.		
		From Imperial Funds.	From Fees and Endowments.	Total.	From Imperial Funds.	From Fees and Endowments.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Presidency College... ...	271	69,054	33,210	1,02,264	255	122	377
Sanskrit College	24	7,361	849	8,210	307	35	342
Hooghly College	137	.....	33,184	33,184	.....	242	242
Dacca College	115	25,130	7,512	32,642	218	65	283
Krishnaghur College ...	73	25,478	4,107	29,585	349	56	405
Berhampur College ...	59	23,505	3,599	27,104	398	61	459
Patna College	32	23,948	1,452	25,400	748	45	793
Calcutta Madrasah... ...	4	2,481	30	2,511	620	7	627
Gowhatti School*	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuttack School*	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	723	1,76,957	83,943	2,60,900	247	117	364

* The expenditure in the college classes has not at present been separated from the total expenditure in the school.

From a comparison with the similar statement in last year's report it will be seen that the average cost of the students has somewhat increased, which is due to the increase of salaries sanctioned in 1865. In the Presidency and Sanskrit Colleges the cost to the State per student has, however, diminished; and the total cost per student in the Hooghly College is also less, but no part of this is borne by the State.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.—In the course of the year a proposal was submitted to Government for the appointment of an additional Professor in the Presidency College to give instruction in Latin and in comparative Grammar, for which subjects no provision is made in the existing establishment. As all undergraduate students who are preparing for degrees in Arts are now required to take up one of the classical languages of the East or West, and a knowledge of Latin is declared by the University to be a requisite condition in proceeding to degrees in Medicine, while comparative Grammar is one of the subjects of Examination for those students who go up for Honors in Languages, it is obvious that, apart from all general considerations of the educational importance of these subjects, there are special and weighty reasons for providing the means of instruction in them without delay in the principal College of Bengal.

It was hoped that no opposition would be raised to the step that was proposed with this object, and the more especially because the Trustees of the Gilchrist Trust Fund have insisted on Latin being a *sine qua non* in the award of the valuable scholarships they have founded, and of which the Secretary of State has shewn his approval by undertaking to allow passage money to England and back for every successful candidate; but though the proposal was recommended for the sanction of the Government of India, the Financial Department thought it necessary to refuse its permission for the expenditure of the requisite funds. It was intimated that if remuneration was required for the Lectures proposed to be given it must be

obtained from special fees to be paid by the students who might attend them; under these circumstances it has been impossible, as might have been anticipated, to form a class which would contribute even the small sum of Rupees 200 a month for the payment of a Lecturer, although no fewer than 60 students enrolled their names for attendance when it was supposed that no additional fee would be required of them. Their withdrawal can be no matter of surprise. But a few of our best students are in easy circumstances and most of them have some difficulty in providing for the necessary expenditure of a College career, so that they may well be excused for their unwillingness to burden themselves with additional expense for attending a course of Lectures which is not indispensible for ordinary success. However valuable a new study may be, it is little likely to take root under such conditions. It is certain that Cambridge might have waited long for a chair of Sanskrit, if the appointment of a Professor had been made to depend on an income being obtainable from fees.

It is to be hoped that a more liberal view of this question may be taken by the Government of India hereafter.

GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS.—The seven Foundation Scholarships of the Presidency College which are annually awarded to Bachelors of Arts intending to prosecute their studies for the Honor Examination in Arts, were this year distributed as follows:—

NAME OF SCHOLAR.	Value of scholarship per mensem.	Designation of scholarship holders.	Subject of Study.
Jagat Bandhu Datta, B. A. ...	Rs. 50	Burdwan Scholar ...	Philosophy.
Upendra Chandra Deb, B. A. ...	50	Dwarka Nath Tagore Scholar ...	Philosophy.
Mohendra Nath Datta, B. A. ...	40	Bird Scholar ...	English.
Upendra Nath Mitra, B. A. ...	40	Ryan Scholar ...	Mathematics.
Khetra Chandra Ghosh, B. A. ...	30	Hindu College Foundation Scholar ...	Philosophy.
Jagat Dhurlab Baisak, B. A. ...	30	Hindu College Foundation Scholar ...	Mathematics.
Gopal Chandra Gupta, B. A. ...	30	Hindu College Foundation Scholar ...	Mathematics.

ADDITIONAL PROFESSORS FOR BERHAMPUR AND PATNA.—The second Professorships sanctioned for Berhampur and Patna were filled up in the course of the year by the appointment of two gentlemen selected by the Secretary of State in England, *viz.*, Mr. W. McLaren Smith, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Mr. A. Ewbank, B. A., of St. John's College, Cambridge.

CUTTACK SCHOOL.—A first year's College class was opened at Cuttack at the commencement of the present session in January, and was joined by six students, all of whom passed the last Entrance Examination from schools in Orissa. A second-year class will not be opened till the commencement of the ensuing session. The sanction for these arrangements was recorded in last year's report.

AIDED COLLEGES.—The number of under-graduates attending the six private Colleges which receive aid from Government was 435 at the end of the year, being an increase of 26 over the number returned in 1866-67. The following is the attendance table for the last five years.

Statement of Attendance in the Aided Colleges for General Education.

AIDED COLLEGES, GENERAL.	Monthly fee	Number on the rolls at the end of the year.				
		1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
	Rs.					
Doveton College, Calcutta ...	12	23	16	23	30	25
St. Xavier's College, ditto .	8	0	0	14	20	40
Free Church College, ditto .	4	120	151	126	151	97
General Assembly's College, ditto .	4	0	0	80	111	102
Cathedral Mission College, ditto .	4	0	0	87	65	128
London Mission College, Bhowanipur	4	0	0	0	32	43
Total ...	0	143	167	339	409	435

The students of the present year are classified as usual in the following table:—

Classification of under-graduate students on the 31st March, 1868.

Aided Colleges, General.	Social position of the parents.						
	Zemindars, Talukdars, and persons of independent income.	Merchants, Bankers, Banians, and Brokers.	Professions persons.	Government servants and pensioners.	Shop-keepers.	Others.	Total.
Doveton College ...	4	2	3	7	—	9	25
Free Church College ...	18	13	12	25	3	26	97
St. Xavier's College ...	5	6	8	15	—	6	40
General Assembly's College.	17	20	9	16	2	38	102
Cathedral Mission College ...	39	16	8	29	1	35	128
London Mission College ...	26	1	7	5	4	—	43
Total	109	58	47	97	10	114	435

The next table affords the means of comparing the above classification with the similar classification in the case of Government Colleges:

	Social position of the parents.					
	Percentages on Total of Students.					
	Zemindars, Talukdars, and persons of independent income.	Merchants, Bankers, Banians, and Brokers.	Professional persons.	Government servants and pensioners.	Shop-keepers.	Others.
Government Colleges ...	28·0	9·0	15·4	28·6	1·7	16·0
Private Colleges	25·0	13·3	10·8	22·3	2·3	26·2

The Expenditure in the Aided Colleges is exhibited below:

Statement of Expenditure in the Aided Colleges for General Education.

Aided Colleges, General.	Number on the Rolls (monthly average).	Expenditure, 1867-68.			Cost per Annum of each Student.		
		From Imperial Funds.	From Fees and Endowments.	Total.	From Imperial Funds.	From Fees and Endowments.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Doveton College	22	4,560	12,504	17,064	207	568	775
St. Xavier's College	35	3,600	14,397	17,997	103	411	514
Free Church College	145	4,560	16,141	20,701	31	111	142
General Assembly's College ...	96	4,200	11,896	16,096	43	124	167
Cathedral Mission College ...	73	4,800	17,016	21,816	65	233	298
London Mission College, Bhowanipur	33	3,600	10,327	13,927	109	313	422
Total ...	404	25,320	82,281	1,07,601	63	203	266

The attendance column shews an average increase of 79 students as compared with the corresponding Statement for the previous year, and as the public grants remain the same, the cost to the State per head is diminished, the charge this year being Rs. 63 against Rs. 67 in 1866-67. The greatest relative increase in numbers is at St. Xavier's College, where the attendance has risen from 19 to 35, and next comes the General Assembly's College with an attendance of 96 against 79 in the previous year. In the four Missionary Colleges, the total cost per head is Rs. 209 against Rs. 192 last year, and the cost to the State is Rs. 49 against Rs. 47.

COLLEGES FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION.

Law Schools.—The number of Law students has increased during the year from 455 to 551.

The attendance in the several Colleges is shown below:

Statement of Attendance in the Government Law Schools.

Law Classes.	Monthly fee.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1868.
	Rupees.	
Presidency College	5 & 10	308
Hooghly College	5	55
Dacca College	5	65
Krishnaghur College	5	36
Berhampur College	5	30
Patna College	5	57
		551

The following table gives the expenditure and receipts.

Statement of Expenditure in the Government Law Schools.

Law Classes.	Number on the rolls, monthly average.			Expenditure, 1867-68.			Cost per annum of each student.			Surplus Fees.
	B. L. and L. L. candidates.	Pleadership candidates.	Total.	From Imperial Funds.	From Fees.	Total.	From Imperial Funds.	From Fees.	Total.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Presidency College ...	219	59	278	.....	22,943	22,943	...	82	82	1,969
Hooghly College ...	46	10	56	.....	2,965	2,965	...	53	53	370
Dacca College ...	8	35	43	.....	2,400	2,400	...	56	56	400
Krishnaghur College ..	11	11	22	1,108	1,292	2,400	50	58	108	.....
Berhampur College ...	19	8	27	985	1,565	2,550	36	58	94	.....
Patna College ...	17	23	40	.....	2,435	2,435	...	60	60	105
Total ...	320	146	466	2,093	33,600	35,693	86	367	453	2,844

It will be seen from this table that in four out of the six Law Departments, the fee receipts are now more than sufficient to defray the expenditure, and that taking all the Departments together, there is an actual surplus of receipts over charges amounting to Rupees 751, a result which must be regarded as in the highest degree satisfactory. The total cost of each Law student for the year was Rupees 761.

Medical College.—*English Classes.*—In the English classes the roll number at the end of the year has risen from 139 to 149, and the average monthly attendance throughout th

year from 128 to 139. The usual details are given in the following tables:

Statement of Attendance.

Medical College.	Monthly Fee.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1868.
	Rupees.	
Under-Graduate Classes ...	5	149

Statement of Expenditure.

Medical College.	Number on the rolls (monthly average.)	Expenditure—1867-68.			Cost per annum of each Student.		
		From Imperial Funds.	From Fees.	Total.	From Imperial Funds.	From Fees.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Under-Graduate Classes...	139	1,04,206	8,040	1,12,246	749	58	807

From a reference to the corresponding table for expenditure in 1866-67, it will be seen that the total annual cost of each student has increased from Rs. 741 to Rs. 807 or nearly 9 per cent, and the average fee payments from Rs. 52 to Rs. 58, or 11½ per cent.

VERNACULAR CLASSES.—The attendance and expenditure in the Bengali and Hindustani classes are shewn in the next tables :-

Statement of Attendance.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.	Monthly Fee.	Number of Students on the rolls on the 31st March 1868.
	Rs.	
Hindustani Class	.....	119
Bengali Class	1 and 2	190
TOTAL	.....	309

Statement of Expenditure.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.	Number on the rolls (monthly average)	EXPENDITURE—1867-68.			COST PER ANNUM OF EACH STUDENT.		
		From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.	Total.	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hindustani Class	109	27,306	364	27,670	250	3	253
Bengali Class	162	16,497	2,590	19,087	101	16	117
Total	271	43,803	2,954	46,757	161	11	172

The Hindustani Department, in which young men of the Sipahi classes are trained for employment in Military Hospitals and Dispensaries, remains at nearly the same strength as in the

previous year. The Bengali Department has again considerably increased, the number on the rolls at the end of the year having risen from 160 to 190, and the average attendance from 131 to 162. In consequence of this increase, the annual cost per head has diminished from Rupees 126 to 117, and as the average fee payment has at the same time increased from Rupees 15 to Rupees 16, the cost per head to Government has been reduced by Rupees 10, *viz.*, from Rupees 111 to Rupees 101. As this valuable department is engaged in training medical practitioners for independent employment, its steady growth from year to year is especially satisfactory. The proposal of the College Council to extend the course laid down for the Licentiate Section of the Department by making provision for instruction in midwifery and the diseases of women and children, was sanctioned in the course of the year as an experimental measure, on condition that the fee of the Licentiate class should be raised to Rupees 3 a month, the additional Rupee 1 being applied to meet the necessary expenditure. An additional teacher has accordingly been appointed for these subjects and was to enter on his duties at the commencement of the session of 1868-69.

CIVIL ENGINEERING CLASSES.—The statistics for the Engineering classes of the Presidency College are given in the next table :

Statement of Attendance.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.	Monthly Fee.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1868.
	Rs.	
Civil Engineering Department ...	5	*57

* Inclusive of 12 out-students.

Statement of Expenditure.

Presidency College	Number on the rolls (monthly average)	Expenditure, 1867-68			Cost per annum of each Student		
		From Imperial Funds	From Fees and Fines	Total	From Imperial Funds.	From Fees and Endowments	Total.
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Engineering Department	52	23,442	3,083	26,525	451	59	510

It has already been seen that the six candidates who presented themselves this year for the University License were all successful. This result is especially satisfactory as compared with that of the previous year when every candidate failed. Better results have also been shewn in the College Examinations of the 1st and 2nd year classes. Full details will be found in the College Report (Appendix A. page 520).

School of Art.—The School of Art continues to make satisfactory progress. The most successful branches are wood engraving and lithography, and in these some excellent work has been produced during the year. The majority of the students belong to the poorer classes, and owing to the necessity of obtaining an immediate livelihood, many are compelled, as has before been reported, to withdraw from the school at an early stage as soon as they can find employment in the bazar. In order to induce a larger number of the most promising students to complete the regular course in the several branches, the Principal recommends the institution of some additional scholarships of a higher value.

The usual statistics follow :—

Statement of Attendance.

	Monthly Fee.	Number of students on the rolls on the 31st March 1868.
School of Art	Rupee 1	34

Statement of Expenditure.

	Number on the rolls monthly average.	Expenditure, 1867-68.			Cost per annum of each student.		
		From Imperial Funds.	From Fees.	Total.	From Imperial Funds.	From Fees.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
School of Art ...	35	19,200	220	19,420	548	6	554

Normal Schools for Teachers.—The next tables give the statistics of attendance and expenditure in the Government Normal Schools for the training of teachers.

Statement of Attendance in the Government Normal Schools.

Normal Training Schools.	Number of Institutions.	Number of students on the rolls on the 31st March 1868.
Higher Class.		
Calcutta, Vernacular	1	83
Hooghly, English	1	16
Hooghly, Vernacular	1	125
Dacca, Vernacular	1	152
Patna, English	1	18
Patna, Vernacular	1	55
Total	6	449
Lower Class.		
Bhágulpur	1	15
Gya	1	8
Purneah	1	6
Chupra	1	18
Gowhati	1	16
Mazaferpur	1	18
Nowgong	1	12
Sibsagar	1	13
Comilla	1	37
Mymensingh	1	51
Pubna	1	47
Cuttack	1	13
Cherra-Punji	1	125*
Dacca (for Mistresses)	1	22
Burdwan	1	73
Berhampur	1	78
Jessore	1	74
Midnapur	1	79
Dinajpur	1	75
Rajshahi	1	78
Rungpur	1	80
Total	21	938
Grand Total	27	1,387

* This includes the whole of the pupils and not those only who are being trained as teachers.

Statement of Expenditure in the Government Normal Schools.

Normal Training Schools.	Number on the rolls (monthly average).	Expenditure.			Cost per annum of each Student.		
		From Imperial Funds.	From Fees and Fines.	Total.	From Imperial Funds.	From Fees and Fines.	Total.
Higher Class.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta, Vernacular	68	6,574	490	7,064	96	7	103
Hooghly, English	21	2,946	134	3,080	140	6	146
Hooghly, Vernacular	94	9,508	842	10,350	101	9	110
Dacca, Vernacular	121	10,808	7	10,815	89	...	89
Patna, English	15	2,687	... ..	2,687	179	... .	179
Patna, Vernacular	45	7,640	. ..	7,640	170	.. ...	170
Total ..	364	40,163	1,473	41,636	110	4	114
Lower Class.							
Bhágulpur	17	3,097	.....	3,097	182	.....	182
Gya	14	2,699	.. ..	2,699	192	.. ..	192
Purneah	6	2,173	... .	2,173	362	....	362
Chapra	20	3,049	.. ...	3,049	152	... ..	152
Gowhati	16	1,422	.... .	1,422	88	.....	88
Mazaferpur	18	2,285	.. ..	2,285	127	.....	127
Nowgong	10	1,085	....	1,085	108	..	108
Sibsagar	6	664	....	664	110	. .	110
Comilla	33	2,231	40	2,271	67	.	68
Mymensingh	37	2,121	2	2,123	57	. .	57
Pubna	39	2,664	.....	2,664	68	.	68
Cuttack	13	591	.	591	45		45
Cherra-Punji	*111	4,690	834	5,524	42	7	49
Dacca (for Mistresses)... ...	23	1,451	....	1,451	63	. .	63
Burdwan	74	6,523	944	7,467	88	12	100
Berhampur	77	7,124	943	8,067	92	12	104
Jessore	79	6,412	781	7,193	81	10	91
Midnapur	80	6,540	804	7,344	81	10	91
Dinajpur	85	5,043	539	5,582	59	6	65
Rajshahi	80	5,177	489	5,666	64	6	70
Rungpur	80	6,053	348	6,401	76	4	80
Total ...	918	73,094	5,724	78,818	79	6	85
Grand total ...	1,282	1,13,257	7,197	1,20,454	88	5	93

Compared with the returns of last year, these tables shew an increase of nearly 100 in the average monthly attendance, and a corresponding decrease in the annual cost of each student,

* This includes the whole of the pupils and not those only who are being trained as teachers.

the total cost having fallen from Rupees 100 to 93, and the cost to Government from Rupees 91 to Rupees 88. The total number of Schools shewn in the tables is the same as the number returned for 1866-67 ; but there are some changes in the list. It was intimated in the last Report that the English Departments at Calcutta, Hooghly, and Dacca, would be closed at the end of the Session. The Departments at Calcutta and Dacca were actually closed in December 1867, and have consequently disappeared from the tables ; but the Department at Hooghly was kept open till the end of the official year when it also was finally closed. To balance these losses the Training School at Mazaferpur, which was established at the end of the year 1866-67, now appears in the list for the first time, as does also the Normal School at Nongsoliya (Cherra-Punji) which has been taken over by Government and placed on an improved footing. It was previously an Aided School maintained and managed by the Welsh Presbyterian Mission in connection with the extensive system of village schools conducted by the mission in the Khasiya and Jaintiya Hills. The transfer of the school to Government was effected at the instance of the Missionaries, and a gentleman selected by them in England has been appointed head master. The school is now steadily progressing and promises in a few years to supply a large number of fairly trained teachers for the village schools. The statistics given in the table are, however, somewhat misleading, as the attendance and expenditure there shewn are for the whole school, and not for those pupils only who are expressly under training as school masters. It will probably be near the truth if one-third of the number of pupils in attendance are reckoned as pupil teachers.

From returns received from eighteen of the Normal Schools it appears that the number of teachers trained in them since their first establishment amounts to 1,876. The number contributed by each Institution is shewn below :

Statement of Teachers who have obtained Certificates from Normal Training Schools.

Names of Schools.	When established.	Number of teachers trained.
Calcutta	1855	204
Hooghly	1856	257
Dacca	1857	249
Patna	1863	86
Chupra	1865	5
Gya	1865	6
Bhágulpur	1865	3
Gowhati	1866	18
Pubna	1865	6
Mymensingh	1865	9
Comilla	1865	1
Burdwan	1863	230
Kishnaghur and Berhampur ...	1863	216
Jessore	1863	171
Midnapur	1865	57
Rajshahi	1865	124
Dinajpur	1865	101
Rungpur	1865	133
Total ...	...	1,876

Government Madrasahs.—No changes have taken place in the Arabic Madrasahs at Calcutta and Hooghly, but the

attendance has slightly increased, producing a corresponding reduction in the average cost of the pupils. The usual details are given below :

Statement of Attendance in the Government Madrasahs.

Government Madrasahs.	Monthy Fee.	Number on the rolls on the 31st Mach 1868.
	Rs. As. P.	
Calcutta Madrasah	0 8 0	79
Hooghly Madrasah (Mahomed Mohsin's)	0 8 0	41
Total ...	.....	120

Statement of Expenditure in the Government Madrasahs.

	Number on the rolls (monthly average.)	Expenditure.			Cost per annum of each Student.		
		From Imperial Funds.	From Fees and Endowments.	Total.	From Imperial Funds.	From Fees and Endowments.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta ...	71	17,925	284	18,209	252	4	256
Hooghly ...	30	...	3,001	3,001	...	100	100
Total ...	101	17,925	3,285	21,210	177	33	210

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, GENERAL.—The attendance and expenditure in the Government Schools of different classes are exhibited in the two next tables :—

Statement of attendance in Government Schools, General.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, GENERAL.	Number of Schools.	No of students on the rolls on the 31st March 1868.
For Boys—		
Higher Class, English	48	9,537
Middle Class, English	13	881
Middle Class, Vernacular	117	7,628
Lower Class, Vernacular	89	3,289
Total	267	21,335
For Girls—		
Natives	1	25
Grand total	268	21,360

Statement of Expenditure in Government Schools, General.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, GENERAL.	Number of Schools.	Number on the rolls (monthly average.)	EXPENDITURE IN 1867-68.			ANNUAL COST OF EACH STUDENT.		
			From Imperial Funds.	From Fees and Endowments.	Total.	From Imperial Funds.	From Fees and Endowments.	Total.
For Boys—			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Higher Class, English ...	48	8,772	2,12,397	2,08,107	4,20,504	24	23	47
Middle Class, English ...	13	778	14,929	8,826	23,755	19	11	30
Middle Class, Vernacular .	117	7,094	38,891	18,790	57,681	5	3	8
Lower Class, Vernacular . .	89	3,043	21,116	3,521	24,637	7	1	8
Total ...	267	19,687	2,87,333	2,39,244	5,26,577	14	12	26
For Girls—								
Natives	1	36	7,410	505	7,915	206	14	220
Grand total ...	268	19,723	2,94,743	2,39,749	5,34,492	15	12	27

The latter table shews a total increase of ten schools and 1,535 pupils in average monthly attendance as compared with the corresponding return for the previous year. At the same time the total average cost of each student has decreased from Rupees 28 to Rupees 27 per annum—the whole of this decrease being in favor of Government, since the cost from private sources remains at Rupees 12 as before. The number of English Schools remains the same as last year, but with an average increase of 340 pupils. The classification, however, is

altered, two Schools which then appeared in the Middle Class being now rated as Higher Class Schools. In the Higher Schools the average annual cost of each student has decreased from 48 Rupees to 47 Rupees while the average payment from local sources remains at Rupees 23 as before, so that the Government expenditure has fallen from 25 Rupees to 24 Rupees. The result is still better as regards Middle Schools. In these there is also a total average fall of 1 Rupee in the cost of each student, but the cost to Government is reduced from 22 Rupees to 19 Rupees and the private expenditure has increased from 9 Rupees to 11 Rupees. The reason why the Middle Schools are proportionally more extensive to Government was fully explained in last year's report. The average strength of a Higher Class School is this year about 183, while a Middle Class School only musters 59.

AIDED SCHOOLS, GENERAL.—The statistics of the private schools receiving aid from the State are summarized in the following tables:—

Statement of Attendance in Aided Schools, General.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, GENERAL.	Number of Schools.	Number of students on the rolls on the 31st March 1868.
For Boys—		
Higher Class, English	88	10,753
Middle Class, English	379	20,029
Middle Class, Vernacular ..	634	29,946
Lower Class, Vernacular ...	1,724	*52,987
Total, ...	2,825	1,13,715
For Girls—		
European and other Foreign Races .	13	919
Natives	240	4,839
Total	253	5,758
Grand total ...	3,078	1,19,473

* Of this number 2,139 are girls attending Pathshalas under Babus Bhudeb and Kasi kanth Mukhopadhyay.

Statement of Expenditure in Aided Schools, General.

Private Schools, General.	Number of Schools.	Number on the rolls (monthly average.)	Expenditure, 1867-68.			Annual cost of each Student.		
			From Imperial Funds.	From Fees and Endowments.	Total.	From Imperial Funds.	From Fees and Endowments.	Total.
			Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
For Boys—								
Higher Class English ...	88	10,162	59,139	1,45,435	2,04,574	5 13 1	14 5 0	20 2 1
Middle Class, English	379	18,719	1,11,978	1,87,808	2,99,786	5 15 8	10 0 6	16 0 2
Middle Class, Vernacular	634	23,011	82,137	1,12,186	1,94,323	3 14 11	4 0 1	6 15 0
Lower Class, Vernacular	1,724	*49,977	†88,646	70,765	1,59,411	1 12 4	1 6 3	3 3 0
Total ...	2,825	1,06,869	3,41,900	5,16,194	8,58,094	3 3 2	4 13 3	8 0 5
For Girls—								
European & other Foreign Races ...	13	907	15,227	26,778	42,005	16 12 7	29 8 4	46 4 11
Natives ...	240	4,635	33,381	50,520	83,901	6 13 4	10 3 1	17 2 5
Total ...	253	5,592	48,608	77,298	1,25,906	8 11 0	13 15 2	22 8 2
Grand Total ...	3,078	1,12,461	3,90,508	5,93,492	9,84,000	3 7 6	5 4 5	8 11 11

* Inclusive of 1,932 girls belonging to Patshalas under Babus Bhudeb and Kasi Kanth Mukhopadhyay.

† Of this amount Rupees 2,147 is the extra charge for girls attending Patshalas.

Comparing the expenditure table with the corresponding table for last year, it will be seen that the average cost to Government of each student has diminished in the Higher and Middle Class English Schools for boys—and that it has slightly increased in the Middle and Lower Class Vernacular Schools. The decrease is about eight annas a head in the Higher

Class Schools, and thirteen annas in the Middle Class English Schools, but it will be observed that the cost in the latter class of Schools is still somewhat greater than the cost in the Higher Schools. The cause of this, as was pointed out last year, is mainly due to the disparity in the size of the Schools. The Higher Schools contain on an average 115 pupils, and the Middle Schools no more than forty-nine. It should be remembered that as regards the standard of instruction, the difference theoretically between the two classes is simply that the Middle Schools stop short in their course two years below the Entrance Standard, while the Higher Schools carry their students up to that Standard. The increased cost of students in the Vernacular Schools is very small, being less than one anna in the Middle Schools and two annas in the Lower Schools, the average attendance in the two classes of Schools being 44 and 29 respectively.

The English Schools have increased by 65, viz., ten Higher Class and fifty-five Middle Class, and their pupils by 5,083, of whom 1,536 are in Higher Schools and 3,547 in Middle Schools. The Vernacular Schools have increased by 426, and the pupils in them by 16,683, of whom 15,674 attend Lower Schools and 1,009 attend Middle Schools. The Middle Vernacular Schools are, however, fewer by 29 than they were last year, notwithstanding that they shew an increased aggregate attendance. The loss is probably due to the conversion of Middle Vernacular Schools into Middle English Schools.

The Girls' Schools have somewhat declined in number and in attendance. Under the head of "European and other Foreign Races" there is a loss of one School and sixty-nine scholars in average attendance, with an absolute increase of cost per head to the extent of Rupees 11-7-11, the enhanced cost to Government being Rupees 2-4-7. The number of Schools for native girls has fallen from 243 to 240, and the average attendance at them from 4,767 to 4,685, while the average cost to Government for each pupil has increased by Rupee 1-0-4, and

the total cost by Rupees 2-5-5. The average attendance per School in both classes remains nearly unaltered, viz., Rupees 69 in the Schools for Foreign races and Rupees 19 in the Schools for Natives. This apparent check in the progress of female education is unsatisfactory, but as the number of new grants sanctioned for Girls' Schools during the year is considerably in excess of the number of grants cancelled, it seems probable that the returns may be defective, and at any rate the loss shewn in separate Schools is more than counterbalanced by the success of the attempt that has been made to induce girls to attend and receive instruction in the Village Patshalas. About 2,000 girls are now attending these Patshalas, but in the table they are included with the boys under the head of Lower Class Vernacular Schools. The arrangements under which this attendance has been secured will be noticed presently.

COMPARISON OF RESULTS IN GOVERNMENT AND AIDED SCHOOLS OF THE HIGHER CLASS.—At the Entrance Examination of December 1867, fifty-two Aided Schools of the Higher Class succeeded in passing 237 candidates and carried off twenty-four Junior Scholarships, while twenty-two Unaided Schools passed 168 candidates, of whom 22 obtained Scholarships. At the same time 39 Government Schools passed 302 candidates and secured 114 Scholarships. The results are shewn in the following table:

Statement shewing the results obtained by the Schools of the Higher Class, Government, Aided, and Unaided, in 1867-68.

SCHOOLS OF THE HIGHER CLASS.	No. of Schools.	No. of students who passed Entrance.	No. of students who gained Scholarships.
Government Schools	39	302	114
Aided Schools—			
Christian	0	0	0
Missionary	7	39	3
Native	45	198	21
Unaided Schools—			
Christian	3	11	4
Missionary	5	82	13
Native	14	75	5
Total	113	707	160

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP RULES.—In consequence of the increase in the number of Senior Scholarships, which was noticed in last year's report, it has been necessary to revise the rules for the award of these prizes. The new rules, which are given below, do not differ in principle from those which they supercede, but the area of distribution is in some degree altered by the addition of a sixth Collegiate Circle. This change has become expedient in consequence of the success of the Patna College, which was not in existence when the former rules were framed.

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP RULES.

1. Forty Senior Scholarships are open annually, to be competed for in the First Examination in Arts by candidates educated in Colleges affiliated to the University of Calcutta.

2. These Scholarships are of three grades—ten of the First Grade with stipends of Rupees (32) thirty-two per mensem—twelve of the Second Grade with stipends of Rupees (25) twenty-five per mensem—and eighteen of the Third Grade with stipends of Rupees (20) twenty per mensem.

3. With the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, a Senior Scholarship may be held at any one of the "affiliated" Colleges which may be selected by the holder.

4. Each Scholarship is tenable for two years, provided that due progress, under a Collegiate course of Instruction, is regularly made by the holder—a certificate of the fact being submitted at the end of first year by the Principal of his College.

5. Second-year students alone are eligible, *i. e.*, those students who passed the Entrance Examination two years before presenting themselves for the First Examination in Arts.

6. The ten Scholarships of the First Grade and the twelve Scholarships of the Second Grade are open to all "affiliated" Institutions without distinction, and will be awarded to the twenty-two candidates who obtain the greatest number of marks in the First Examination in Arts.

7. The eighteen Scholarships of the Third Grade are reserved for the "affiliated" Institutions situated within the six Collegiate Circles of Calcutta, Hooghly, Krishnaghur, Berhampur, Patna, and Dacca—three Scholarships for each Circle—and will be awarded to the three highest

The Hooghly Circle includes—

Howrah, Hooghly, 24-Pergunnahs, Baraset, Midnapur, and the Province of Orissa.

The Krishnaghur Circle includes—

Nuddea, Burdwan, Jessore, Pubna, Beerbhoom, Bancoorah, and Puruliya.

The Berhampore Circle includes—

Moorshedabad, Rajshahi, Malda, Dinajpur, and Darjeeling.

The Patna Circle includes—
The Province of Behar.

The Dacca Circle includes—
Dacca, Furreedpur, Bogra, Burrisal, Chittagong, Tipperah, Sylhet, Cachar, Khasia, Mymensing, Rungpur and Assam.

The Calcutta Circle includes—
The city of Calcutta only.

candidates from each Circle who do not gain Scholarships of the first or second grades, provided their names appear in the First or Second Division of the list of passed candidates. No candidate whose place is lower than this will be entitled to claim a Scholarship.

8. Scholarships not taken up under the preceding Rule by the Circles for which they are reserved, will be awarded to candidates from the general list in order of merit, provided they reach the prescribed standard.

9. The holders of Scholarships in all Government Colleges are required to pay the usual monthly fees which are levied from other Students.

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIP RULES.—The Junior Scholarship Rules have also been modified by the addition of a Clause which requires candidates for the greater part of these scholarships to pass in a Classical language instead of a Vernacular.

The clause is as follows:

"In the elections of January 1870, and subsequent years, the Junior Scholarships of the 1st and 2nd Grades and the first fifty Scholarships of the 3rd Grade will be awarded to those candidates only who pass the Entrance Examination in one of the classical languages* recognised by the University. The last fifty Scholarships of the 3rd Grade may be awarded to candidates who have not so passed, at the discretion of the Director of Public Instruction.

* These are—
Greek.
Latin.
Sanskrit.
Hebrew.
Arabic.

The object of the change is to co-operate with the University in its endeavours to improve the standard of the Higher Education in Bengal. The Vernaculars are no longer made the subject of direct examination in the First Arts and B. A. Examinations—instead of them the classical languages have been substituted, and under these circumstances it is obviously most desirable that the students should obtain a fair knowledge of the rudiments of the language which they must take up as under-graduates, before they are admitted to the College lecture rooms. The change in the scholarship rules cannot fail of being effectual in bringing about this result.

FEMALE EDUCATION.—It has already been noted that the returns shew no increase in the number of Girls' Schools in operation during the year, and that on the contrary they indicate a slight decline both in the number of Schools and in the pupils attending them. To judge, however, from the number of applications that have been received for grants-in-aid, it would not appear that there is any abatement in the desire for the promotion of female education. Thirty-seven grants have been sanctioned for new Schools, while fifteen only have been cancelled, so that if all the Schools entitled to grants have been in operation there has been a real increase of twenty-two Schools. There is nothing new to be noted regarding the condition of the Schools. The great majority of them are of the most rudimentary description, and are only of value as the germs from which something of a much higher character may spring in future generations.

It has also been mentioned that an attempt has been successfully made to attract girls to the improved Village Patshalas. The Report for 1866-67 contained an intimation that a plan for securing this object had been submitted to the Government of India. It was approved and brought into operation early in the last year, the simple arrangement being that the Guru shall receive 1 Rupee a month for every four girls in a Patshala who can read short sentences and write on the palm leaf. The inducement thus offered had brought into the Patshalas no fewer than 2,139 girls at the end of the official year. The great majority of these are in the district assigned to Babu Bhudeb Mukhopadhyáy, who writes on this subject as follows :—

"We have succeeded, but not beyond our expectations. There were 1,896 girls, mostly of the respectable classes of the village people, attending the Patshalas on the 31st March

last. The education of each girl thus taught, cost Government only two annas and four pie per month."

In the Patshalas under Babu Kasi Kantha Mukhopadhyay in which the plan was commenced later, there were 243 girls on the 31st March. The following are his remarks about them.

"The average age of the girls is about seven, and the average number of girls in each school is 11·5. Many of these girls are daughters of respectable Brahman and Kaith families, and all of well-to-do people. Their progress is steady and cheering, though not what it ought to be. They attend entirely voluntarily, uninfluenced by prize allowances or pecuniary considerations of any kind; while on the other hand they all provide their own books, seats, and writing materials."

The much canvassed question of the establishment of Normal Schools for the training of native mistresses is now, it may be hoped, in a fair way of being brought to a practical issue. The Government of India has sanctioned the expenditure of Rupees 12,000 per annum for the purpose, and it is probable that the money will be employed in opening a Normal Class in connection with the Bethune School in Calcutta. The details of the arrangement are at present under consideration.

But this is not the only Normal School in contemplation. Another is about to be established on a humbler scale at Rampore Baulea under the grant-in-aid rules. Kumar Chandra Náth Ráy Bahadur of Nattore has offered to contribute for the purpose the sum of Rupees 125 a month for ten years, provided the Government will sanction a grant-in-aid of Rupees 250 a month; and this very liberal offer has been accepted under the authority of the Government of India, who have consented to a relaxation of the rules to this extent in the case of Normal Schools for native female teachers.

The money difficulty is thus overcome, but more serious obstacles remain, and the utmost care will be required in

organizing and managing these institutions so as to conciliate prejudices and insure the co-operation of the community at large.

PRIVATE ENDOWMENTS.—The contribution of Kumar Chandra Nath Ráy is not the only instance of liberality which has this year to be recorded in the annual report of educational progress. Several important endowments have been made by private gentlemen, which afford a satisfactory indication of the growing interest that is taken in the intellectual progress of the people.

The late Mr. George Williamson of Golaghât in Assam, has bequeathed to Government a lakh of Rupees (£10,000) for the promotion of education in that Province, to be devoted generally to the diffusion of useful knowledge among the natives of the district, and especially to instruction in industrial occupations. A portion of the proceeds of this endowment is at present employed in the maintenance of schools at Jorehât and Golaghât, supplemented by grants-in-aid from the general revenues.

Babu Durga Charan Laha of Calcutta, has made over to Government the very handsome donation of half a lakh of Rupees (£5,000) for the foundation of Scholarships to be awarded on the results of the University Examinations and for certain stipendiary Studentships in the Government Schools and Colleges in Calcutta and Hooghly. This sum is invested in Calcutta Municipal Debentures, yielding Rupees 3,000 per annum, which with savings is appropriated as follows:

	Per Mensem.
A Graduate Scholarship for a B. A. preparing for Honors in Physicial Science, tenable for one year and to be awarded annually ..	Rs. 40
A Graduate Scholarship for a B. A. preparing for Honors in Sanskrit, tenable for one year and to be awarded annually	Rs. 25

	Per Mensem.
A Graduate Scholarship for a B. A. of Hooghly College preparing for Honors in any branch, tenable for one year and to be awarded annually	Rs. 25
A Medical Scholarship for a Student who has passed the First B. M. Examination and is preparing for the Second Examination, tenable for two years and to be awarded every alternate year	Rs. 30
A Senior Scholarship for a Student who has passed the First Arts Examination and is preparing for the B. A. Examination, tenable for two years and to be awarded every alternate year	Rs. 20
Two Junior Scholarships for Students, who have passed the Entrance Examination and are preparing for the First Arts Examination, tenable for two years and one to be awarded annually, at Rupees 10 a month each ..	Rs. 20

These Scholarships are to be awarded by the Director of Public Instruction, to candidates from the Lower Provinces, on the results of the University Examinations supplied to him by the Syndicate.

In addition to these Scholarships, the following stipendiary Studentships are to be at the disposal of the Founder and his heirs.

	Per Mensem.
Three Studentships in the Hindu or Hare School at Rupees 5 a month	Rs. 15
Three Studentships in the Presidency College at Rupees 12 a month	Rs. 36
Five Studentships in Hooghly Collegiate School at Rupees 3 a month	Rs. 15
Five Studentships in Hooghly College at Rupees 5 a month	Rs. 25

Kumar Pramotha Náth Ráy Bahádur of Dighapatiya in Rajshahi, lately a pupil of the Wards' Institution in Calcutta, besides giving three monthly Exhibitions of Rupees 2 a month each for the encouragement of the Aided Girls' School at Baulea, has undertaken to endow it by placing in the hands of Government, Promissory Notes yielding Rupees 180 per annum.

Babu Banwari Lál Ráy, a Zemindar in Zillah Bogra, has handed over to Government, securities to the amount of Rupees 5,000 for the endowment of the Aided School at Serajganj.

And further, Pannah Miah, a Mahomedan gentleman of Zillah Noakhali, has vested in Government two small Taluks, estimated to yield Rupees 30 a month, for the endowment of a School at Munshi Hât, the village in which he lives.

These instances of enlightened liberality are worthy of the highest commendation, and afford an example which it may be hoped will be largely followed in future years.

GRANTS-IN-AID.—The number of Institutions of all classes which were receiving monthly assignments of public money under the Grant-in-aid rules at the close of the official year on the 31st March, was 1,429. This shews an increase of 125 Schools or a little more than 9½ per cent over the number returned for 1866-67. The amount of the grants has, at the same time, risen from Rupees 2,62,477 to Rupees 3,23,166 or about 23 per cent, while the number of pupils has increased from 59,279 to 68,729 or about 16 per cent. The additional institutions which obtained grants during the year amounted to 244, and their grants to Rupees 50,841 per annum. Besides this, sixty-two Schools already aided, obtained augmentation grants aggregating Rupees 11,660 per annum. On the other hand grants aggregating Rupees 12,678 per annum, have been withdrawn from fifty-seven Schools, which have been either temporarily or permanently closed, and the grants to twelve other Schools have been reduced to the extent of Rupees 1,470 per annum.

Hence the net increase in the number of Institutions of all classes for which grants were sanctioned during the year, is 187, and the additional sanctioned charge for monthly grants, Rupees 48,353.

Casual grants for special purposes have also been sanctioned to the extent of Rupees 9,285, distributed amongst sixty-eight Schools.

Further details will be found in the subjoined tabular statements.

Statement shewing the grants drawn during 1867-68 *by private Institutions in operation on the* 31*st March* 1868.

Grant-in-aid Institutions.	Number of institutions.	Number of students.	Amount of Government grants.	Cost to Government of each student per annum.
			Rupees.	Rs. As. P.
Under Missionary bodies ...	295	12,915	84,192	6 8 3
Under other Christian bodies.	38	2,006	19,673	9 12 10
Under Native Managers ...	1,096	53,808	2,19,301	4 1 2
Total ...	1,429	68,729	3,23,166	4 11 3

Grants to Additional Institutions.

Class of Institutions.			Number of Institutions.	Amount of grants per mensem.
				Rs. As. P.
Schools for Boys	English	...	87	2,166 12 0
	Vernacular	...	120	1,340 13 0
School for Girls	...	...	37	729 0 0
	Total	...	244	4,236 9 0

Augmentation Grants.

Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Amount of grants per mensem.
		Rs. As. P.
Schools for Boys.. English ...	26	342 0 0
Schools for Boys.. Vernacular ...	26	121 10 5
Schools for Girls	10	508 0 0
Total	62	971 10 5

Grants cancelled.

Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Amount of grants per mensem.
		Rs. As. P.
Schools for Boys.. English ...	16	381 0 0
Schools for Boys.. Vernacular ...	26	332 0 0
Schools for Girls...	15	343 8 0
Total	57	1,056 8 0

Grants reduced.

Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Amount of grants per mensem.
		Rs. As. P.
Schools for Boys.. English ...	9	117 0 0
Schools for Boys.. Vernacular ...	2	4 0 0
Schools for Girls	1	1 8 0
Total	12	122 8 0

Special Grants sanctioned as Donations.

Class of Institutions.		Number of Institutions.	Amount of grants sanctioned.
			Rs. As. P.
Schools for Boys...	English ...	27	6,828 0 0
	Vernacular ...	37	2,301 8 0
Schools for Girls		4	155 12 0
Total ...		68	9,285 4 0

Revision of the Grant-in-aid Rules.—The grant-in-aid rules have undergone a further revision during the year, and considerable additions have been made to them, the main object of which is to define the duties and responsibilities of the school managers and to bind them more closely to the due performance of their engagements. In former years the shortcomings of the School Committees have frequently been the subject of remark, and further experience has shewn that greater stringency is absolutely necessary to secure the fulfilment of the conditions on which public money is granted, particularly in respect to the realization of the local income which is guaranteed to meet the State contributions, and the regular payment of the salaries of the teachers. The value of the grant-in-aid system as a means of encouraging and developing local efforts and educating the people to co-operate in the promotion of their public and social interests, has from the first been fully recognized by this Department; but it may be doubted whether we have not been premature in leaving so much discretionary power as has hitherto been allowed them in the hands of the school managers, and if the rules as now amended should fail to produce marked improvement in their administration, a radical change will be indispensable. The new rules and forms will be found with other official papers in Appendix B.

THE PATSHALA SYSTEM.—The development of the Patshala system has again been seriously retarded by the inability of Government to supply the necessary funds. The estimates submitted by this Department were carefully restricted to the amounts that would be required to provide for the ordinary extension of operations in the districts already occupied. This was fully explained in January 1867, and permission was solicited for carrying on our proceedings during the ensuing year at the rate of expenditure which was approved when the scheme was originally sanctioned. No reply being received to this representation, the usual arrangements were made and the work proceeded regularly until September, when the Budget orders were first communicated to the Department, and it was found that the amount passed was less by upwards of Rupees 16,000 than the amount required to defray the estimated charges of the year.

Orders were at once issued to suspend operations by delaying the opening of the Patshalas which should have been taken up by the Gurus whose year of training had terminated, and by deferring the ordinary admissions of fresh pupils at the Normal Schools. At the same time another representation was made on the subject to Government, but without effect, and the year ended without any further funds being placed at our disposal.

NIGHT PATSHALAS.—An additional grant was, however, sanctioned for the opening of Night Schools in connection with the Patshalas to provide the means of instruction for such of the labouring classes as are unable to attend school during the day. A considerable number of such Schools has been opened accordingly and apparently with great success. Full details regarding them will be found in the Reports of the two Inspectors, Babu Bhudeb Mukhopadhyay and Babu Kasi Kantha Mukhopadhyay, who are charged with their superin-

tendence. They had together 3,289 day-labourers attending these Schools at the close of the year. Babu Bhudeb sums up his remarks about them as follows :—

"The results of the experiment have been that 2,203 day-labourers were receiving instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic on the 31st March, at an expense of two annas per mensem per pupil to Government. Should this experiment succeed, as I hope it will, under the system inaugurated, the education of labourers will be a question of funds only."

Babu Kasi Kantha, who has 1,056 pupils in his Night Schools, reports of them :—

"The average number of students in each Night Patshala is 20·7. Good care is taken to prevent students of Day-Patshalas from attending the Night-Schools. The average age of the students is eighteen years. For reasons already stated, a portion of the juvenile population attends the Night-Schools. No one, however, finds admission there who, young or old, is not in the strict sense of the term a day-labourer. He may be a shop-keeper, an artizan, cultivator, herdsman, or a labourer in any other line of business."

"In most Schools, the students themselves provide for lighting, in the rest some influential villager pays for it. The students provide their own seats, writing materials, and in many cases books or slates. In about half the schools, a schooling fee of two annas and one anna is levied. In some payment is made by bodily labor."

From these statements it may be gathered that the experiment, as far as it has gone, is decidedly successful and promises to supply the elements of education to large numbers of the labouring population who could not attend the Day-Schools. For this however, as for all other objects of improvement, considerable supplies of money will be required if success is aimed at, and the means of obtaining it must be secured before

hand should a systematic attempt be resolved on for extending such operations over the whole country.

It may be hoped that under the recent orders of the Government of India, arrangements may shortly be matured for obtaining a separate local revenue which will be specially employed for the promotion of education in every district in Bengal.

School Books.—The accounts furnished by the School Book Society for the year ending 31st December 1867, shows as usual a continuous increase in the demand for books and apparatus. The receipts realized by sales amounted to Rupees 97,570. In the previous year the receipts were reported at Rupees 88,051. The number of books issued from the Depository was 245,769 in 1867 against 230,277 in 1866, being an increase of 6 per cent. In the following abstract, the books issued during the last three years are classified according to the languages in which they are written.

Books.	Copies.		
	1865.	1866.	1867.
English	68,525	89,044	78,963
Sanskrit	2,068	3,279	1,797
Bengali	83,588	96,997	120,150
Hindi	3,890	4,783	10,576
Uria	12,824	21,888	21,435
Santhali	3	22	2
Khasiya	511	609	905
Arabic	29	0	0
Persian	71	77	174
Urdu	2,683	2,565	1,517
Anglo-Asiatic ...	9,851	11,063	10,250
Total... ...	184,043	230,277	245,769

During the last two years, the Society has printed and published fifteen new school books of various kinds, to the extent of 35,000 copies, and thirty-one new editions of books already in use to the extent of 255,000 copies. Besides these it has prepared and published in Uriya Maps of the World, Asia,

Europe, India, and Orissa; and it has now under preparation in Bengali Maps of America, and Africa, an improved Map of Bengal, and a series of cheap district Maps of the Bengal Zillahs.

It employed last year for the distribution of books and school apparatus 115 country agents, and expended Rupees 6,406 on carriage, packing, &c.

The following extracts from the Society's Report, will explain the manner in which its funds are devoted to defray the cost of distribution—

"The amount expended for the dispatch of books, &c, may be looked "upon as very large, but this is accounted for by the larger quantities c "supplies sent to the Mofussil during the last two years, and by the "increased rates of Book Post under Act XIV. of 1866, which came into "operation since May 1866. Besides the amount mentioned in the "Abstracts as paid by the Society for the dispatch of books into the "country, the Society pays also the charges which are incurred by the "Agents in landing packages sent to them, boat and cooly hire, and other "incidental items which the Agents deduct from their sale proceeds. "The Agents are thus enabled to sell the books at the Society's "prices; the Agents themselves being remunerated by a commission of "generally 10 per cent. on the sales.

"The total amount of charges deducted by the Agents during the last "two years, averages Rupees 1,000 annually, and the average of the "amounts given in the Abstracts, is Rupees 6,305, making a total of "Rupees 7,305, which has been paid by the Society for bringing their "store of school books within reach of the people. The total amount "of commission allowed to Agents was Rs. 4,114-12-10 in 1866, and "Rs. 4,343-13 in 1867.

"It is not of course the object of the Society to accumulate profits. "Their object and desire is to expend in the backward and outlying "provinces whatever profit may arise from their operations in the more "advanced parts of the country."

The Annual Reports and Returns submitted by the Officers of the Department will be found, with other details, in the usual appendices, which follow.

W. S. ATKINSON,
Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX A

INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

SOUTH-WEST DIVISION

FROM THE REPORT OF MR. R. L. MARTIN, M. A.

. . . . . .

In the different districts which comprise this Educational Division, four different vernaculars are spoken, and since it is difficult for an official whose duties are not light to make himself familiar with so many languages, it is hardly possible for one Inspector of Schools to discharge to his own satisfaction the duties required of him.

The language taught as the vernacular in the schools in Beerbhoom, Burdwan, Jehanabad, and Bancoorah, and in the majority of those in Midnapore and Manbhoom, is Bengali; in the other schools in Midnapore, Santhali; in Orissa, Uriya; and in the greater portion of Chota Nagpore, Hindi.

The following table shews what changes have occurred during the year in the number of schools in the Division and in the number of students attending them:

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Description of Schools.	On 31st March 1867.		On 31st March 1868.	
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Students.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Students.
Government Institutions.				
Normal Schools for Masters (Vernacular) ...	1	19	1	13
Schools for boys—				
Higher Class, English	8	1,331	8	1,485
Middle Class ... English	2	203	2	117
Middle Class ... Vernacular ...	44	2,238	46	2,429
Lower Class, Vernacular	...	...	3	181
Private Institutions under inspection.				
1.—*Receiving Allowances under the Grant-in-aid Rules.*				
Normal Schools for Masters (Vernacular) ...	Entered under another head ...		3	248
Schools for boys—				
Under Missionary Bodies.				
Higher Class, English	3	460	4	518
Middle Class, ... English	2	204	1	92
Middle Class, ... Vernacular ...	2	100	1	99
Lower Class, Vernacular	34	448	27	537
Carried over, ...	96	5,003	96	5,719

South-West Division, Mr. Martin.

Description of Schools.	On 31st March 1867.		On 31st March 1868.	
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Students.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Students.
Brought forward, ...	96	5,003	96	5,719
Under Native Managers.				
Higher Class, English, ...	11	1,109	17	1,674
Middle Class, .. English	61	2,629	78	4,223
Middle Class, .. Vernacular ...	68	3,444	77	4,148
Lower Class, Vernacular	22	640	25	660
Schools for girls—				
European and other Foreign races ...	2	77	3	84
Under Missionary Bodies.				
Vernacular	2	124	6	159
Under Native Managers.				
Vernacular	12	329	14	378
2.—*Receiving Allowances under other Rules.*				
Schools for boys—				
Under Missionary Bodies.				
Lower Class, Vernacular	10	262	9	225
Under Native Managers.				
Lower Class, Vernacular	7	250	12	363
Carried over, ...	291	13,867	337	17,633

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Description of Schools.	On 31st March 1867.		On 31st March 1868.	
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Students.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Students.
Brought over, ...	291	13,867	337	17,633
3.—*Receiving no Allowances.*				
Schools for boys—				
Under Missionary Bodies.				
Middle Class, Vernacular	3	139	3	141
Lower Class, Vernacular	5	269	3	450
Under Native Managers.				
Higher Class, English	2	326	3	598
Middle Class, ... English	2	77	8	448
Middle Class, ... Vernacular ...	...	...	4	117
Middle Class, ... Sanskrit and Vernacular	...	...	1	69
Schools for boys—				
Under Missionary Bodies.				
Vernacular	3	66	2	708
Under Native Managers.				
Vernacular	...	...	1	33
Total	312	15,057	362	20,195

It appears then that during the year under report the number of schools in this Division increased from 312 to 362 or *by* 19 *per cent,* whilst the number of boys taught in them increased from 15,057 to 20,195 or *by* 34 *per cent.*

The zillahs in which the schools are situated, and the numbers attending the schools of each class in the different zillahs are shewn in the two following tables:

Number of Schools in the several Districts.

South-West Division, Mr. Martin

SCHOOLS.	In Beerbhoom.	In Burdwan.	In Bancoorah.	In Jehanabad.	In Midnapore.	In Manbhoom.	In Lohardaga.	In Hazareebagh.	In Chaibassa.	In Balasore.	In Cuttack.	In Pooree.	In Ungul	Total.
Government Institutions.														
Normal Schools—														
Vernacular	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Schools for boys—														
Higher Class (English)	1	..	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	8
Middle Class (English)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	2
,, (Vernacular)	2	4	4	3	5	...	...	..	...	3	6	13	6	45
Lower Class (Vernacular)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	3
Grant-in-aid Schools.														
Normal Schools—														
For Masters—Vernacular	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	..	...	...	3
Schools for boys—														
Under Missionary Bodies—														
Higher Class (English)	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4
Middle Class (English	..	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	1
,, (Vernacular)	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	1
Lower Class (Vernacular)	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	27
Under Native Managers—														
Higher Class (English)	...	7	3	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Middle Class (English)	12	22	10	8	12	7	1	...	...	1	4	1	...	78
,, (Vernacular)	4	13	14	12	24	4	...	..	...	2	2	2	...	77
Lower Class (Vernacular)	3	1	1	4	12	..	...	...	..	...	4	..	...	25
Carried over, ...	22	50	33	33	82	12	3	1	2	10	20	19	6	293

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

SCHOOLS.	In Beerbhoom.	In Burdwan.	In Bancoorah.	In Johannabad.	In Midnapore.	In Manbhoom.	In Lobardaga	In Hazareebagh.	In Chaibassa.	In Balasore.	In Cuttack.	In Pooree.	In Ungul.	Total.
Brought forward, ...	22	50	33	33	82	12	3	1	2	10	20	19	6	293
Schools for girls—														
European and other Foreign races	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Under Missionary Bodies—														
Vernacular ...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	6
Under Native Managers—														
Vernacular ...	1	5	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Schools aided under other Rules.														
Schools for boys—														
Under Missionary Bodies—														
Lower Class (Vernacular) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Under Native Managers ...	...	...	...	7	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Lower Class (Vernacular) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided Schools.														
Schools for boys—														
Under Missionary Bodies—														
Middle Class (Vernacular) ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Lower Class (Vernacular) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3
Under Native Managers—														
Higher Class (English) ...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Middle Class (English) ...	...	2	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
,, (Vernacular) ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
,, (Sanskrit and Vernacular)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Schools for girls—														
Under Missionaries (Vernacular) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Under Native Managers (Vernacular) ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total, ...	27	67	41	45	84	19	12	1	2	12	24	22	6	362

Number of pupils in the several Districts.

SCHOOLS.	In Beerbhoom.	In Burdwan.	In Bancoorah.	In Johannbad.	In Midnapore.	In Manbhoom.	In Lohardaga.	In Hazaroobagh.	In Chaibassa.	In Balasore.	In Cuttuck.	In Pooree.	In Ungul.	Total.
Government Institutions.														
Normal Schools—														
Vernacular	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	13	...	...	13
Schools for boys—														
Higher Class (English)	314	...	219	...	354	86	127	...	...	93	195	97	...	1485
Middle Class (English)	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	55	62	..	..	..	..	117
Middle Class (Vernacular)	142	303	204	306	589	...	...	...		96	326	319	144	2429
Lower Class—(Vernacular)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	...	...	36	..	181
Grant-in-aid Schools.														
Normal Schools—														
For Masters (Vernacular)	...	...	...	...	35	...	181	...	...	32	...	...	...	248
Schools for boys—														
Under Missionary Bodies—														
Higher Class (English)	...	398	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	518
Middle Class (English)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	...	...	92
,, (Vernacular)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	..	...	...	99
Lower Class (Vernacular)	...	...	...	...	465	...	...	...	...	35	37	..	...	537
Under Native Managers—														
Higher Class (English)	...	613	282	649	130	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1674
Middle Class (English)	566	1099	667	..	688	274	33	...	...	78	246	21	..	4223
,, (Vernacular)	337	753	902	592	980	176	...	...	..	184	153	69	.	6
Lower Class (Vernacular)	73	33	31	149	309	...	...	...	...	..	65	...	.	660
Carried over, ...	1462	3199	2275	1696	3670	536	341	55	207	617	1147	532	144	16422

SCHOOLS.	In Beerbhoom.	In Burdwan.	In Bauleah.	In Jehanabad.	In Midnapore.	In Manbhoom.	In Lohardaga.	In Hazareebagh.	In Chaibassa.	In Balasore.	In Cuttack.	In Pooree.	In Ungul.	Total.
Brought over,	1462	3199	2275	1696	3670	536	341	55	207	617	1147	532	144	16422
Schools for girls—														
European and other Foreign races	12	20	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	84
Under Missionary Bodies—														
Natives (Vernacular)	...	53	28	...	...	...	...	..	...	30	48	...	...	159
Under Native Managers—														
Natives (Vernacular)	11	148	75	83	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	378
Schools aided under other Rules.														
Schools for boys—														
Under Missionary Bodies—														
Lower Class (Vernacular)														
Under Native Managers—														
Lower Class (Vernacular)	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	...	...	...	...	..	...	225
Unaided Schools.														
Schools for boys—	...	...	...	249	...	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	363
Under Missionary Bodies—														
Middle Class (Vernacular)	...	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
Lower Class (Vernacular)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	292	120	...	450
Under Native Managers—														
Higher Class (English)	...	250	...	348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	598
Middle Class (English)	65	99	163	...	...	121	.	..	...	...	..	...	...	448
,, (Vernacular)	71	17	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	117
,, (Sanskrit and Vernacular)	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	69	...	69
Schools for girls under Missionaries (Vernacular)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	508	200	...	708
,, ,, under Native Managers (Vernacular)	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	33
Total,	1591	3960	2570	2957	3731	771	566	55	207	685	2027	931	144	20195

South-West Division, Mr. Martin.

Two hundred and forty-eight schools* attended by 14,709 students are situated in parts of the country where the vernacular is Bengali; sixty-two schools† attended by 3,717 students where it is Uriya; twenty-eight schools‡ of 570 students are attended by Santhali children, whilst in twenty-four schools § of 1,199 students the vernacular employed is Hindi, though many of the pupils therein are Kôl boys and girls with a language of their own. It will be seen then that the bulk of my work lies in Bengal Proper, since in the zillahs of Beerbhoom, Burdwan, Bancoorah, Midnapore, and Jehanabad (a Sub-Division of Hooghly) there are 264 schools educating 14,809 students. To this portion of my Division, in which the schools are tolerably close together and well placed, is tacked on, as two vast excrescences, the Provinces of Orissa and Chotanagpore, each of them much larger than the portion which belongs to Bengal Proper. In Orissa there are but sixty-four schools attended by 3,787 students, and in Chotanagpore but thirty-four schools with 1,599 students. I do not think either of these Provinces has had fair play, for an Inspector has *nearly* sufficient work in Bengal without either of them, and is naturally more inclined to push on work where he sees immediate results than to set about new work where, as a matter of necessity, it must take years before a harvest can be reaped. I do not myself see any reason why the Province of Orissa should not be in ten years as far advanced as the Bengal Districts under me *now* are, but at first it will be an uphill and discouraging work; I think, however, I see my way before me. I have been working with a fixed plan for the last few months and I mean to go on pushing, provided I am supported, as I expect to be, by the higher authorities.

*In Burdwan	...	67
Jehanabad	...	45
Bancoorah	...	41
Beerbhoom	...	27
Midnapore	...	58
Manbhoom	...	10
†Balasore	...	10
Cuttack	...	21
Pooree	...	22
Ungul	...	6
‡Midnapore	...	26
Balasore	...	2
§Manbhoom	...	9
Hazarecbugh	...	1
Lohardaga	...	12
Chaibassa	...	2

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

HIGHER CLASS EDUCATION.—I am glad to be able to report to you. that the Higher Class schools in this Division were much more successful at the last Entrance Examination than they were at that held in December 1866.

In 1866 the Government schools in this Division sent up eight successful candidates, the Aided schools under Missionary bodies six, and those under Native managers two only; in 1867 these three classes of schools sent up respectively 32, 4, and 15, successful candidates to the examination. Including Unaided schools, the total number passed from this Division in 1866, was 29, in 1867 it was 68. This table shews the result as far as this Division is concerned:

South-West Division, Mr. Martin.

	Number of candidates.	Number absent.	Passed in the First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total passed.
Government Schools.						
Balasore Zillah School	2	...	1	1	...	4
Bancoorah ,, ,, ...	11	2	...	3	3	6
Beerbhoom ,, ,, ...	20	...	1	11	2	14
Cuttack ,, ,, ...	7	...	...	3	1	4
Midnapore ,, ,, ...	6	...	...	5	...	5
Purulia ,, ,, ...	5	...	...	...	1	1
	51	2	2	23	7	32
Under Missionary Bodies.						
Burdwan Church Missionary ...	7	...	...	...	2	2
Culna Free Church Missionary ...	4	...	...	1	...	1
Midnapore Local Mission	3	...	...	...	1	1
Mymari Church Missionary ...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	16	...	...	1	3	4
Under Native Managers.						
Ajudhya	2	...	...	...	...	...
Badla	4	...	...	2	...	2
Bagnapara	2	...	...	1	...	1
Chakdighi	1	...	...	...	1	1
Catua	7	...	...	2	1	3
Gopinathpur	2	..	...	2	...	2
Gangadaspur	2	...	...	...	1	1
Jehanabad	5	...	...	...	3	3
Jeerat	3	...	...	1	...	1
Kulingram	1	...	...	...	1	1
Mayapur	6	...	...	1	...	...
Senhath	1	...	...	...	...	...
Tamluk	4	..	...	...	...	...
	40	...	...	9	7	16
Total for Schools connected with Government	107	2	2	33	17	52
Unaided Schools (in the Division.)						
Beersingha Anglo-Sanskrit School ...	5	1	...	1	...	1
Burdwan Maharaja's School ..	21	...	...	3	4	7
Burdwan Preparatory School ..	25	...	...	...	6	6
Khanakul Krishnagor School ...	8	..	...	2	1	2
	59	1	..	6	11	17
Grand Total ...	166	3	2	39	28	69

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The general result of the Entrance Examination of the University is given here for the sake of comparison.

	Number of candidates.	Number absent.	Passed in the			Total passed.
			1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	
Total ...	1,507	22	95	363	356	814

Adopting Mr. Woodrow's system of *merit marks* as given in last year's report, "the merit marks" given to the South-Western Division would be 112 this year against forty last year, whilst the "average merit marks" of every Higher Class school in the Division would be 4·1 this year against 2·6 of the preceding year. It is satisfactory to find that, whilst the Higher Class schools have increased in number, the quality of the education given in them has improved also.

Government Schools.—There are in my Division under the direct management of the Educational Department, one High school, seven other Higher Class schools, three Middle Class English schools, forty-six Middle Class and three Lower Class Vernacular schools, besides one Normal school for Pandits.

A comparison between the numbers attending the various classes of Government schools at the commencement and at the close of the official year, as well as the income from Imperial funds and from other sources is shewn in this table :

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	1866-67.				1867-68.			
	Number of Schools.	Number on the rolls on 31st March.	Income from Imperial funds.	Income from Other sources.	Number of Schools.	Number on the rolls on 31st March.	Income from Imperial funds.	Income from Other sources.
							Rs.	Rs.
High School	8	1,331	20,261	15,451	1	195	4,493	2,197
Higher Class English Schools					7	1,290	20,195	15,797
Middle Class, English ...	2	203	4,531	700	2	117	5,304	804
Middle Class, Vernacular ...	44	2,238	11,164	3,086	46	2,179	12,121	3,944
Lower Class, Vernacular ...	...	...	.	...	3	181	180	5
Total ...	54	3,572	35,956	19,237	59	4,212	42,233	22,747

I now proceed to make a few remarks regarding such of the schools as are most deserving of note.

High School at Cuttack.—The old zillah school at Cuttack was converted in January 1868 into a High school; that is, such a change was made in its establishment that the education of the students instead of stopping at the Entrance Examination, is carried on to the standard fixed by the University for the First Arts Examination. Only one college class has been opened this year : it is hoped that another and higher one will be opened in January 1869. In the college class there are six undergraduates who all passed at the last Entrance Examination from

schools in Orissa. It is well to mention that if there had been no college class at Cuttack, *one only* of these six would have joined an affiliated college in Bengal, the remainder, like the passed lads of former years, would have had to content themselves with the amount of learning already acquired. Six undergraduates does not seem a large number certainly, but I believe the Patna College, the Calcutta Madressa, and the Gowhatti High school, opened college classes with still smaller numbers.

Taking the college class and school as a whole, the number borne on the rolls on the 31st of March was 195 against 177 at the beginning of the year. The average number attending *monthly* and *daily* was 172 and 147 this year against 179 and 156 in 1866-67. With reference to this falling off, the Secretary of the Local Committee of Public Instruction remarks, "there was a good deal of sickness during some portion of the year, so the attendance could not be what it ought to have been." The collection during the year from fees and fines was Rupees 2,182-12, that is, it was Rupees 181-14 a month in 1867-68 against Rupees 182-10 in 1866-67 and Rupees 172-2 in 1865-66. The income has been steadily increasing since October, and the rate of fee levied has just been raised at my suggestion, so I trust the income will be much larger this year. The school building is in good condition and supplied sufficient accommodation before the status of the school was raised; two new class rooms are, however, now *absolutely necessary*, and the addition of a room for the library is very desirable. These additions can be made from the surplus income of the school for this year; I hope, therefore, the necessary sanction will soon be obtained, so that the Committee may be ready to commence the work in the ensuing cold season.

The library is in good condition. During the year ninety-four volumes of standard works were added to it. At the last

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University Entrance Examination *seven* students of the school presented themselves; of these *three* passed in the second division and gained junior scholarships, *one* also passed in the third division. The Literary Club of which I made mention in my last report continued its sittings during the past year. There were nineteen meetings in 1866 and twenty in 1867. The Secretary of the Local Committee reports that "the Club is doing good to the boys" and expresses a hope "that the junior masters will show more interest in it than they do at present." The Committee met five times during the year for the transaction of business, and the members of the Committee visited the school fifteen times. The Secretary reports very highly of the lately appointed head master, "who is quickly becoming popular amongst both the junior masters and the pupils." The head master of the old zillah school, having fairly earned his promotion, has been appointed second master of the High school; and the staff of junior masters has been augmented and improved. I hope the school will improve considerably during the current year.

Other Higher Class Government English Schools.—These are the zillah schools at Balasore, Bancoorah, Beerbhoom Chotanagpore, Midnapore, Pooree, and Purulia. Adopting the usual rule of classification I place these schools as follows: Beerbhoom, Midnapore, and Bancoorah as excellent; Balasore and Purulia as good; Chotanagpore and Pooree as fair. If the Balasore school had more pupils, educated at a smaller cost to Government, and was located in a better school-house so that the masters could do more justice to their pupils, I should class it amongst the excellent schools.

The following table shews comparatively the relative condition of these schools in 1866-67 and 1867-68. Had I room to shew the divisions in which the successful candidates passed the

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Entrance Examination, the comparative result, as far as the year under review is concerned, would have appeared even more favorable than it does below:

Name of School.	On the rolls on the 31st March 1867.	Monthly average on the rolls during 1866-67.	Average daily attendance.	Monthly cost to Government of each student's education.	Number passed in Entrance Examination, 1866.	On the rolls on the 31st March 1863.	Monthly average on the rolls during 1867-68.	Average daily attendance	Monthly cost to Government of each student's education.	Number passed in the Entrance Examination 1867.
				Rs. As. P.					Rs. As. P.	
Beerbhoom ...	257	240	200	0 10 11	1	314	270	220	0 12 11	14
Midnapore ...	312	280	237	0 12 4	1	354	300	240	0 15 6	5
Bancoorah ...	208	193	170	1 6 0	3	219	207	185	1 5 7	6
Balasore ...	91	93	77	2 0 1	...	93	86	73	3 0 7	2
Purulia ...	80	72	47	2 15 1	...	86	78	62	2 12 1	1
Chotanagpore ...	124	123	99	2 1 2	...	127	123	103	1 15 6	...
Pooree ...	88	98	78	2 2 0	...	97	94	78	2 12 0	...
Total ...	1160	1108	918	.. ..	5	1290	1169	961	1 7 0	28

Beerbhoom Zillah School.—This is the best zillah school in the South-Western Division, and is one of the best in Bengal. At the last University Entrance Examination the following zillah schools sent up eight successful candidates and upwards of that number—Howrah sixteen, Beerbhoom fourteen, Burisal eleven, Bauleah nine, Ooterpara, Mymensingh, and Chittagong eight each. If a mark of merit was given to each of these zillah schools on the principle proposed by Mr. Woodrow in his report

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for 1866-67, the best zillah schools in Bengal would stand in the following order:

		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Mark of merit.
1.	Howrah	3	9	4	31
2.	Beerbhoom	1	11	2	27
3.	Burisal	1	4	6	17
4.	Bauleah	1	6	2	17
5.	Ooterpara	3	4	1	17
6.	Mymensing	1	4	3	14
7.	Chittagong	0	3	5	11
8.	Midnapore	0	5	0	10

The position of Beerbhoom amongst the zillah schools in Bengal during this year is established by the figures I have given. I was myself so struck with the superiority of the school to those I had seen elsewhere on the occasion of my visit, that I recommended the head master for promotion after I had ascertained that his collegiate distinctions were also superior to those of most of his compeers. As far as I can at present judge, he is more deserving of promotion than any teacher in my Division.

The school numbered 314 at the end of the year against 251 at the commencement. Of the number on the rolls 290 were Hindus, 22 were Mahomedans, and 2 were Christians; 296 were pay pupils, 17 were Vernacular Scholars, and 1 was a free student.

The income from fees in April 1867 was Rupees 281, in March 1868 it was Rupees 388. The building is in good repair, but unless the *wood work* is soon painted it will be considerably injured. The library is in good preservation. The Secretary of the Local Committee reports that he has been "satisfied with the manner in which the head master and the

other teachers have performed their duties during the year under review." I gladly endorse this statement.

MIDNAPORE ZILLAH SCHOOL.—This school was established in 1834, it is therefore one of the oldest zillah schools in Bengal. The Committee met three times for the transaction of business and its members paid eight visits to the school. The number of boys on the rolls at the end of the year was 354 against 312 at the commencement. The income from fees during 1867-68 has been Rupees 4,058-8 against Rupees 3,132-6 of the preceding year. In consequence of the increase of numbers it was found necessary with your sanction to appoint an extra master on forty rupees a month. I regret to have to report that, during the year, it has been found necessary to dismiss both the eighth master and the librarian from the school for dishonest practices. It is to be hoped that the examples made of these men dismissed for dishonesty of different kinds, will have a salutary effect in preventing a recurrence of similar offences.

Six candidates appeared from the school at the last University Entrance Examination, five passed in the second division and scholarships were awarded to two of them. Owing to the success of the pupils at the Entrance and Class Examinations and to the large income from fees, I was able to recommend, and you to sanction, rewards as below to the masters of the school.

		Rupees.
To the Head Master	...	300
2nd „	...	90
3rd „	...	90
4th „	...	60
5th „	...	45
6th „	...	30

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		Rupees.
7th Master,	...	24
8th „	...	12
9th „	...	12
Head Pundit	...	60
2nd „	...	24

I agree with the Secretary in thinking that this encouragement will serve as an incentive to further exertions on the part of the teachers. I am glad to be also able to express my perfect concurrence in the following remarks of the Secretary. "The officiating head master, Babu Ganga Dhar Acharya, has "proved himself an experienced and intelligent officer and has "improved and raised the tone of the school; his influence "with the boys is considerable, and he is much respected among "the resident native community." The other masters have, as a rule, worked hard and been rewarded for so doing. The present second master, a young B. A., is considered by the Committee to lack experience—I join with the Secretary in hoping that he will feel the necessity of exerting himself with a view to keeping the high position which he at present holds. A new catalogue of the library has been prepared and the books are now nicely arranged and in good condition. During the year eighty-four volumes of English books, twenty-nine volumes of Bengali, and two volumes of Sanskrit were added to the library, which now consists of 1,181 volumes English, 156 Bengali, and eight volumes Sanskrit. During the year under report, 322 volumes were circulated amongst the masters and 159 volumes amongst the students. The school building no longer suits its purpose, as the numbers have much increased; the floor and roof require to be raised, the ventilation is defective, and additional rooms are necessary. A plan and estimate has been prepared by the Executive Engineer for the improvement of the present building, the cost calculated at Rupees

10,000—a proposal on the subject will probably soon be sent up to you. The Committee have written at some length about a High school. I shall introduce their remarks into my report later on.

Bancoorah Zillah School.—The number of boys on the roll was 219 at the end of the year against 208 at the commencement, the monthly and daily averages were respectively 207 and 185 against 193 and 170 in 1866-67. This school and the Midnapore school are almost on a par. Both are excellent schools. I place Midnapore first, because it has a greater number of students and educates them at a smaller cost. This school sent up to the University Entrance Examination *eleven* students: of these *six* passed, three in the second and three in the third division; I regret to have to place on record that two lads belonging to this school were detected using unfair means at the Entrance Examination and were in consequence turned out of the hall. The school-house is better than any other Government school-house either in this or in the South-Eastern Division, and as the flagging has been now completed and the wood-work all freshly painted, it looks remarkably well. The library is also in good order. I am glad to be able to say that, the finances of the school being in a prosperous state, I was able to recommend the same rewards for meritorious services to the masters of this school as to those of Midnapore.

Balasore Zillah School.—This is a very good little school, but, as I have said, it wants a good school-house and better attendance. A plan for a new building was lately submitted to, and approved of, by you, and the Secretary says he hopes that all preliminaries will be arranged and the new school-house commenced before the rainy season sets in. The Committees met five times during the year for the transaction of business and its members visited the school fourteen times; eight of

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these visits were paid by the Secretary. I believe that the visits will be more frequent when the school house is more come-at-able, and, in order that the work may be lighter on each member, the names of three or four additional officials have been sent up to Government for appointment on the Committee. The number on the rolls on the last day of the year was ninety-three against ninety-one at the commencement; unfortunately the number of pay-students has not increased, but there has been a large accession of vernacular scholars. Two boys appeared at the Entrance Examination and both passed, one in the first and the other in the second division, a result most creditable to the teachers. Sixty-one volumes were added during the year to the library which is in good order. The Secretary reports: "The officiating head master is thoroughly devoted to his duties. His success in tuition speaks for the care and temper with which he gives instruction." He also reports favorably of both the second and third masters.

PURULIA ZILLAH SCHOOL.—This school numbered eighty-six boys at the end of the session against eighty at the commencement. The monthly average on the rolls was seventy-eight this year against seventy-two last, and the average daily attendance was sixty-two against forty-seven.

Five pupils of the school appeared at the Entrance Examination. Of these one passed in the third division, all who failed did so in English, and in addition two failed in Bengali.

This result was not very creditable, but Purulia though ahead of the other district of Chotanagpore is behind Bengal Proper.

CHOTANAGPORE ZILLAH SCHOOL.—Chotanagpore is a province consisting of four districts, at the sudder station of each of which there is a zillah school. It therefore seems to me a misnomer to call this school (situated in the Lohardugga district at Ranchi) *the* Chotanagpore zillah school. It ought in my

opinion to be called either the Ranchi or the Lohardugga zillah school. The number in attendance on the 31st March 1868, was 127 against 124 on the same day last year. The monthly average on the rolls and the average daily attendance were respectively 128 and 103 this year against 123 and 99 in 1866-67. The schooling fees levied are necessarily much smaller than in schools in Bengal proper; in fact till a comparatively short time ago boys were paid to come to school and then for some time no fee was levied. It is pleasant therefore to have to record that the amount collected during 1867-68 was Rs. 756, against Rupees 669 during 1866-67,—the excess over the collections of the preceding year was therefore Rupees 87, or 13 per cent, upon the collections of that year. Though this amount is smaller than that collected in any other school in my Division, saving only that in Chaibassa, still it would not be a wise policy to raise the rates just at present. All the most advanced students obtained Government situations, there was, therefore, no one left to appear at the Entrance Examination; this is unfortunate, but it is often the case at places far distant from Calcutta. There has been a great, and it seems to me an unreasonable, delay in commencing the new school house, and in consequence great inconvenience has been experienced for want of proper accommodation. The Committee hopes that early arrangements will be made to finish the work. The Secretary remarks thus upon the conduct of the masters: "The Committee is of opinion that the head master has carefully "attended to the interest of the school and that he has dis- "charged his duties efficiently. The other masters also are "considered by the Committee to have given satisfaction." I am glad to be able to endorse this opinion.

POOREE ZILLAH SCHOOL.—All the senior students of this school also obtained employments in the Government offices and as a consequence none competed at the Entrance Examination.

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When I visited the school for the first time in March 1867 I found the state of the finances to be any thing but what it ought to be. In fact the expenditure was greater than the income. I recommended that the rate of fees should be increased and I am glad to say that the Committee at once carried my proposal into effect. The consequence was that the collections increased in one year from Rupees 824-5 to Rupees 1,200-1 or by *forty-five per cent.* The number of students on the rolls at the end of the session was ninety-seven against eighty-eight at the commencement, which proves that the numerical strength did not suffer by the introduction of a higher rate of schooling fee. The monthly average number on the rolls and the average daily attendance were respectively ninety-four and seventy-eight against ninety-eight and seventy-eight in the preceding year. The members of the Committee only paid eight visits to the school, four of these visits were paid by the Joint Magistrate who is the Secretary and three were paid by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon. I wish to place here on record my appreciation of the interest which Mr. V. R. Green, Assistant Superintendent of Police, shewed in the school whilst stationed at Pooree. He was the Secretary of the Committee for some time and was indefatigable in his exertions for the interest both of the zillah and the vernacular schools; but for him, the latter school would very probably have died out: it is now in a flourishing condition. The school library consists of 454 volumes in good order; 173 were circulated amongst the teachers and students during the session. The school building is quite large enough for its own requirements *proper*, and it is able to afford fair accommodation to a large Sanskrit school, which is taken charge of by the Local Committee of Public Instruction, but supported by the Maharaja of Balarampur in Oudh. This gentleman, besides paying the whole instructive staff, also places at the disposal of the Committee the sum of Rupees 1,300 annually to

provide food for the poor lads in the school. This sum is distributed amongst the students every month *in cash*. There are sixty-nine lads in this Sankrit school; the study of English has been introduced into its two upper classes during the year under report, and is, I am informed, most eagerly taken up. The Committee are most anxious to have a better paid establishment of junior teachers in the zillah school. I only wish it was possible to comply with their desire, but fair scholars cannot be had in Pooree on the small sum available for under-masters. When the High school in Cuttack has been open for a few years it will be possible, I hope, to supply the desideratum.

GOVERNMENT MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS.—These are the Hazareebagh zillah school and the English Department of the Chaibassa zillah school. These schools have been opened and are being worked on exactly opposite principles. The former opened with a rate charged in the zillah schools in Bengal, and at the end of this session (within little more than three years of its having been opened) its students propose to appear at the University Entrance Examination—whilst the Chaibassa school has commenced *at the commencement*, levies but small fees and teaches elementary books *only*. Each school has adapted itself to different circumstances as seemed best to the highest local official at the spot. I have doubts myself as to whether either school has commenced quite as it ought to do, but hitherto I have had so much to do in learning a new Division and, more especially, in directing my attention to the state of education in Orissa, that I have not been able to devote so much attention as I could wish to the improvement of the Chotanagpore schools. I think, however, I see how *both*, more especially the Chaibassa school, can be benefitted, and if these schools continue under my charge, I shall probably shortly make some recommendation for their improvement. I now proceed to report shortly upon the present condition of each of these schools.

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HAZAREEBAGH ZILLA SCHOOL.—This school may be expected soon to rise to the status of a Higher Class school, but I fear that the junior classes do not tread closely enough upon the heels of the highest class to render it probable that the school will be able to send up successful candidates to the Entrance Examination *year after year* for the next few years. On the 31st March 1868, there were only fifty-five students on the rolls against seventy on the same day last year. The monthly average on the roll was fifty-eight against seventy-six, and the average daily attendance was fifty-seven against sixty-five. It seems, therefore, that there has been on the whole a decided falling off. I would explain this myself in a very simple way. I have always found that when an English school is first opened at a village, a number of the native residents who know nothing of schools have an idea that they have only to send their sons there, and that they will *almost immediately* know English, and be qualified for Government employ. They have seen their sons learn to read and write their own vernacular in perhaps a twelve-month, and they do not in their own minds allow for the difference in learning their own and a foreign language. When at the end of a year they find their boys only know how to read easy English sentences, and understand *nothing whatsoever* of the contents of an English letter, the ignorant parents become dissatisfied, and withdraw their sons from the school. This of course does not happen in the case of the Court Amla, *et ceteri,* who really know by the experience of their friends, that knowledge of a foreign language cannot be gained in a short time; but those who have been all their lives far removed from schools, do *not* know this, and, if they are wealthy, they are *without doubt* pressed to send their children to a school when first established, and in ignorance of what is before them, they give way, send their sons, and then withdraw them just, when they have laid a rough foundation, and are really beginning to

build a structure thereon. The Deputy Commissioner's explanation is as follows:

"The diminution in the number is accounted for by the fact "that twelve of the students who have left are Mahomedans—a "rather remarkable fact, which shews that the general antipathy "shewn by this class to English education, and, in short, to every "thing English, is still very great."

The Secretary goes on to say that four others of the students have left to work as apprentices in the Government offices, and that eight left, because their parents and guardians were transferred from the station elsewhere. Of the fifty-five on the rolls, fifty-one were Hindus (principally children of Amla and other Government officials) the other four were Mahomedans. The collection by fees was Rs. 765-4-3, *i. e.*, Rs. 99-4-3 more than last year. This excess, notwithstanding the diminution in the number on the rolls, is due to an increase in the rate of schooling fee levied. I do not consider the school has done badly when it is remembered that a private Anglo-Vernacular school, almost free of fees, has been established during the year within nine miles of Hazareebagh, and that an aided Anglo-Vernacular school has been opened in the interior, whereas, before the present year, there was no school in the district except the zilla school. These schools will, of course, serve as feeders, some three or four years hence, but at present they enroll the names of pupils, who under different circumstances would have joined the Hazareebagh school. The Department of Public Works has promised to complete the new school house within a year. Let us hope that this promise will be fulfilled. Meanwhile, a special extra grant of Rs. 360 per annum has been sanctioned to cover the expense of house rent.

CHAIBASSA ZILLA SCHOOL.—This school consists of both an English and a Hindi Department. At the end of the year there

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were sixty-two in the former and 145 in the latter department. During the year, the names of ninty-four students were either withdrawn from, or struck off, the rolls, and 168 lads were either admitted, or re-admitted. I agree with the Deputy Commissioner in thinking that this is not due so much to the fickleness of the people as might at first sight seem to be the case. Nearly all the pupils are from the poor classes of society, and whenever their parents feel badly off, they call away their boys to render them what assistance they can, but they send back their sons to school as soon as the pressure ceases. Of course the progress of the boys' studies is interrupted, but this must be borne for the present.

GOVERNMENT VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.—Last year under this head were entered forty-four Middle Class schools attended by 2,238 students; during this year two schools have been added to the number, viz., one in the Midnapur Zilla at Panchrol, and one at Bessipara in the Khund Mehals. That at Panchrol has been opened in consequence of a saving effected in the Midnapur Vernacular school. Out of the old allowance of Rupees 40 a month to Midnapur, Rs. 15 has been made over to Panchrol, Rs. 25 being allowed to remain as the Government assignment at Midnapur. The school at Bessipara is supported by an allowance from the Government estate in the Khund Mehals. In this year's returns I have entered the schools of the Boleghar Circle in Cuttack as three schools instead of one, as entered last year, and I have entered the Vernacular Department of the Chaibassa Government school, as a Lower class Government Vernacular school as it is, instead of lumping up the numbers reading in that school, with the numbers reading in the English school, the consequence is that *on this account* the attendance in the Government Middle Class English schools this year seems somewhat smaller, and in the Vernacular, somewhat larger than they did last year. In consequence of these slight changes, the forty-four Government Vernacular schools of last year are replaced

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this year by forty-nine Government Vernacular schools, (viz., forty-six Middle Class and three Lower Class.) Last year 2,238 students of these schools were educated at a cost to Government of Rs. 11,164, and at a total cost of Rs. 14,250, this year the number of students has been 2,610, and the cost of their education respectively Rs. 12,241 and Rs. 16,190. The total cost of *each* student's education has been then somewhat less this year than last, as has also been the cost per head to Government. Government Vernacular schools are more expensive than any other Vernacular schools for two reasons. With but *few* exceptions they are established in parts of the country where the people are so poor, that the grant-in-aid system cannot be introduced, and where but very small schooling fees can be levied. In *the few* exceptional cases, these schools were established many years ago with large assignments as Model schools, and there are reasons which prevent their conversion into aided schools. In the first place the allowance from Government is greater than could be given under the Grant-in-aid Rules ; in the next place, the names of the masters are borne on the list of those eligible for pensions, whereas, if the schools become grant-in-aid this privilege would be forfeited, and finally it would be impossible to get any one to guarantee the local income. I have done what I could to increase the income in these schools from fees as far as possible, but I have only been able to gain an increased income for the year from this source, of Rupees 769 in all the Vernacular schools. This, however, represents an increase of 25 per cent on last year's collection, and is, therefore, a step in the right direction. Should the fee income increase in the same proportion every year, it will in time become something considerable. The only Government Vernacular school in my Division, where the income from fees exceeds the Government assignment is the Midnapur, school. In that school the income last year from fees was Rs. 1,066, and from Government

assignment Rs. 435. In no other school is the income from fees as much as eighty per cent on the Government allowance.

GOVERNMENT NORMAL SCHOOL.—In a few words I shall dispose of this school. It is situated at Cuttack, and had at the end of the year thirteen students preparing to be village school masters. Its own masters are badly paid, and are not therefore the class of men fitted to train teachers, and there is no attached school, so that the future teachers have no practice as such. It has, however, turned out a number of men, who have proved better village teachers than they would have been had they never been pupils of the school. Something on a far superior basis is required, but of this I shall write further on. The late head Pandit of this school committed suicide in January last.

GRANT-IN-AID NORMAL SCHOOLS.—The three schools of this kind are situated at Ranchi, Midnapur, and Santipur, (a village almost on the boundary of the Midnapur and Balasore zillas). The first is under the Missionaries of the German Lutheran Society, the other two, under those belonging to the Free-will Baptist Mission.

RANCHI NORMAL SCHOOL—The Chotanagpur Missionaries labor amongst the Kôls, and, as might therefore be expected, the object of this school is to supply teachers to village schools amongst this race. When the children first join the school they know nothing but their native tongue, be it Uran or Mandari. It is very seldom that a beginner is found who at all understands Hindi in which language all the school instruction is given. All these beginners are kept together for a year, and at the end of that time all who can understand and speak the Hindi language as well as read it and copy it on their slates, are transferred into the regular school, in which there are five classes, through each of which every boy must pass before he can be appointed a village school-master. Last year there were eighteen lads in the highest class, of whom two have

since been employed as teachers; the course of study having been as follows :

1. Sanskrit Grammar, Reading, and Translating.
2. Hindi Grammar.
3. Geography.
4. Arithmetic (Compound Rules and Fractions.)
5. Histories of Germany, of England, and of India.
6. Bible and Church History.
7. Essay writing.

Judging from the reports of the previous Inspectors, this school must have considerably improved during the last few years. I visited it myself both in February and in September 1867, and even in the few months intervening I noticed decided improvement. During the interval, a Government grant of fifty rupees and eight annas a month was made. I am myself much pleased with the progress the school is making, and from it, I shall hope that the establishment of village schools will be rendered less difficult than would have been the case under other circumstances.

My Native Deputy Inspector who is a Bengal Brahman, reports thus : " The school is in excellent condition, the Native Christian teacher is a very good teacher, and the boys in all the classes were well up in the subjects taught." The Mission has built an excellent school-house, without any comparison, the best in my Division, at the cost of Rupees 15,000.

CHOTA NAGPUR VILLAGE SCHOOLS.—As these schools are under the same Mission, and are connected with the Normal school, it may not be considered out of place to treat of them here before going on to the other Aided Normal schools. There are nine of these schools, seven in Kôl villages, and two in places chiefly inhabited by Hindus The latter two are fairly filled, but the Missionaries lament the poor attendance in the schools in the Kôl villages. I shall further on in my report allude to the

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general condition of Chotanagpur, looking upon it from an educational point of view, but meanwhile I shall here only state that though these schools are not like schools in Bengal, they are still a decided improvement upon those which are seen elsewhere in the Province. my Deputy Inspector who has visited them all, reports that some of them are "decidedly promising and very strong in number *considering* the size and population of the villages in which they are located." Towards the support of these schools a small monthly grant is given by Government equal to what is supposed to be contributed by the scholars in money and kind. To the nine schools a total grant of Rupees 352 was made in the year, the education of each boy costing a little more than four annas a month, of which about half was paid by Government,

MIDNAPUR AIDED NORMAL SCHOOL.—The income of this school has been supplemented by a grant-in-aid from Government for a longer time than the Ranchi Normal school, but it has not been so long in existence, and it has not made any thing like the same progress At the same time it is a most useful school, and is doing good service in turning out teachers for the Santhal schools situated in the northern and western portions of the Midnapur district. The demand for teachers is, however, greater than the supply, and as a consequence it is necessary either to check the demand or to supply teachers not properly qualified. It is very difficult to decide how to act in such a case, but Dr. Bachelor prefers opening a school wherever he sees there is a real wish for one, for he knows that by this means he will have a larger number of children under instruction, and will thus have a wider field from which to select intelligent lads to be trained up as future teachers. The consequence is, that the school has not made so much progress as it would have otherwise done, but still there has been progress made in the course of study of the most advanced students, whilst there is

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a supply of young boys coming on better qualified than there was last year. The students do not learn much more than to read and write Bengali and Santhali, to do very easy sums in Arithmetic, and to know roughly the geography of Asia.

LOWER CLASS SANTHAL SCHOOLS.—As teachers for these schools are provided by the Normal school just alluded to, I consider it best to make my remarks upon them here. There are twenty-five of these schools attended by 465 students. I have seen more than half of them. In the majority, there are twelve or fourteen little boys, of whom four or five can read tolerably, about as many are learning their alphabets, and the others are in intermediate classes. Besides this they learn to count, and a few of them learn the multiplication table and to make very simple calculations. The schools are, however, doing considerable good, for the poor Santhals are frightfully imposed on by the wily Bengali shop-keepers, who only visit the jungles in order to prey upon these uncivilised people, and by means of these schools their eyes are slightly opened. Every thing must have a commencement, and I hope that in time these schools may advance *much* beyond their present state.

SANTIPUR AIDED NORMAL SCHOOL.—This school has also been established for the purpose of supplying teachers to schools amongst the Santhals. The pupils in it have been able to make greater progress than those in Midnapur, because there has been no drain upon it for school-masters, there being as yet no schools in the jungles in connection with this Normal school. As I lately made a special report to you on its condition, perhaps I may be permitted to transcribe here what I then wrote.

"I have just visited the Santhal Normal school at Santipur, and hasten to report thereon."

"There is a Normal school and an Attached school, but as every pupil in the former commenced reading and writing his own language within two years, and as many commenced within

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twelve or fifteen months, it has not yet been possible to turn out students *capable of teaching*, though that is, of course what is understood to be the object of every Normal school. The Revd. Mr. Phillips is, however, as fully aware of this as I am, and he is as anxious to see it carried out, and therefore we are perfectly safe in entrusting this work to him with a certainty that the students of the higher classes will be practised in the duty of taking a class the moment they are qualified to do so. Mr. Phillips has been more successful in keeping on the members of a wild tribe, and in pushing on their education *in a limited time*, than any other Missionary whom I have seen engaged in training teachers for jungle schools; and I attribute this to the fact that he has gone to the jungles himself and made his home there instead of trying to bring the denizens of the jungles to a place of civilization and educating them there. The wild Santhals will not leave the jungles for civilization unless they are constantly allowed permission to return to them again. Mr. Phillips knowing this, and feeling that when there is a constant interruption to study, much progress cannot be made, has like Mahomet gone to the mountain, which he felt would not come to him."

"With this preamble I will proceed to state that the two schools (one is only a higher department of the other) consist of about a hundred Santhal children including famine orphans, who are, with a very few exceptions, between six and fourteen years old—about six or eight being more than fourteen.

"Of these 100, there are about 30 girls, and 70 boys.

"In the Normal classes proper there were present thirty-two children (besides four or five famine orphans supported by the State through the Collector of the District).

"Of these thirty-two, seven were girls, so that the means of providing for the education of both sexes is springing up.

"In the first class, there were nine Normal pupils, in the second class eleven, in the third class five, and in the fourth class seven

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There was one famine orphan in the second class, one in the third, and one in the fourth, in addition to those just mentioned.

"The pupils of the highest class read fluently in Santhali, Uriya, and Bengali, and had learnt six chapters of an elementary Geography, and worked easy sums in Arithmetic. The second class was but a little behind the first in all subjects. The third class also reads the same subjects, but the boys are less fluent in Bengali and Uriya, and know of course less of Geography and cyphering. By the pupils of the fourth class Santhali is fluently read, Bengali is also read, but Uriya is omitted.

"In the primary school in the first two classes, the students learn to read Santhali and Bengali, in the junior classes, the instruction is in Santhali only, but in every class the work seems going on well.

"I was much pleased with the school as a whole, though as there were three teachers, one a Bengali, one an Uriya, and one a Santhali, I pointed out that I thought it would be better if each master were made to teach his own language in all the classes, as by that means the pronunciation of the pupils in each language would be more correct.

"I strongly recommend that the grant be renewed for five years from the 1st April with the slight addition that I think the Missionary should be allowed a little more discretion in fixing the salaries of the masters than is usually given. I mean *to such an extent as the following:* Instead of being bound to entertain three teachers on Rs. 15, 8, & 6 respectively, I would allow Mr. Phillips to entertain three teachers on salaries not exceeding in the aggregate Rs. 29; instead of allowing stipends of Rs. 2 a month to each of thirty pupils, I would allow him to expend on allowances to pupils, a sum not exceeding sixty rupees a month, conditional upon their being at least thirty pupils in the Normal school, the sum allowed to be expended being reduced by two rupees for every pupil less than thirty; and instead of limiting

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him to Rs. 6 for books, and Rs. 5 for contingencies, I would lump the two together, and make it Rupees 11 for contingencies, including the purchase of books.

"The estimated monthly expenditure would then be

	Rupees.	
Three teachers not to exceed ..	29	
Teachers in primary school ..	5	
Stipends not to exceed ..	60	And to be conditional upon 30 pupils being in the Normal school.
Contingencies	11	
Total ..	105.	

"I recommend most strongly that a grant of Rupees 52-8 be made upon condition that an equal amount be regularly contributed from the local source."

Since I made this report the grant I recommended has been sanctioned by you.

Grant-in-aid Schools under Missionary Bodies.—Besides the Lower Class schools amongst the Santhals of Bengal, there were eight such schools in this Division at the close of the year, against seven at the commencement. I have made some slight change in their classification. I have transferred the Midnapur Local Mission school from the Middle to the Higher Class, because it now teaches the Entrance standard, and passed a lad at the last examination, and I have classed the Cuttack Male Orphanage, amongst the Lower Class schools, as it seems to me more appropriately placed there. The only addition to the number of Mission schools has been a little school in the Balasore zilla, in the jungles near the base of the Nilghiri Hill, and I am sorry to say it is not doing very well.

Higher Class Mission Schools.—These are the Church Missionary schools at Burdwan and Mymari, the Free Church

Missionary school at Culna, and the Local Mission school at Midnapur. These schools have not done so well on the whole this year as last. The total number reading in the four schools at the close of the year, was 518, whereas the names of 460 lads were on the rolls of three of the schools at the commencement. There has been, however, an improvement in the total cost of education, as well as in the cost to Government. Last year the total cost of each boy's education for the year, was Rs 20, and the cost to Government, was Rs. 6-10, this year the corresponding numbers are Rs. 18-9 and Rs. 5-15 respectively. The improvement is still more marked, when we remember that in the former official year there were only eleven months. I expect better results in every respect during the year now commencing from three of these schools; but I regret to say that owing to a fearful epidemic fever in the neighbourhood of Mymari, the Mission Society have had to close the school there. The four schools sent sixteen of their students to the Entrance Examination, one passed in the second, and three in the third division, whilst twelve failed. Eleven of the number failing in English, seven in Mathematics, four in History and Geography, and four (all of them from the Burdwan school) in the Vernacular.

Schools Under Native Managers.

Higher Class Schools.—I am glad to be able to report a very decided improvement in the schools of this class. In December 1866 only two of them sent up *successful* candidates to the University Entrance Examination—*one* each—in December 1867, thirteen schools sent up forty candidates, one of whom was sick and did not present himself; of the thirty-nine who were examined, *nine* passed in the second, and *seven* in the third division. The result

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was better than that of the three preceding years *combined*. Twenty-three lads failed at the examination; of these, every boy except one (a pupil in the Catwa school) failed in English, fourteen of the number failed in Mathematics, twelve in History and Geography, and five in Bengali.

Amongst the thirteen schools which sent up students to the examination, three failed to send up successful candidates; I have, however, allowed the names of these, and also of four other schools to appear this year in the Higher Class, because they are all preparing candidates for the coming examination, with a fair chance of success. The numbers reading in Higher Class English schools, under the management of native gentlemen at the close of 1866-67 and 1867-68, were respectively 1,109 and 1,674. The total cost of each student's education in 1866-67, was Rs. 19-3, whilst in 1867-68 it was Rs. 17-2 only; the cost to Government of each student's education was in the two years respectively, Rs. 6-10, and Rs. 6. The cost to Government of education in aided schools under Missionary and native management, was reduced during the last year *in each case* from Rs. 6-10 to Rs. 6. That exactly the same reduction has occurred is curious, and that there has been a uniform reduction, when taken in conjunction with the fact that the schools themselves have much improved, and that there are many more boys under higher class tuition this year than last, is decidedly encouraging.

Middle Class English Schools.—There were at the close of the official year seventy-eight of these schools, educating 4,223 students, against sixty-one schools at the beginning, educating 2,629. The total cost of each lad's schooling was Rs. 18-14 in 1866-67, and Rs. 14-5 in 1867-68, the cost to Government being in the two years respectively, Rs. 7-5, and Rs. 5-7. I fear I shall not be able to reduce the cost in Middle Class schools much further during the current year, for the

quality of the education imparted, requires more careful attention, but I shall hope to be able to shew better results next year, without any further cost per head.

Relative Cost of Higher and Middle Class Education.—It seems strange that there should be so little difference between the cost of education in Higher Class schools, and in those of the Middle class; for Higher Class education requires higher paid teachers, and therefore, "*ceteris paribus*," should cost more. But there are two causes which operate to effect this, one is, that Higher Class schools are only opened in large villages, and that they are consequently, more numerously attended; the fact being that the monthly average number on the rolls of each *Higher* Class English school, under native management during 1867-68 was ninety-two, and in *Middle* Class English schools it was forty-eight only, whereas the head master of a Middle Class school receives, as a rule, a salary of from 30 to 40 Rupees, whilst the head master of a Higher class school, as a rule, gets from 50 to 60 Rupees only, the difference in salary of twenty Rupees being sufficient to secure the services of a very superior teacher. But there is another cause which makes the cost of the two classes of education appear more nearly the same than it ought to do, and it is this—When an English school is opened, there is very frequently a class or classes in it for boys who cannot afford to pay the rate charged from English students. In the case of a Middle Class school, there is so little difference between these rates, that the superior attraction of an English education is sufficient to make almost every boy join the English department, except the very little boys who first learn Bengali, and then go on to the English school; the cost of education therefore shewn in the Middle Class schools is *very nearly* the true cost of a Middle Class English education; but in the Higher Class schools there is so great a

difference in the rate of schooling for the English and Vernacular Departments, that many boys not able to pay the high rate make up their minds to join the vernacular department without the slightest thought of ever transferring themselves, unless they should be so fortunate as to gain a Vernacular scholarship. In a Higher Class school then, there are a number of boys whose education costs very little, since the only teacher engaged for them is an inferior Pandit, whilst the head Pandit gives *a portion of his time* to looking after the *best* boys in the Bengali school; but when the yearly statistics are made out, what are really two schools, are treated as one; instead of our reading that fifty boys are educated at a cost of one hundred rupees a month, and fifty boys at a cost of twenty-five rupees, all we learn is that one hundred boys receive *a higher class education* at a cost of one hundred and twenty-five rupees a month. Until the accounts of Higher Class schools, and their attached Vernacular Departments, are kept separate, it will not be possible to come to correct statistical results respecting the relative cost of higher class and middle class English education. Fortunately there are not *many* Higher Class schools which have attached vernacular departments, so that my statistics regarding them are more nearly correct than they would be if there were vernacular classes in every school.

MIDDLE CLASS VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.—There were seventy-seven schools of this class, educating 4,146 pupils, against 68 schools, educating 3,144 on the same day in 1867; the total cost of each boy's education, and the cost to Government, was respectively Rupees 7-2, and Rupees 3-10 in 1867-68, against Rupees 6-4, and Rupees 3 in 1866-67. There has been a step here in the wrong direction, and I shall consequently look more carefully after these schools during the current year.

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SCHOOLS FOR EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.—There are three schools situated respectively at Cuttack, Burdwan, and Raniganj. They supply to some extent a great want. Before these schools were opened in 1866-67, the children now attending them, had no place to go to school, and were being brought up in almost complete ignorance. Few of the elder girls knew more than how to read very imperfectly when the schools were first opened, now eighty-four children are receiving a fair English education, viz., reading, writing, history, geography, arithmetic, and needle work. The majority of the children are girls, for whose education the schools were established, but a few *little* boys are also admitted. As the schools were opened towards the close of 1866-67, I cannot draw a comparison between the cost in the two years of instruction, but during the year 1867-68, the total cost of each child's education was Rupees 49—whilst the cost to Government was Rupees 20. The parents of each child in the school paid on an average Rupees 17, during the year, as tuition fees. The school at Cuttack is the best of the three.

SCHOOLS FOR NATIVE GIRLS.—There are six of these schools under Missionary bodies, and fourteen under native managers, the former schools number 159 on their rolls, or on an average twenty-six in each; the latter contain 378 pupils, or on an average twenty-seven each. It is not possible to compare the cost of education under the different managements; for two of the schools under Missionary superintendence are orphanages established at Cuttack and Jellasore, and in both of them the children are boarded as well as instructed. These schools are immeasurably superior to the others, and though I am aware of the objection to the grant of State-aid for *boarding* charges, I think in these two cases the money that has been expended may be considered to have been well laid out, since but for the existence of the well

trained pupils of these schools it would not have been possible for the Missionaries to have taken charge of the number of orphans rendered destitute by the famine, with such great prospects of success.

I have seen some of the girls' schools both under Missionary bodies and under native managers; they are about on a par. I am not, therefore, far wrong in saying that calculations based upon the returns of girls' schools under native managers fairly indicate the ordinary cost per head of female education in this Division. It appears then that the total cost of each girl's education for the year was Rs. 8-8, and that of this amount Rupees 3-14 was contributed by Government. Girls' schools here as in other parts of Bengal generally consist of three or four girls who can read and understand *fairly* books which they have not before seen, of three or four girls who can read the third part of "Shishushikha," the remaining number on the rolls being little girls who know the alphabet or are learning it. In addition to this, a fair general knowledge of the map of India and of the multiplication table is not uncommon, and occasionally a girl or two may be met with who has read a very few pages of the History of Bengal. Still though we cannot feel proud of our success when we compare the results of our efforts in this with those attained in other directions, I cannot for a moment allow that the commencement of a great work has not been made. It is something to have broken through deeply-rooted prejudices, to have brought the light of reason inside the doors of the zenana, and to feel that, had we only mistresses to give instruction, we could achieve great things.

Bad prospects of a Normal School for Mistresses at present.—That mistresses are one great want I have realised ever since I was appointed an Inspector of Schools at Dacca seven years ago; that it has been *practically* difficult to obtain candidate mistresses I realised during the last three or four years; that but

little advancement has been made in that direction, I have felt certain since I consulted in September, October, and November last all the principal native gentlemen in my Division. There would be a slight money difficulty in this Division arising more from the difficulty of collecting small voluntary subscriptions over a vast tract of country (44,000 square miles) than from any thing else (I can guarantee the collection of 200 or 300 rupees a month for a school for training mistresses); but a *vast* difficulty presents itself when we try to get respectable native ladies who would enter such a training school, though every guarantee should be given to them that their caste prejudices and all their feelings should be scrupulously regarded. I enquired through the length and breadth of my Division for the names of any respectable native ladies who would willingly enter a training school; every native gentleman consulted, amongst whom were my own subordinates, knew that I was one of the warmest advocates of female education in Bengal, still not one of my correspondents could obtain for me the name of a single native lady who would put herself under training. When we remember that there are a vast number of widows amongst the families of the native gentry of this country, many of them supported with great difficulty, it seems to me a most disheartening fact that not a single name was forthcoming. I cannot but feel hopeless respecting the success of a Female Normal school in this Division *for the present,* though I am certain that in a few years there will be quite as universal a desire for girl's education as there is now for boys. Of the twenty aided girls' schools that exist at present, besides the Cuttack and Jellasore orphanages, there are four in Bancoorah, eight in Burdwan, three in Jehanabad, two in Midnapore, and one in Beerbhoom. Though there are no girls' schools in Orissa, still my Deputy Inspectors write very hopefully of the future of that Province in this respect. The Deputy Inspector of Pooree informs me that in the Bhadla school there are ten girls and that

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a larger number would have joined the school, and a regular attendance would have been secured, if prizes in money and clothing were offered to the girls attending. He goes on to say, "I attempted to cause the attendance of girls in the Bhuvanesvar "boys' school. 'Pandit Shudarshin Bharati Gosvámí Poricha, "store-keeper of the temple of Bhuvanesvar (who, though of the "orthodox class, was a very enlightened man) promised to "render every assistance in his power in inducing the inhabitants "of the place to send their daughters to the school. Within a "short time no less than twelve girls, all of the Mahanti class, "joined the school, and a still larger number would have undoubtedly come had not the Poricha died. The girls one by one "left the school after his death."

This is certainly a matter capable of astonishing those who are acquainted with Bengal only—the store-keeper of a celebrated idol-temple, belonging to the orthodox class, persuading twelve little girls to join a boys' school, and, by the force of his influence, keeping them there *only as long as he lived.*

Schools receiving allowances under other Rules.—These are the schools under the Chotanagpore Missionaries, of which I have already written, and fourteen patshalas in Jehanabad and Purulia to whose gurus an allowance of five rupees each was made. These schools are all doing very fairly, the residents in the villages in which two of them were located came forward lately and applied for grants-in-aid. The grants were made in the month of March, and as a consequence, two of these schools which were patshalas during the year, became grant-in-aid schools at the close, so that the names of twelve patshalas only appear in my returns. The other two will be opened elsewhere at once.

Unaided Schools.—I have, as a matter of course, only taken notice in my returns of such schools as have placed themselves regularly under inspection and supplied statistical returns to my office. There are, however, some other private schools which do

not do so, and which can, therefore, find no place in my report further than a passing notice. The largest school in my Division, that of the Maharaja of Burdwan, supplies no statistics. It consists of five hundred boys, for whose instruction a large staff of teachers is entertained. These pupils pay no schooling fees and as a consequence do not so much appreciate education as do boys who have to pay for it. Out of the 500 boys on the rolls only seven succeeded in passing the University Entrance Examination. I visited the school during each of the two years that I have been in charge of this Division. I have never, however, succeeded in seeing either the Maharaja or the Secretary whom he has appointed to be in charge of the school. When I was in Burdwan in February, the head master told me he felt sure that the Maharaja would gladly give me all the usual statistical information. I wrote to the Secretary, enclosing a form and saying that if the Maharaja had no objection I should be much obliged if he would have it filled up and returned to me. I also said at the same time that I was prepared to make propositions which I thought would be for the good of the school, if His Highness invited me to do so, but I have not as yet received any reply to my letter.*

The three unaided Higher class schools from which I have received returns are the schools at Beersingha, Khanakul Krishnanagor, and that which is called the Preparatory school in Burdwan. The two former are Anglo-Sanskrit schools supported respectively by Pandit Isvarchandra Bidyasagor and Babu Prasannakumar Sarvadhikari, the late and the present Principals of the Sanskrit College. In the Beershingha school no fees are taken from the pupils.

The three schools sent up with success respectively one, three, and six of their students to the University Entrance Examination.

* Since writing the above I have received a statistical return from the Maharaja for his four schools, but it is too late to include the statistics in this year's returns.

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I have entered as Lower class schools the famine orphanages at Cuttack and Pipli. An allowance is made by the State to the Mission for the support of the orphans who are all of course at present quite beginners in school. Wonderful progress has, however, been made by many, more especially amongst the girls, of whom I have seen about 700 under instruction in Orissa. When then the desire for girls' schools that at present would exist in Bengal, provided mistresses were procurable, extends to Orissa, there will not be the same difficulty about supplying the desideratum, since there will be a supply of well trained young women able to take charge of schools.

Deputy Inspectors of Schools.—My staff of assistants consists of—

One first Grade Deputy Inspector on Rupees	...	200
Three second Grade Deputy Inspectors each	...	150
Four third Grade Deputy Inspectors each	...	100

It is customary to make a few remarks on each, but as many of these officers were on my staff last year, and as I have not changed the opinions which I then expressed, I shall merely say that Babu Harakali Mukhopadhyáy was appointed a Deputy Magistrate, his place being filled by Babu Bishnu Chandra Mukhopadhyáy, an officer who was one of my Deputies in the South-Eastern Division for many years, and of whom I can hardly speak in too high terms. Babu Dvaraka Nath Chakravanti and Sasidhar Ráy, have both given me satisfaction, more especially the former who is well acquainted with Orissa. I think Sasidhar Babu would work better in Bengal as he knew nothing of Orissa before he took up the difficult post of a Deputy Inspector of Schools in that Province. I shall recommend his transfer to Bengal on the first opportunity. The newly appointed Deputy Babu Baresvar Chakravanti has given me great satisfaction by the tact which he has shewn in commencing operations in Chotanagpore in which he has had no predecessor.

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I purpose making a few remarks respecting each of the districts placed under my Deputies, giving in each case the number of schools and students, and the cost at which boys are educated in the different districts.

BURDWAN.—There were under the Burdwan Deputy Inspector on 31st March, sixty-six schools attended by 3,869 students; the monthly average number on the rolls having been 3,566. Of these schools nine were Aided Higher class, four were Government Vernacular, twenty-two and fifteen were Aided Middle class (respectively English and Vernacular) and five were Girls' schools; the other eleven were unaided schools *of different kinds*. The total cost of educating these boys during the year has been Rupees 43,675, the cost to Government being Rupees 16,394, each boy's tuition in the schools under the Deputy Inspector of Burdwan has cost Rupees 12-4 during the year 1867-68, of which sum Government has contributed Rupees 4-9. Considering the good education imparted in Burdwan I think it will be allowed that due attention has been paid to economy, even though the cost per head is greater than elsewhere in my Division. The Deputy Inspector paid 168 visits to his schools during the year and travelled 2,474 miles for the purpose. As the work in Burdwan goes on as in the Bengal Districts generally, I have not much to remark about except that the Deputy Inspector reports that a desire for the education of girls is steadily progressing in the district. "The orthodox "class" he writes, "have not yet in all places felt the necessity "of it, but the young and educated portion in all, and "even the orhodox in some, places, have been roused and are "doing their best to ameliorate the condition of the "females."

BEERBHOOM.—There are under the Deputy Inspector thirty schools which had on their rolls respectivly on the 31st March,

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and as their monthly average, the names of 1,604 and 1,475 pupils. Of these schools, two are Government Vernacular schools, eighteen Aided Middle class schools (fourteen English and four Vernacular), four Lower class Vernacular, and one Girls' school; the other five are unaided schools of the Middle Class. The total sum expended on tuition was Rupees 15,865, of which Rupees 5,788 was from Imperial funds—each lad's education in Beerbhoom, therefore, cost Rupees 10-12 of which Government contributed Rupees 3-14. It will be observed that these figures are less than in Burdwan, but the schools are not so good. That there is not a single Higher class school in Beerbhoom shows that there is no wish for higher class education there, and this is confirmed by the facts that there is no village in Beerbhoom except Ráypúr from which an inhabitant has passed even the first Art's Examination, and that of the fourteen students from the Beerbhoom zillah school, every lad discontinued his studies except the five lads who gained scholarships. There is unfortunately too great a desire in the district for inferior Middle class *English* schools, many of which would be much better re-placed by Vernacular. The average number of pupils in each school increased during the year from fifty to fifty-four. There is but little desire for Girls' schools, but it is worthy of note that there is a little girl of eleven in the Labpúr school who is reading English as well as Bengali, and who has announced her intention of taking up the books prescribed as the Vernacular scholarship standard. My Deputy Inspector, who understands the working of the circle system, thinks it would succeed admirably in Beerbhoom. Either that or the improved Guru Patshala system should be introduced, as there are numerous Guru Patshalas in the district which require to be raised. The Deputy Inspector during the eleven months he was in charge

of the district, paid 168 visits to schools, travelling 1,966 miles by dâk and 2,877 miles by rail.

JEHANABAD.—There are under this Deputy Inspector forty-nine schools attended on the last day of the year and as a monthly average respectively by 2,957 and 2,755 students. The total expenditure on the schools was Rupees 28,615 of which Rupees 9,826 was from Imperial funds. Every boy's education therefore costs Rs. 10-6 of which Rs. 3-9 only was contributed by the State. The schools in the district are as a whole the best in my Division, and it is pleasant to have to record that the cost to Government per head has been lower than in those under any other Deputy Inspector. It must not, however, be forgotten that Jehanabad, being a portion of the Hooghly Zillah, is nearer to the Metropolis than any other district in my Division. The forty-five schools consist of three Government Vernacular, six Aided Higher class, eight and twelve English and Vernacular schools of the Middle class, eleven aided Lower class, and three Girls' schools, the other two being unaided Higher class schools. The Deputy Inspector's report, though very minute in detail and interesting to me, does not carry general interest, since he writes about a district very like the better parts of Bengal elsewhere. It should be noted, however, that "the Sanskrit 'Tols' are disappearing from the district owing to the little support which they received from the native public." The Deputy Inspector travelled over 1,735 miles during the year, and paid 207 visits to his schools.

MIDNAPORE.—There are a number of schools in this zillah which have not been hitherto visited by the Deputy Inspector; their names have, however, now been brought on his books. These schools are those amongst the Santhals under the Baptist Mission Society. There have been besides these in Midnapore under the Deputy Inspector fifty-eight schools with the

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names of 2,842 pupils on the rolls on 31st March, the monthly average number on the rolls during the year having been 2,453. There were five Government Vernacular schools, one Aided Higher class English school, thirty-eight Aided Middle class schools (thirteen being English and twenty-five Vernacular) twelve Aided Lower class Vernacular and two Girls' schools. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 23,939, of which Rs. 10,694 was from Imperial funds. The cost per head was therefore Rupees 9-12 for the year, of which Rupees 4-5 was paid by the Government. It will be noted that the percentage of the total cost per head borne by Government is greater in Midnapur than under any other Deputy Inspector, or in other words the people of Midnapur pay a less proportion of the cost of their schools than the residents in any other of my districts in Bengal. This is however caused in a great measure by the fact that there are a great many schools in Midnapur of the Lower class and of a low middle class, and in the case of such schools it is always necessary for Government to pay a large proportion of the tuition charges. This district is without doubt considerably behind the other zillahs in the Bengal Proper portion of my Division; almost half of it is jungle, and of the remainder, a considerable portion lies along the sea-coast and the river Hooghly as far up as Tamluk. The district about Kedjeree is proverbially unhealthy and is destitute of schools, so that a Deputy Inspector has had really a hard task in battling against difficulties. Considerable way has however, been made, and I hope the District will now improve quickly. The Deputy Inspector paid, during the year, 150 visits to the schools in his District. He had to travel 2,811 miles in order to do so, and hence his visits were not so frequent as would otherwise have been the case. Besides this, he suffered a good deal from fever during a portion of the year.

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BANCURAH AND PURULIA—Under the Deputy Inspector there were on 31st March forty-nine schools with the names of 2,373 boys on the rolls, the monthly average number having been 2,238. The total expenditure has been Rupees 19,625, of which Rupees 8,323 was paid by Government. The cost of each boy's instruction for the year was Rupees 8-12, of which Rupees 3-11 was contributed by the state. Of the forty-nine schools, four were Government vernacular, two Aided Higher class English, thirty-two were Middle class (15 being English and 17 Vernacular), six were Lower class, and three were Girls' schools. I consider it exceedingly creditable to the Deputy Inspector that he has opened within three years so many schools attended by so many pupils at such a comparatively small cost both to Government and to the people at large. It is true that a great many of these schools are Vernacular, but this should be the case in a District lately opened up; and it is very creditable to these schools that the Bancoorah District stands very high as regards vernacular education when compared with all the districts in my Division, as will be seen when I come to treat of vernacular scholarships. The Deputy Inspector paid 179 visits to his schools during the year, travelling 2,461 miles in order to do so.

POOREE AND UNGUL.—In this District there are twenty-five schools attended at the end of the year by 602 students. The monthly average number on the rolls was 593. The cost of each boy's education was Rupees 8-9, of which the Imperial Exchequer provided Rupees 7-8. In no part of my Division are the schools so bad as in Puri and in no part has the State had to pay so much per head for the students in school. Puri is however the district most remote from Calcutta of those in which there are really any number of schools, so that it is natural that education should not be thought very much of.

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At the same time the majority of the schools are situated on a Government estate, so that there is no native zemindar to help the people. Of course the Government is a liberal landlord, but in other places in Bengal, the zemindars subscribe and the Government supplement their contributions, here Government holds at the same time the zemindari and the imperial purse strings. In these Khas Mehals therefore, the Government must always contribute nearly twice as much as is necessary elsewhere. On an average every boy in Pu[illegible] pays fourteen annas a year, *or little more than one anna a month*, for his tuition fee. This is a very small sum, but all the schools except one very small one, are vernacular, and in these the pupils are almost all children of agriculturists who care little for education and who leave the schools the moment they are required in their fields. The following extracts from the Deputy Inspector's report are quoted here: "The attendance in "the Mofussil schools remains for nearly five months of the year "at a low ebb, for the parents require their pupils in the "sowing and harvest seasons in the field." With reference to the poverty of some of the students my Deputy writes: "In May last six or seven pupils of the Tanghi school who, "as very poor boys, had been allowed raw rice from the relief "centre, ceased attending a week after the distribution ceased. "The Public Works Department has opened works on a large "scale near the village and many pupils have in consequence "left the school to work on the roads." He afterwards remarks that for the education of the masses the improvement of the indigenous schools is the only means that can safely be resorted to. For this purpose I have already recommended the establishment of a school at Cuttack in which Gurus as well as Pandits would be trained. The poverty of the students is further shewn by the fact, that though both the Deputy Inspector and teachers have endeavoured to impress upon the boys'

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parents the fact that their sons should have books, a tabular statement respecting 252 boys shews that one hundred and five had books and one hundred forty-seven had *no* books It is evident that proper measures have not as yet been adopted to draw boys to school. The Deputy Inspector during the year paid two hundred and one visits to his schools and travelled 2,445 miles.

CUTTACK AND BALASORE.—In this district there are twenty schools attended on 31st March by 1,056 pupils, the monthly average number on the rolls having been 933. The total expenditure upon these schools has been Rupees 8,567, of which sum Rupees 4,535 was from Imperial funds. The cost of each boy's education was Rupees 9-3, of which Rupees 4-15 was paid by Government. Of the twenty schools, nine were Government Vernacular, five Aided Middle class (English), three Aided Middle class (Vernacular), and three Aided Lower class (Vernacular). There was no increase during the year in the number of schools, though there has been an increase of 30 per cent. in the number of students attending them. This shews that they have almost got over the injury which they suffered from the famine. The Deputy Inspector paid seventy-five visits to his schools during the year. Every other Deputy Inspector except in Chotanagpore (where there are but very few schools) paid *at least* twice as many visits. It must be, however, remembered that the distance between schools in Balasore and Cuttack is much greater than in any other district, and that where schools are few a great deal of a Deputy Inspector's time is necessarily taken up in trying to induce villagers to open new schools. Besides this the Deputy Inspector was on leave for one month and his single visit to the Bessipara school in the Khund Mehals occupied twenty-one days, for the village is 143 miles from Cuttack with no intermediate schools between the two places. The Deputy

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Inspector's single visit cost the state Rupees 75, besides the time of that officer for the greater portion of a month. I had no reason to consider him negligent in his duty during the year. The schools in the district have generally improved, and the award of some scholarships to the students of mofussil schools has excited a healthy emulation. Most of the pupils are reported to be the sons of agriculturists. The want of good teachers is a great difficulty in our way, but we cannot get good men to go from Bengal to Orissa except on large salaries than are available, and there are no good teachers available in the Province itself. Recently, on inspecting a school in Orissa, I found that the Collector, who had visited it a short time before, had noticed in the Visitors' Book that he was told that the Educational Department had stated their inability to furnish a competent head master, but that for the credit's sake of the department he was unwilling to believe that such was the case. The fact was that the managers of the school failed to find a good man and applied to me for one, offering a salary of Rupees 30 a month. I myself tried in Midnapur, and my Deputy tried through Balasore and Cuttack, to find a man fit for the post. Neither of us would nominate a teacher whom we considered unfit, so we were obliged to intimate our difficulty, hence the Collector's remarks. The case of the Education Department seems to be parallel to that of a Collector asked to suply an amla to a distant sub-division, but unable to find a good man for the post. This shews one of the difficulties we have to encounter in Orissa, and the manner in which we are misunderstood. At the present moment I cannot get a man who has passed the Entrance Examination to fill a vacancy of Rupees 20 in the Government school at Balasore. When the High School has been open at Cuttack for few years this difficulty respecting English teachers will disappear, but it must

still exist respecting vernacular teachers until the school for training Pandits has been put on a good basis.

CHOTANAGPORE—Under this Deputy Inspector are the Districts of Hazarcebagh, Lohardaga, and Chaibassa in all about ten thousand square miles. In this district there are only a training school, nine village schools, and two or three aided schools just opened. It cannot be compared with any other part of this Division in an educational point of view. The Deputy Inspector reports that throughout the south and west of Singbhoom, and a great part of Lohardaga, the people have great difficulty in supporting themselves by daily labor, so much so that if one member in a family is unable to work, it is necessary that one must fast to make up for the loss. As a consequence the people are not only unable to pay any thing for education, but would be unable to send children to school even if entirely supported by the State, for every child of seven or eight years of age must earn his own bread. It will be easily understood that amongst such people it would be impossible at present to make much way. As regards Hazarcebagh, and the part of Lohardaga near to it, our difficulties will arise chiefly from the extreme apathy of the people in the cause. The Deputy Inspector thus relates as an illustration an account of his efforts at Chattra. As an instance of the difficulties to an Educational officer, in an unworked district, the length of the quotation may perhaps be excused. "This is one of the principal mercantile "towns in the Province of Chotanagpore and is richer and "larger both in extent and population than the town of Hazaree-"bagh. There are more than 200 Banyas, who pay a Chow-"kidari rate of from 2 to 5 Rupees a month. Every one "of these people as well as many others poorer than they are, "can easily spend a rupee or eight annas a month on the education

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"of their boys, and if they were willing to do so, there might "be a very good school at Chattra. This thought encouraged "me to go there and spend a week amongst the people. My "mission was at first misunderstood by them. They thought "the opening a school was compulsory and that there was no "other alternative for them but to submit. As a matter of "course, they gave the reluctant assent 'the Sarkar's Hu- "kum must be obeyed', but evidently with much pain and heart- "felt despair. I marked their mistake with pity and could not "of course decently withhold the plain truth that the thing "was quite optional with them, explaining at the same time the "advantages of having a school in the town. No sooner did "the word 'optional' escaped my lips than there arose a murmur- "ing among the several members assembled, and almost in a "minute the dreadful conclusion (which in these districts is full "of meaning) was arrived at, that I should go for the present "and the necessary answer would be sent to me after due con- "sideration. I understood full well by their eyes what went "on in their hearts and had no other alternative than to walk "silently out of the room, after assuring them that I should be "very glad to hear further from them on the subject. Some "months passed away but no intimation came from the people "of Chattra. Still I was somewhat sanguine as to my ultimate "success. I therefore called on the Deputy Commissioner and "asked his advice in the matter. He desired me to accompany "him to the town during the Dusserah vacation. I did so, the "people were again called, and the thing once more proposed by "the Deputy Commissioner himself. The people agreed to pay "a monthly subscription of Rupees 30 (evidently through fear) "for an Anglo-Vernacular School. The Deputy Commissioner "promised to give a nice Bungalow, belonging to the late Ma- "haraja of Ramghur for the purpose of the school. We came

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"back to Hazareebagh full of hope. Weeks passed by, not a word "as usual from the obstinate inhabitants of Chattra. I wrote "to a gentleman at last, a Government servant, to let me know "what the people had done, but to my great disappointment "was given to understand that they did not wish to subscribe a "farthing to the purpose. I have dwelt longer I believe on my "account of Chattra than I should have done, but I have done "so simply because Chattra is a very good representative of all "the towns and villages in the district of Hazareebagh."

A comparative statement shewing the state of education in each Deputy Inspector's District as well as the work done by each officer is given below:

	Schools.	Students		Total expenditure.	Govt. expenditure	Total cost per head.	Cost to Government per head	Percentage of total cost paid by Government	Visits paid.	Number of miles travelled.
		31st March.	Monthly average.							
				Rs	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.			
Deputy Inspector of Burdwan	66	3869	3566	43675	16394	12 4	4 9	·37	168	2174
„ Beerbhoom ...	30	1604	1475	15865	5788	10 12	3 14	·36	168	4843
„ Jehanabad ...	45	2957	2755	28615	9826	10 6	3 9	·34	207	1735
„ Midnapur ...	58	2842	2453	23939	10694	9 12	4 5	·44	150	2841
„ Bancura and Purulia	49	2373	2238	19625	8323	8 12	3 11	·42	179	2461
„ Cuttack and Balasore	20	1056	933	8567	4535	9 3	4 15	·56	75	2016
„ Puri and Ungul	25	602	593	5085	4451	8 6	7 8	·89	201	2445
„ Chotanagpore ...	11	423	423	5322	402	12 9	*1 0	0	But few Schools.	

* Aided only a portion of a year.

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On comparing the statistics shewn in this table it will strike the reader that the returns of the Deputy Inspectors of Jehanabad, and of Cuttack and Balasore, look respectively the best and the worst. Though the relative merits of the officers cannot be decided by a tabular statement still the state of his district speaks well for Babu Bénimádhab Basu, my Deputy Inspector in Jehanabad.

RESUME.—In this Division during the year there was a monthly average number of 17,292 students on the rolls of schools under my inspection. The total expenditure on instruction (excluding inspection) was Rs. 2,25,746, of which Rs. 97,947 was from Imperial funds. Of these schools, one was a High school, four were Normal, and twenty-seven were Higher Class schools. Sixty-eight students from schools in the Division passed the University Entrance Examination, and to seventeen of their number, scholarships were awarded. The total cost of each boy's education for the year, was on an average, thirteen rupees, of which the State paid rather more than five and a half rupees; of the balance three and a half rupees per head may be set down as schooling fees, and four rupees as contribution from subscriptions and endowments. I inspected during the year 123 of the 362 schools in my Division, or little more than one school to every three—to effect this, I was 212 days absent from my head quarters, and travelled 3,931 miles, of which 3,224 were by dâk. It will be noticed that on an average I travelled thirty-two miles for each school visited; this large proportion of miles to schools would be considerably reduced if I had not had under my charge the Provinces of Chotanagpore and Orissa. In the former I travelled five hundred miles in order to visit ten schools and when lately on a tour through Orissa, I travelled by pâlki dâk, during thirteen, out of twenty-three successive nights, so great are in many cases the distances of schools from one another.

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GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.—During the course of the year, I made the following propositions for the benefit of the Division. I think that all of them should be carried out if the Educational Department is to take its proper place in this Division.

First.—A Normal school, in which both Pandits and Gurus may be trained, should be opened in Cuttack.

Second.—A school for training village Gurus should be opened in Chotanagpore; probably Hazareebagh would be the best site.

Third.—A school for training Pandits should be opened in one of the Districts of Bengal Proper, since, for some cause or other, the Hooghly Normal school does not attract to it candidate masters from this Division, and unless we can get residents of a zilla for the vacant Panditships therein, it is necessary to pay a much higher salary than we can generally afford to pay.

Fourth.—At least twenty Government Vernacular schools with assignments of thirty rupees a month each should be opened amongst the wild tribes in the Tributary Mehals and in Chotanagpore.

Fifth.—Better halting allowances should be given to both Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Schools. It is desirable that inspecting officers should halt where there is work for them to do, but so long as the halting allowances continue for the Education Department as inadequate as they are, the Government can hardly hope to see this desideratum attained. Deputy Inspectors of Schools belong very much to the same class in society as Inspecting Post Masters; the latter are allowed *five Rupees* for a halt of *eight hours*, the former are allowed *one Rupee* for a halt of *not less than twenty-four hours*. Of course it is the interest of the School Inspector to press on. Again, an Inspector of Schools in his department corresponds to a Superintending Engineer, or a Deputy Inspector General of Polic in theirs. The two latter officers are allowed *six Rupees* for a

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halt, the former is allowed Rupees four. It seems strange that such a difference should be made.

Sixth.—The grant-in-aid rules should be relaxed considerably for Chotanagpore, and slightly for Orissa. In neither Province is there much desire for schools, and unless the people are treated as favorably as they were in Bengal ten years ago, the wish for education will not spread. The people will not pay for schools at even two-thirds of the rate that they will pay in Bengal Proper.

Seventh.—The study of surveying should be taught in Orissa. There are no Amins there.

Eighth.—The study of Uriya should as speedily as possible supersede the study of Bengali, in what are called *the Vernacular Schools of Orissa.*

* *Ninth.*—To every teacher of a boys' school, who succeeds in getting girls to attend regularly, there should be made a small allowance, say, one rupee for every four girls who regularly come to school and are able to read the third number of Shishushikhya.

* *Tenth.*—An education rate is very necessary in Orissa. There the people can only be brought on by being *forced at the commencement* to pay something towards the expenses of their schools. When the schools once get a footing, they will be as popular as in Bengal.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—It now only remains for me to allude to the Minor and Vernacular Scholarship award in this Division.

These operate as stimuli respectively to the English and Vernacular schools of the Middle Class. Mr. Woodrow stated the course fixed so distinctly in his report last year that it is only necessary for me here to say that the standard for Minor Scholarships in this Division and in the Central is exactly the

* I have not yet addressed you on these two subjects.

same, and that for Vernacular Scholarships there is no important difference.

MINOR SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.

At this examination sixty candidates presented themselves from Bengal, and four from Orissa; thirteen were from the Beerbhoom district, twenty-eight from Burdwan, eight from Midnapur, ten from Jehanabad, one from Bancura, and four from Cuttack. The twenty scholarships available were awarded as follows:

To students	of schools	in Burdwan	... 11
„	„	Beerbhoom	... 5
„	„	Jehanabad	... 2
„	„	Midnapur	... 1
„	„	Cuttack	... 1
			20

Besides these, twenty-eight boys obtained marks qualifying them to a *Pass Certificate*. Of these, fifteen were from Burdwan, three from Midnapur, six from Beerbhoom, and four from Jehanabad. The school which did best was the Brahmasamáj school in Burdwan; twelve boys appeared from this school, all passed the examination, and to ten of the number scholarships were awarded.

VERNACULAR SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.

At the Bengal Examination, 251 boys presented themselves, seventy-two from Burdwan, sixty-three from Midnapur, fifty-six from Jehanabad, thirty-seven from Bancura, and twenty-three from Beerbhoom. Of those who presented themselves, I was able to pass

58 per cent from Midnapur
54 per cent from Bancura
48 per cent from Beerbhoom
44 per cent from Jehanabad
and 41 per cent from Burdwan.

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The scholarships available were thirty-two for four years in English schools, and thirty-two for one year in a Normal school. The distribution was as follows :

	Four-year scholarships.	*One-year scholarships.*	*Passed certificates.*
Midnapur	... 9	9	19
Bancura	... 5	6	9
Beerbhoom	... 4	4	3
Jehanabad	... 6	4	15
Burdwan	... 8	9	13

At the Orissa Examination there presented themselves from Balasore twenty, from Cuttack twelve, and from Puri ten candidates. For these there were available 15 four-year and 15 one-year, scholarships. The award was as follows : To Balasore 9 four-year and 7 one-year scholarships, to Cuttack 2 four-year and 6 one-year scholarships, and to Puri 4 four-year and 2 one-year scholarships.

There are no Vernacular Scholarships available for Chotanagpur. On this point I purpose addressing you very soon.

Classification of the Schools in the South-West Division for 1867-68.

Names of Schools.	Grades.	No. on the Roll.	Monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of educating each pupil monthly.
					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.							
Normal School.							
In Cuttack.							
Cuttack Training Class ...	Indifferent...	13	13	10	591 0 4	0 0 0	3 12 7
Schools of Higher Class.							
Balasore	Good ...	93	86	73	3,138 11 3	870 3 6	3 0 7
Bancoorah	Excellent ...	219	207	185	3,367 8 7	3,515 9 0	1 5 7
Beerbhoom	Excellent ...	314	270	220	2,616 0 0	4,315 14 0	0 12 11
Cuttack	Excellent ...	195	172	147	4,493 6 3	2,197 0 0	2 2 10
Chotanagpur	Fair ...	127	128	103	3,024 12 6	756 1 0	1 15 0
Midnapur	Excellent ...	354	306	240	3,570 4 10	4,058 8 0	0 15 6
Puri	Fair ...	97	94	78	1,875 1 8	1,200 1 0	1 10 7
Purulia	Good ...	86	78	62	2,602 8 0	1,081 8 0	2 12 1

SCHOOLS OF MIDDLE CLASS.												
English.												
Chaibassa	Fair ...	62	52	40	2,616	0	0	39	6	0	1	3	9
Hazareebagh	Good ...	55	58	57	2,688	0	0	765	4	3	3	13	9
Vernacular.												
In Balasore.												
Bagurie	Fair ...	27	26	17	171	12	0	16	2	0	0	9	0
Dolshai	Fair ...	23	21	15	120	0	0	7	13	6	0	7	7
Shoro...	Good ...	46	41	29	297	15	0	38	1	0	0	9	6
In Bancura.												
Bishnupur	Good ...	83	69	52	180	0	0	103	10	0	0	3	5
Legadarapur	Fair ...	36	38	30	300	0	0	73	11	6	0	10	6
Palasdanga	Moderate ...	18	23	13	300	0	0	123	6	0	1	1	0
Sonamukhee	Fair ...	67	44	32	180	0	0	48	0	0	0	5	4
In Beerbhoom.												
Doobrajpur	Indifferent...	80	79	58	238	7	6	111	0	0	0	4	0
Parbuttypur	Fair ...	62	58	45	292	11	0	142	9	9	0	6	8
In Burdwan.												
Amadpur	Fair ...	72	108	71	599	10	6	187	3	0	0	7	5
Mankur	Good ...	107	120	96	489	1	9	242	6	3	0	6	8
Mertala	Indifferent ..	39	38	28	562	8	0	37	8	0	1	3	6
Gulsi	Good ..	85	83	70	585	2	0	132	14	0	0	9	7

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Names of Schools.	Grades.	No. on the Roll.	Monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of educating each pupil monthly.
					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Middle Class Vernacular.—(*Continued.*)							
In Cuttack.							
Ashurashar ...	Moderate ...	38	40	36	298 14 6	28 13 6	0 10 0
Banki ...	Indifferent ..	91	56	37	336 0 0	0 0 0	0 8 0
Bessipara ...	Moderate ...	70	70	59	71 5 7	0 0 0	0 1 4
Mohagram ...	Tolerable ...	34	36	35	273 13 0	14 7 0	0 10 2
Mohasingpur ...	Ditto ...	45	38	24	235 7 7	33 6 5	0 8 3
Subaupur ...	Indifferent ..	48	42	41	309 0 0	0 0 0	0 9 4
In Jehanabad.							
Bali Dewangunj ...	Moderate ...	51	52	36	268 6 0	67 10 0	0 7 0
Ghatal ...	Good ...	68	55	42	204 12 0	131 4 0	0 4 11
Khanakul Krishnanagar	Good ...	187	146	105	499 13 9	399 6 3	0 4 5
In Midnapur.							
Bassudebpur ...	Good ...	161	143	92	490 8 6	394 14 0	0 4 5
Budenganj ...	Excellent ...	90	94	68	563 12 0	184 4 0	0 8 0

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Golgram	...	...	Fair	...	65	60	58	506	12	0	269	4	0	0	11	3
Midnapur	...	...	Good	...	243	228	170	435	0	6	1,066	3	6	0	2	6
Pauchrol	...	...	Fair	...	30	30	25	9	3	0	10	1	6	0	4	11
In Puri.																
Bagunia	...	...	Indifferent	..	21	19	18	191	3	0	7	12	0	0	14	1
Bhimpur	...	...	Bad	...	24	24	19	115	5	4	0	0	0	0	8	1
Bampur	...	...	Ditto	...	19	19	10	127	5	4	0	0	0	1	0	11
Bolgar	...	...	Ditto	...	21	21	14	127	5	4	0	0	0	0	12	1
Bhubanesvar	...	...	Tolerable	...	33	33	16	186	9	6	8	1	9	0	15	6
Boghitanghi	...	...	Ditto	...	35	35	23	184	9	3	9	11	6	0	10	8
Bhadlo	...	...	Bad	...	24	24	17	299	12	6	19	8	0	1	7	6
Chura ...	...	...	Ditto	...	21	21	15	103	5	4	0	0	0	0	9	2
Hautal	...	...	Ditto	...	20	20	13	103	5	4	0	0	0	0	10	7
Jarra Mandu Mohun		...	Fair	...	29	29	23	192	0	0	9	0	0	0	11	1
Khorda	...	...	Ditto	...	33	25	25	172	10	2	20	10	6	0	9	2
Tanghi	...	...	Bad	...	17	17	14	190	1	0	5	6	0	2	1	1
Sonepore	...	...	Ditto	...	22	22	13	115	5	4	0	0	0	0	11	9
In Ungul.																
Kangula	...	...	Bad	...	23	23	15	187	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	9
Kanjura	...	...	Ditto	...	15	15	6	139	8	0	0	0	0	1	15	0
Jara	...	...	Ditto	...	20	20	10	184	3	2	0	0	0	1	9	6
Poktinga	...	...	Ditto	...	30	30	9	177	0	4	0	0	0	1	10	6
Purnaghar	...	...	Ditto	...	32	32	15	333	0	0	0	0	0	1	13	7
Talmul	...	...	Ditto	...	24	24	12	180	12	3	0	0	0	1	4	1
SCHOOLS OF LOWER CLASS. VERNACULAR.																
In Chotanagpur.																
Chaibassa	...	...	Fair	...	145	135	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Names of Schools.	Grades.	No. on the Roll.	Monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government. Rs. As. P.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants. Rs. As. P.	Cost to Government of educating each pupil monthly. Rs. As. P.
LOWER CLASS VERNACULAR. (*Continued.*)							
In Puri.							
Koombhirpara	Bad ...	12	12	11	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 7 3
Padampur	Tolerable ...	24	24	12	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 6 8
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER INSPECTION.							
RECEIVING ALLOWANCES UNDER THE GRANT-IN-AID RULES.							
Under Missionary Bodies.							
NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR MASTERS (VERNACULAR.)							
Midnapur	Moderate ...	35	30	28	430 0 0	430 0 0	1 2 3
Ranchi	Tolerable ...	181	181	171	50 8 0	4,492 0 0	0 4 5
Santipur	Moderate ...	32	34	31	553 0 0	553 0 0	1 5 8

SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.												
Under Missionary Bodies.												
HIGHER CLASS (ENGLISH.)												
In Burdwan.												
Burdwan C. M.	Excellent ...	204	209	149	720	0	0	2,078	11	9	0	4	7
Culna F. C. J.	Good ...	149	140	104	1,248	0	0	1,941	8	0	0	11	10
Mymari C. M.	Indifferent...	45	83	37	566	8	0	1,092	2	0	0	8	1
In Midnapur.													
Midnapur L. M.	Fair ...	120	113	86	720	0	0	1,750	3	10	0	8	5
MIDDLE CLASS (ENGLISH.)													
In Cuttack.													
Cuttack Mission	Moderate ...	92	87	62	240	0	0	416	11	0	0	3	6
MIDDLE CLASS (VERNACULAR.)													
In Balasore.													
Balasore Mission	Good ...	99	65	54	120	0	0	104	7	7	0	4	7
LOWER CLASS (VERNACULAR.)													
In Balasore.													
Mootrapur M.	Tolerable ...	35	25	44	25	0	0	45	0	0	0	2	4

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Names of Schools.	Grades.	No. on the Roll.	Monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of educating each pupil monthly.
					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Lower Class Vernacular.—(*Continued.*)							
In Cuttack.							
Cuttack Male Orphanage ...	Fair ...	92	87	62	432 0 0	1,048 3 6	0 6 7
In Midnapur.							
Amlatala ...	Bad ...						
Astasul ...	Bad ...						
Asana ...	Bad ...						
Bansul ...	Bad ...						
Bhelatikeri ...	Bad ...						
Bulampur ...	Bad ...						
Barkul ...	Bad ...						
Casia ...	Bad ...						
Dhirol ...	Bad ...						
Dhundasia ...	Bad ...						
Gandapal ...	Bad ...						

South-West Division, Mr. Martin.

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Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Names of Schools.	Grades.	No. on the Roll.	Monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of educating each pupil monthly.
					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
HIGHER CLASS ENGLISH.—(*Continued.*)							
In Jehanabad.							
Gungadaspur ...	Fair ...	51	52	42	460 5 0	633 11 0	0 11 8
Jehanabad ...	Good ...	123	113	81	675 10 0	1,327 13 6	0 7 11
Jeerat ...	Good ...	116	122	94	420 0 0	842 9 6	0 4 7
Myapur ...	Good ...	189	164	124	450 0 0	876 10 9	0 3 7
Pearsharra Gopinathpur ...	Fair ...	84	98	67	780 0 0	962 11 0	0 10 8
Senhat ...	Fair ...	86	83	66	396 0 0	792 0 0	0 6 4
In Midnapur.							
Tamluk ...	Moderate ...	130	132	103	840 0 0	1,477 9 6	0 8 5
MIDDLE CLASS (ENGLISH)							
In Balasore.							
Bhadrak ...	Moderate ...	78	48	38	321 11 4	900 0 0	0 8 11

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In Bancoorah.													
Bishnupur	Fair ...	24	24	18	276	12	9	415	3	3	0	15	8
Barjora	Fair ...	32	37	18	264	0	0	328	7	0	0	8	6
Chotna	Fair ...	39	29	22	164	10	3	255	11	9	0	10	0
Gopalpur	Fair ...	70	63	36	163	15	6	725	0	0	0	3	5
Jibta	Moderate ...	104	110	82	373	5	9	624	15	3	0	4	11
Kotulpur	Fair ...	64	57	44	312	0	0	426	8	0	0	7	3
Harmashra	Tolerable ...	51	49	43	264	0	0	368	15	2	0	7	2
Searsal	Good ...	141	136	82	468	0	0	1,296	0	0	0	4	7
Sonamukhi	Moderate ...	70	56	49	150	0	0	245	6	6	0	8	6
Talsagra	Fair ...	42	49	36	264	0	0	333	5	6	0	7	1
In Beerbhoom.													
Aukona	Indifferent ..	46	39	34	85	2	6	106	9	6	0	3	10
Batkar	Indifferent ..	49	51	45	88	3	0	147	13	0	0	3	5
Bunwaribad	Fair ...	92	93	58	600	0	0	823	8	0	0	8	7
Dwarka	Moderate ...	52	41	35	220	0	0	328	4	0	0	7	1
Gonotea	Moderate ...	55	47	37	286	1	0	463	3	6	0	8	1
Kendra	Indifferent ..	19	22	19	145	0	0	167	10	0	0	8	9
Kirnahar	Moderate ...	53	43	27	500	0	0	666	10	0	0	15	6
Labpur	Indifferent ..	42	32	29	141	0	0	240	0	0	0	6	4
Okhra	Moderate ...	42	45	35	330	0	0	600	8	0	0	9	9
Uchkaran	Moderate ...	37	44	31	270	0	0	385	13	0	0	8	2
Pandugram	Indifferent..	31	28	24	130	0	0	170	10	0	0	6	2
Raypur	Fair ...	48	51	33	403	8	0	688	0	6	0	10	6
In Burdwan.													
Amarun	Indifferent...	38	38	26	96	0	0	132	8	6	0	5	0
Billogram	Indifferent...	29	25	24	180	0	0	180	0	0	0	9	7
Burdwan Brahma Samaj ...	Excellent ...	202	152	104	348	0	0	819	5	0	0	3	0

Names of Schools.	Grades.	No. on the Roll.	Monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure.		Cost to Government of educating each pupil monthly.
					From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
In Burdwan.—(Continued.)					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Cumbhirkola	Moderate ...	23	22	17	172 0 0	199 5 0	0 10 5
Debipur	Good ...	100	86	68	418 0 0	697 10 6	0 6 5
Dynhaut	Moderate ...	47	52	42	240 0 0	358 9 0	0 6 2
Golgram	Indifferent...	30	27	20	216 0 0	328 8 0	0 10 7
Gopalpur	Moderate ...	40	41	29	372 0 0	783 0 0	0 12 1
Gotan	Moderate ...	50	50	38	336 0 0	503 8 0	0 8 11
Gopinathpur	Moderate ...	47	39	31	136 14 9	346 9 6	0 7 0
Indos	Good ...	84	83	72	264 0 0	396 0 0	0 4 9
Jiarabaghar	Good ...	90	80	60	312 0 0	512 0 6	0 5 2
Jamna	Moderate ...	30	28	25	270 0 0	399 14 0	0 12 10
Jaugram	Fair ...	51	50	40	480 0 0	768 0 0	0 12 9
Kythi	Fair ...	66	68	58	336 0 0	504 0 0	0 6 6
Khandghos	Bad ...	23	31	21	144 0 0	240 0 0	0 6 2
Kusumogram	Moderate ...	36	31	24	288 0 0	383 14 0	0 12 4
Majdia	Indifferent...	30	22	20	116 0 0	244 0 0	0 10 6
Mohata	Fair ...	50	46	36	412 0 8	599 1 7	0 11 11
Mandalgram	Fair ...	44	33	28	550 0 0	140 12 0	1 6 2
Patuli	Moderate ...	33	32	30	420 0 0	615 10 0	1 1 6

South-West Division, Mr. Martin.

Rolgopalnagar	...	...	Moderate	...	47	42	37	117	8	0	213	8	0	0	6	4
Ryna	...	...	Fair	...	80	81	63	336	0	0	528	0	0	0	5	0
Satgachia		...	Fair	...	40	27	19	258	4	0	418	2	6	0	12	6
Srikhand		...	Fair	...	50	45	44	312	0	0	482	10	0	0	9	3
Srikrishnapur		...	Fair	...	57	50	36	300	0	0	437	2	0	0	8	0
In Cuttack.																			
Cuttack Anglo-Urdu		...	Good	...	70	52	38	169	14	0	409	12	10	0	4	4
Jajpur		...	Good	...	57	47	39	256	13	0	455	7	0	0	7	3
Kendrapara		...	Fair	...	82	88	60	365	0	0	390	11	1	0	5	5
Srikrishnapur		...	Moderate	...	37	26	18	300	0	0	344	3	2	0	15	4
In Chotanagpur.																			
Palamo		...	Fair	...	33	16	16	24	4	3	826	14	3	0	8	1
In Jehanabad.																			
Bamnia		...	Fair	...	113	88	63	408	0	0	612	0	0	0	6	1
Mahanbati		...	Indifferent	..	30	42	24	171	5	3	256	0	9	0	7	1
Shingtisibpur		...	Fair	...	102	70	57	360	0	0	540	0	0	0	9	1
Srirampur		...	Fair	...	47	45	30	312	0	0	471	10	0	0	3	2
In Midnapur.																			
Balichak		...	Fair	...	54	49	35	180	0	0	270	0	0	0	6	6
Balijora Bhagavanpur		...	Fair	...	26	24	18	27	6	6	45	10	0	0	9	1
Bhagabanpur		...	Fair	...	64	44	39	140	0	0	238	0	0	0	7	3
Chattrasanj		...	Good	...	87	66	44	297	0	0	465	0	0	0	6	0
Chakgones		...	Good	...	50	45	35	240	0	0	360	0	0	0	7	1
Contai		...	Good	...	85	60	50	521	6	9	1,047	14	7	0	11	7

Names of Schools.	Grades.	No. on the Roll.	Monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of educating each pupil monthly.
In Midnapur—(Continued.)					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Jonardanpur	Excellent ..	94	66	49	234 5 6	386 10 6	0 4 8
Haria Kanchannagar ...	Indifferent ..	42	31	19	201 10 8	324 11 4	0 8 8
Panskura	Good ...	108	107	83	920 0 0	1,308 11 9	0 11 5
Ramchandrapur	Indifferent .	15	15	15	261 0 3	137 8 9	0 8 10
Rangua	Fair ...	31	24	23	70 14 0	111 2 3	0 15 9
Sangramchak	Ditto ...	32	32	20	19 0 0	31 0 0	0 9 6
In Manbhoom.							
Jhuria	Moderate ...	24	25	17	312 0 0	451 12 6	1 2 1
Manbazar	Fair ...	36	33	28	287 14 6	491 8 0	0 11 7
Pandra	Ditto ...	55	48	31	360 0 0	571 11 9	0 10 0
Raghunathpur	Ditto ...	28	29	16	0 0 0	300 0 0	0 0 0
Shamdhi	Good ...	31	32	24	297 14 0	447 7 9	0 7 6
Ambikanagor	Moderate ...	24	24	16	198 0 0	297 0 0	0 11 0
Tilori	Ditto ...	76	67	53	0 0 0	100 4 0	0 0 0
In Puri.							
Khorda	Fair ..	21	16	12	100 0 0	103 11 0	0 11 4

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MIDDLE CLASS (VERNACULAR.)													
In Balasore.													
Barabati	Good ...	112	112	95	300	0	0	413	12	8	0	3	6
Bansdia	Fair ...	72	44	48	192	0	0	291	0	0	0	5	9
In Bancoorah.													
Bancoorah	Excellent ...	150	162	133	336	0	0	682	14	9	0	2	9
Bhora	Fair ...	44	57	43	168	0	0	198	0	0	0	3	11
Kakla	Moderate ...	72	72	57	180	0	0	190	14	0	0	3	2
Katchiakol Rajgram ...	Fair ...	70	61	53	136	0	0	108	7	0	0	3	6
Ladna	Moderate ...	26	27	25	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
Maliara	Ditto ...	23	26	16	120	0	0	153	4	0	0	6	1
Onda	Fair ...	86	88	63	192	0	0	300	6	6	0	2	10
Panchal	Good ...	45	30	23	120	0	0	200	4	0	0	5	4
Ramsagar	Moderate ...	50	43	35	0	0	0	91	8	0	0	0	0
Rathghand	Fair ...	50	29	26	63	4	0	65	7	0	0	4	11
Shamnagor	Moderate ...	55	57	49	156	0	0	152	1	0	0	3	7
Sendra	Indifferent..	76	50	40	112	14	10	124	13	5	0	3	0
Tanadighi	Good ...	92	77	63	192	0	0	311	9	0	0	3	4
Talibaria	Fair ...	63	56	42	173	0	0	189	13	3	0	4	1
In Beerbhoom.													
Burora	Moderate ...	26	24	14	132	0	0	220	8	0	0	7	4
Lokpara	Ditto ...	38	36	28	189	0	0	153	4	3	0	7	0
Soori	Excellent ...	120	184	133	436	0	0	758	4	0	0	3	1
Synthia	Fair ...	53	41	34	173	7	0	228	7	0	0	5	7

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Names of Schools.	Grades.	No. on the Roll.	Monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of educating each pupil monthly.
In Burdwan.					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Akoe ...	Good ...	50	47	43	144 0 0	144 3 0	0 4 0
Aukona Balia ...	Fair ...	76	57	39	36 12 0	89 11 9	0 1 5
Bahabpur ...	Moderate ...	66	68	38	150 0 0	149 5 0	0 2 11
Badla ...	Good ...	160	149	99	288 0 0	462 1 6	0 2 9
Behar ...	Fair ...	43	28	23	156 0 0	157 13 0	0 7 4
Bokra ...	Fair ...	59	56	44	168 0 0	176 8 0	0 3 10
Chotkhand ...	Indifferent...	42	48	32	165 0 0	186 12 0	0 4 7
Chaktatuli ...	Ditto ...	22	27	25	156 0 0	156 0 0	0 7 8
Caucher ...	Fair ...	34	27	27	162 0 0	164 5 3	0 8 0
Ganpur ...	Fair ...	80	61	25	132 0 0	132 0 0	0 2 10
Mashagram ...	Moderate ...	27	24	23	0 0 0	31 9 0	0 0 0
Mathswar Mayuagor ...	Moderate ...	18	36	26	180 13 0	90 4 0	0 6 8
Nari ...	Fair ...	43	44	32	144 0 0	147 7 6	0 4 3
Salunsosonga ...	Fair ...	33	36	26	159 8 0	159 8 0	0 5 10
Satgatchia ...	Fair ...	74	68	53	37 7 0	34 8 0	0 2 2
Sadipur ...	Ditto ...	78	76	54	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 3 1

In Cuttack.													
Tarakot	Good ...	40	36	24	91	8	0	91	14	0	0	3	4
Cuttack	Ditto ...	113	103	87	384	0	0	634	10	2	0	5	1
In Jehanabad.													
Bamera	Good ...	51	55	34	180	0	0	180	0	0	0	4	4
Chandur	Fair ...	44	49	34	180	0	0	180	0	0	0	5	0
Jara	Good ...	86	73	69	144	0	0	206	0	0	0	2	7
Madhabpur	Fair ...	44	33	26	162	0	0	164	9	3	0	6	6
Muzpur	Ditto ...	30	35	24	144	0	0	168	0	0	0	5	6
Natuk	Ditto ...	47	47	34	156	0	0	156	0	0	0	4	5
Radhanagor	Moderate ...	38	40	27	144	0	0	180	0	0	0	4	5
Sultanpur	Indifferent .	42	38	24	144	0	0	180	0	0	0	5	0
Tirol	Fair ...	58	42	36	150	0	0	155	2	0	0	4	2
In Midnapur.													
Ambi	Moderate ...	31	31	24	5	14	0	6	4	0	0	3	0
Anandpur	Fair ...	46	50	36	228	0	0	199	0	0	0	6	0
Ajura	Moderate ...	30	25	20	91	0	0	105	0	0	0	9	8
Barati	Ditto ...	30	25	20	157	0	0	100	1	9	0	8	4
Ballogobindpur	Fair ...	41	40	36	87	12	0	107	15	0	0	2	11
Banpatna	Ditto ...	37	39	34	230	0	0	179	15	11	0	7	6
Dabra	Good ...	32	24	23	129	12	0	206	4	0	0	7	2
Gourigram	Moderate ...	28	15	19	174	0	0	203	4	0	0	9	3
Gobardhanpur	Fair ...	39	41	29	205	0	0	18	0	0	0	6	8
Garbetta	Excellent ...	85	65	56	209	0	0	191	8	0	0	4	3
Gopinathpur	Good ...	68	58	38	192	0	0	288	0	0	0	4	4

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Names of Schools.	Grades.	No. on the Roll.	Monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure.		Cost to Government of educating each pupil monthly.
					From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
In Midnapur.—(Continued.)							
Joshra ...	Indifferent .	21	20	16	120 0 0	160 0 0	0 8 0
Khetna ...	Ditto ...	25	20	16	120 0 0	165 0 0	0 8 0
Kheput ...	Ditto ...	66	50	41	244 0 0	187 8 0	0 6 6
Kashari ...	Moderate ...	16	14	13	102 0 0	104 0 0	0 9 8
Kolagatchia ...	Ditto ...	52	43	36	105 0 0	105 0 0	0 6 6
Mahespur ...	Ditto ...	26	24	23	120 0 0	144 0 0	0 6 8
Murokata Bhobanipur	Fair ...	33	28	18	120 0 0	120 4 0	0 6 8
Madan Mohan Chak	Fair ...	48	35	30	125 0 0	125 0 0	0 5 8
Narajol Bhobanipur	Fair ...	46	32	33	127 0 0	195 8 0	0 5 3
Pingla ...	Fair ...	79	60	46	105 3 6	154 4 6	0 2 4
Secundari ...	Moderate ...	23	27	16	90 0 0	90 0 0	0 5 11
Satpati ...	Fair ...	38	32	31	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 7 6
Tilantapara ...	Fair ...	40	35	27	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 6 10
In Manbhoom.							
Jhuria ...	Moderate ...	40	39	23	125 14 0	115 8 0	0 4 2
Shimlapal ...	Ditto ...	20	21	18	85 8 0	87 4 0	0 8 2
Kaypur ...	Fair ...	45	40	24	60 0 0	64 8 0	0 2 0

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Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Names of Schools.	Grades.	No. on the Roll.	Monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of educating each pupil monthly.
					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Lower Class Vernacular.—(*Continued.*)							
In Midnapur.							
Amanpur ...	Indifferent ..	29	26	20	72 2 6	30 8 6	0 3 8
Bargopal ...	Ditto ...	31	22	20	59 5 9	74 14 3	0 6 1
Bolguri ...	Fair ...	29	25	19	72 0 0	95 13 0	0 3 10
Bhandaria ...	Indifferent ..	17	16	11	60 0 0	66 3 6	0 5 0
Bhogdanda ...	Bad ...	5	6	5	37 1 6	39 12 0	0 8 2
Dassogram ...	Fair ...	31	32	25	90 0 0	120 0 0	0 3 9
Dhoneshurpur ...	Fair ...	32	28	25	34 10 0	43 6 0	0 6 7
Ghospur ...	Moderate ..	34	21	13	84 0 0	117 0 0	0 5 4
Mukshadpur ...	Fair ...	27	25	22	164 0 0	126 2 0	0 8 8
Shaknah ...	Fair ...	29	26	13	81 0 0	97 0 9	0 6 8
Janerdanpur (Night)	Bad ...	31	25	20	60 0 0	60 0 0	0 3 2
Midnapur (Night) ...	Moderate ...	27	18	17	90 0 0	90 0 0	0 4 1

SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.													
European and other foreign races.													
In Bancoorah.													
Raniganj, European ...	Moderate ...	12	13	10	312	0	0	484	9	9	2	0	0
In Burdwan.													
Burdwan, European ...	Fair ...	20	17	15	600	0	0	966	0	3	2	15	0
In Cuttack.													
Cuttack, European... ...	Fair ...	52	62	56	960	0	0	1,199	0	0	1	4	7
Under Missionary Bodies.													
(VERNACULAR.)													
In Bancoorah.													
Bancoorah, M.	Fair ...	28	27	15	112	0	0	128	4	0	0	6	0
In Burdwan.													
Charakdanga	Fair ...	20	23	13	0	0	0	141	13	7	0	0	0
Nilpara	Fair ...	11	18	12	0	0	0	142	8	2	0	0	0
Lukhimpara	Fair ...	22	26	24	0	0	0	151	5	2	0	0	0
In Cuttack.													
Cuttack Female Orphanage ...	Fair ...	48	48	48	720	0	0	1,002	12	0	0	4	0

Names of Schools.	Grades.	No. on the Rolls.	Monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure.		Cost to Government of educating each pupil monthly.
					From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
In Midnapur.					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Jellasorepatna	Fair ...	30	30	30	360 0 0	540 0 0	1 0 0
Under Native Managers.							
(Vernacular.)							
In Bancoorah.							
Bancoorah Hindu	Good ...	13	11	8	60 3 0	50 1 0	1 5 10
Kutchiakol Rajgram ...	Good ...	37	43	35	150 0 0	150 0 0	0 4 6
Pattrasir	Moderate ...	25	20	11	120 0 0	118 0 0	0 7 8
In Beerbhoom.							
Bunwaribad	Good ...	11	11	7	180 0 0	180 0 0	1 5 9
In Burdwan.							
Amadpur	Moderate ...	31	36	20	60 0 0	96 0 0	0 2 2
Bolguna	Ditto ...	12	12	8	12 0 0	12 0 0	0 5 4

Cutwa	Fair ...	60	32	24	0	0	0	149	10	0	0	0	0
Jamna...	Moderate ...	12	12	9	96	0	0	96	0	0	0	10	2
Mankur	Ditto ...	38	33	29	138	3	6	183	8	6	0	5	6
In Jehanabad.													
Birshinga	Good ...	23	23	16	64	0	0	64	0	0	0	5	6
Curan	Fair ...	29	18	12	96	0	0	96	0	0	0	6	10
Gobindpur	Good ...	31	31	20	96	0	0	96	0	0	0	6	2
In Midnapur.													
Chandpur	Fair ...	38	30	27	108	0	0	101	8	6	0	4	9
Midnapur	Moderate ...	23	17	16	93	8	0	96	12	0	0	7	4
RECEIVING ALLOWANCES UNDER OTHER RULES.													
SCHOOLS FOR BOYS. LOWER CLASS (VERNACULAR.)													
Under Missionary Bodies.													
In Chotanagpur.													
Birhi	Indifferent...	24	24	24	36	0	0	41	0	0	0	2	3
Bargary	Ditto ...	25	25	23	36	0	0	43	0	0	0	2	6
Itka	Ditto ...	11	10	10	26	0	0	43	0	0	0	5	0
Kajaro	Ditto ...	16	25	12	36	0	0	36	0	0	0	3	0
Kachabaria	Ditto ...	16	25	16	36	0	0	36	0	0	0	3	0
Hatia	Ditto ...	30	25	18	36	0	0	48	0	0	0	1	6
Ranchi	Ditto ...	39	25	22	36	0	0	48	0	0	0	1	3
Tapkara	Ditto ...	42	25	22	36	0	0	42	0	0	0	1	9
Urikel	Ditto ...	22	16	15	36	0	0	39	0	0	0	2	9

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Names of Schools.	Grades.	No. on the Rolls.	Monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of educating each pupil monthly.
					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Under Native Managers.							
In Jehanabad.							
Chandrakona ...	Tolerable ...	23	25	18	60 0 0	27 0 0	0 3 3
Galta ...	Tolerable ...	29	30	23	60 0 0	39 0 0	0 2 8
Gobindpur ...	Tolerable ...	31	24	26	60 0 0	30 0 0	0 2 4
Jehanabad ...	Tolerable ...	35	33	27	60 0 0	56 11 0	0 2 7
Radhanagor ...	Tolerable ...	34	37	29	60 0 0	27 14 0	0 2 2
Rassulpur ...	Tolerable ...	69	63	54	60 0 0	42 1 0	0 1 7
Shachaka ...	Tolerable ...	28	22	18	60 0 0	66 13 0	0 3 7
In Manbhoom.							
Garguria ...	Moderate ...	40	40	26	25 0 0	28 2 0	0 2 0
Gowrandighi ...	Fair ...	22	23	22	60 0 0	60 0 0	0 2 0
Khaltra ...	Fair ...	23	25	21	50 0 0	52 8 0	0 3 1
Raghunathpur ...	Indifferent...	4	16	10	60 0 0	60 4 0	0 5 0
Sharanga ...	Tolerable ...	25	27	20	60 0 0	60 12 0	0 2 11

RECEIVING NO ALLOWANCES.												
Under Missionary bodies.												
MIDDLE CLASS (VERNACULAR.)												
In Burdwan.												
Culna	Fair ...	69	64	46	0	0	0	377	10	0	0	0	0
Dhatrigram	Fair ...	43	42	37	0	0	0	287	5	9	0	0	0
Shatgatchia	Fair ...	29	31	22	0	0	0	270	0	0	0	0	0
LOWER CLASS (VERNACULAR.)													
In Cuttack.													
Cuttack Famine Male Orphanage	Unclassed...	292	297	250	0	0	0	900	0	0	0	0	0
In Puri.													
Pipli Famine Male Orphanage ...	Unclassed...	120	140	120	0	0	0	900	0	0	0	0	0
In Balasore.													
Santipur Primary School ...	Indifferent..	38	37	34	0	0	0	66	0	0	0	0	0
Under Native Managers.													
HIGHER CLASS (ENGLISH.)													
In Burdwan.													
Burdwan Preparatory ...	Excellent ...	250	150	140	0	0	0	1,366	0	0	0	6	0

Names of Schools.	Grades.	No. on the Rolls.	Monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of educating each pupil monthly.
Higher Class English.—(*Continued.*)					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
In Jehanabad.							
Birsinga	Excellent ...	220	205	163	0 0 0	2,541 8 0	0 0 0
Khanakul Krishnanagar ...	Ditto ...	128	110	87	0 0 0	3,178 0 0	0 0 0
Middle Class (English.)							
In Bancoorah.							
Boitul	Fair ...	66	66	52	0 0 0	26 8 0	0 0 0
In Beerbhoom.							
Hatimpur	Moderate ...	65	56	49	0 0 0	864 0 0	0 0 0
Niral	Unclassed ...	47	36	33	0 0 0	60 0 0	0 0 0
Purulia	Unclassed ...	50	43	28	0 0 0	81 0 0	0 0 0

South-West Division, Mr. Martin.

In Burdwan.							
Budbud	Moderate ...	42	40	35	0 0 0	364 0 0	0 0 0
Gushkura	Tolerable ...	57	50	30	0 0 0	341 10 0	0 0 0
In Chotanagpur.							
Pochomba	Bad ...	17	17	14	0 0 0	80 0 0	0 0 0
Ichak	Bad ...	104	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
MIDDLE CLASS (VERNACULAR.)							
In Bancoorah.							
Chubra	Tolerable ...	29	25	20	0 0 0	48 13 0	0 0 0
In Beerbhoom.							
Hathia	Unclassed ...	34	28	25	0 0 0	40 0 0	0 0 0
Mangaldighi	Unclassed ...	37	31	28	0 0 0	18 0 0	0 0 0
In Burdwan.							
Ramchandrapur	Bad ...	17	19	20	0 0 0	145 9 0	0 0 0
In Puri.							
Pooree Sanskrit and Vernacular School	Moderate ...	69	56	45	0 0 0	663 4 0	0 0 0

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Names of Schools.	Grades.	No. on the Rolls.	Monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of educating each pupil monthly.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Schools for Girls.							
Under Missionary Bodies.							
In Cuttack.							
Cuttack Famine Female Orphanage	Unclassed ...	508	416	350	0 0 0	2,000 0 0	0 0 0
In Puri.							
Pipli Famine Female Orphanage	Unclassed ...	200	240	200	0 0 0	1,200 0 0	0 0 0
Under Native Managers.							
-In Burdwan.							
Gulshi	Fair ...	33	30	27	0 0 0	72 0 0	0 0 0

South-East Division, Mr. Clarke.

SOUTH-EAST DIVISION.

FROM THE REPORT OF Mr. C. B. CLARKE, M. A.

* * * * *

The progress made by education during the past year in this District may be fairly estimated from the annexed comparative table of the Aided Schools in operation at the close of the financial years 1866-67 and 1867-68 respectively:

	Number of Aided Schools.		Number of scholars in Aided Schools.	
	31st March 1867.	31st March 1868.	31st March 1867.	31st March 1868.
Bikrampur ...	27	27	1707	1561
Dacca ...	34	38	1797	2071
Manikganj ...	16	18	716	858
Pubna ...	34	31	1375	1347
Furidpur ...	38	37	1502	1450
Jessore ...	71	67	2407	2229
Barisal ...	43	43	2102	2098
Chittagong ...	23	21	1154	942
Noakhali ...	14	15	410	410
Comilla ...	21	22	834	845
East Mymensingh ...	25	25	963	1110
West Mymensingh ...	22	20	905	840
Silhet and Cachar ...	14	18	969	1249
Khasiya Hils ...	0	0	0	0
	382	382	16,961	17,091

This table includes aided schools only, but the number of circle schools being fixed, there can be no great expansion under the latter head.

Causes which have checked the increase of schools and scholars have been—the cyclone, the epidemic fever, and the cholera.

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

The cyclone by destroying the school house broke up, at least temporarily, several schools; and in many cases houses were so completely destroyed that the boys lodging in them in order to attend the neighbouring school were dispersed to their own homes. Several schools also are reported to have been stopped owing to the chief subscribers having been financially ruined by the cyclone. In other cases the destruction of the rice-crop impoverished the parents, who were unable to keep their children at school.

The epidemic fever continues very fatal in particular districts. In Manikganj the Deputy Inspector reports that it carries off hundreds daily; that at Dhancora "there is not a single house "in which four or five people are not laid up with the disease;" that the people by the continuation of the pestilence for three years have been greatly impoverished; and the Deputy Inspector fears several villages in the district will be entirely depopulated. In Jessore some of the schools are reported to have suffered from fresh outbreaks of epidemic fever. In Chittagong the increasing unhealthiness of the climate is reported to have withdrawn not a few boys from school. The schools of the northern and eastern parts of Dacca are described as nearly denuded of pupils by this epidemic fever.

Cholera during the past four months has affected a large part of this Division. In Dacca Town it is stated that cholera broke out in January with a violence not felt for years, and of a type that startled the medical profession. Once within its grasp there was no escape. The schools became deserted; and in many parts of the interior of the zillah, from the same cause, the schools "bore the aspect of a weather-stricken tree in the cold clime of North Russia." The Deputy Inspector, Furidpur, reports that cholera has raged almost throughout his district. In Jessore, cholera has prevailed in the Khajura and Pulwa Magura quarters, and has caused some schools to be closed.

Abstract of Expenditure in the South-East Division, for 1867-68.

South-East Division, Mr. Clarke.

Source of charge.	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.	Total.	Remarks.
Inspector :—				
Salary, ...	13,221 0 0	0 0 0	13,221 0 0	
Travelling charges, ...	2,292 0 0	0 0 0	2,292 0 0	
Office charges (including rent, salaries and contingencies,)	6,551 5 8	0 0 0	6,551 5 8	
Deputy Inspectors :—				
Salaries, ...	19,418 1 4	0 0 0	19,418 1 4	
Travelling charges, ...	8,245 7 0	0 0 0	8,245 7 0	
Peons and contingencies,...	1,673 8 2	0 0 0	1,673 8 2	
Instruction (including all charges entered in the form issued with the Director's orders, dated 13th March, 1866)	1,45,742 8 5	1,68,353 10 10	3,14,096 3 3	
Rewards (not included under the head "Instruction,") ...				
Scholarships :—				
Minor, ...	3,536 13 9	0 0 0	3,536 13 9	
Vernacular..., ...	10,118 7 7	0 0 0	10,118 7 7	
Others, ...				
Remuneration of Examiners (not included under the head "Instruction,"	500 0 0	400 0 0	900 0 0	
Building charges (not included under the head "Instruction)"				
Government Schools, ...				
Aided Schools,...				
Book Agencies, ...				
Miscellaneous, ...	50 0 0	36 0 0	86 0 0	
Total,... ...	2,11,349 3 11	1,68,789 10 10	3,80,138 14 9	

	Rs.	A.	P.
I Government Schools ...	55,918	6	4
II Receiving allowances under the Grant-in-aid Rules ...	69,803	0	11
III Receiving allowances under other Rules ...	19,930	15	2
IV Receiving no allowances but simple Guru Schools, ...	0	0	0
Total ...	1,45,742	8	5

	Rs.	A.	P.
	80,053	12	1
	1,94,365	1	0
	30,623	3	6
	8,764	2	8
	3,14,096	3	3

	Rs.	A.	P.
	24,136	3	0
	1,24,702	0	1
	10,692	4	4
	8,704	2	8
	1,68,353	10	10

Inspection charges in the South-East Division for 1867-68.

	Salary.	Travelling charges.	Office Establishment.	Contingences.	Total.
Inspector of Schools, South-East Division	13,221 0 0	2,292 0 0	2,654 5 8	3,897 0 0	22,064 5 8
Deputy Inspector of Barisal ...	1,650 0 0	727 0 0	48 0 0	121 0 0	2,546 0 0
„ „ Chittagong ...	1,200 0 0	411 6 0	48 0 0	50 0 0	1,709 6 0
„ „ Comilla ...	1,000 0 0	410 10 0	40 0 0	23 3 0	1,473 13 0
„ „ Dacca ..	1,836 10 8	613 8 0	60 0 0	36 0 0	2,546 2 8
„ „ Furidpur ...	1,395 15 5	719 0 0	46 13 5	61 0 0	2,222 12 10
„ „ Jessore ...	1,400 0 0	1058 4 0	56 0 0	109 0 0	2,623 4 0
„ „ Khasiya Hills ...	589 10 3	475 12 0	40 0 0	20 4 0	1,125 10 3
„ „ Manikganj ...	1,288 11 3	546 0 0	47 11 9	19 8 0	1,901 15 0
„ „ Mymensingh East	1,700 0 0	434 14 0	52 0 0	65 12 0	2,252 10 0
„ „ Mymensiugh West	1.400 0 0	577 11 0	56 0 0	50 0 0	2,083 11 0
„ „ Noakhali ...	1,300 0 0	613 3 0	52 0 0	77 12 0	2.042 15 0
„ „ Pubna ...	1,139 11 1	492 12 0	38 15 6	10 0 0	1,681 6 7
„ „ Silhet and Cachar	1,300 0 0	839 12 0	52 0 0	83 0 6	2,274 12 6
„ „ Bikrampur ...	2,217 6 8	325 11 0	268 0 0	41 8 0	2,852 9 8
	32,639 1 4	10.537 7 0	3,559 14 4	4,664 15 6	51,401 6 2

Expenditure of Deputy Inspectors in the South-East Division for 1867-68.

Grade.	Date of appointment of each incumbent as Deputy Inspector of Schools.	Name.	Present Situation.	Salary actually drawn during the year ending 31st March.	Travelling and halting allowances actually drawn during the year.
1st Grade	1st January 1856.	Babu Paikuntha Nâth Sen ...	License Tax Assessor, Bikrampur ..	540 0 0	38 10 0
	13th May 1862.	„ Amrita Lal Gupta ...	Offg. Deputy Inspector, Bikrampur.	2,103 3 8	420 13 3
2nd Grade	13th January 1863.	„ Bishnu Chandra Mukhopadhyay	Ditto ditto, Beerbhoom.	150 0 0	55 6 0
	26th January 1864.	„ Srinath Bhadra .	License Tax Assessor, Mymensing ..	415 0 0	97 4 0
	13th July 1865.	„ Bhuvan Mohun Neogi ...	Deputy Inspector, Barisal ...	1,650 0 0	627 4 0
	June 1866.	„ Akhay Kumar Sen	Ditto ditto, Dacca	1,650 0 0	535 10 0
	15th May 1863.	„ Taraknath Sen	Ditto ditto, East Mymensingh	1,500 0 0	347 0 0
	1st May 1867.	„ Denanath Sen	Teacher, Dacca College.	99 9 0	69 8 0
3rd Grade	17th November 1865.	„ Kailas Chandra Sen ...	Deputy Inspector, Chittagong ...	1,200 0 0	370 10 0
	1st July 1865.	„ Umakisori Ray	Ditto ditto, Comilla . .	1,075 4 11	437 14 0
	Ditto ditto.	„ Kartik Chandra Ray ...	Ditto ditto, Jessore ..	1,200 0 0	919 2 0
	Ditto ditto.	„ Prabhat Chandra Ray ...	Ditto ditto, West Mymensingh.	1,200 0 0	553 7 0
	Ditto ditto.	„ Nanda Lal Sen	Ditto ditto, Noakhali ...	1,200 0 0	545 15 0
	Ditto ditto.	„ Nava Kisor Sen	Ditto ditto, Sylhet	1,200 0 0	719 4 3
	Ditto ditto.	U. Jarka	Heaven ...	18 0 0	10 0 0
	1st May 1867.	U. Luh	Deputy Inspector, Khasiya Hills ...	530 10 3	517 4 0
	1st August 1867.	Babu Saroda Prasad Ray	Offg. Deputy Inspector, Pubna ...	891 15 0	420 0 0
	19th June 1867.	„ Purna Chandra Basu . .	Head Master, Noral ...	683 12 10	476 8 0
	15th May 1867.	„ Bidiya Dhar Das	Head Clerk, Inspector of Schools ..	307 1 3	35 4 0
	24th March 1868.	„ Haran Chandra Sil	Offg. Deputy Inspector, Faridpur ..	0 0 0	0 0 0
	25th February 1868.	Abdul Latif	Deputy Inspector, Comilla .	0 0 0	0 0 0
	24th August 1867.	Babu Gourmohun Basakh ...	Ditto ditto, Manikganj ...	723 9 3	451 0 0
			Total	18,337 2 2	7,647 11 6

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Work of Deputy Inspectors in the South-East Division for 1867-68.

Names of Deputy Inspectors.	Districts.	No. of Schools under inspection.	No. of visits paid to Schools.	No. of miles travelled over.	No. of books sold.	Price of books sold.
Babu Baikuntha Nath Sen, from 1st April to 21st June 1867 ...	Bikrampúr ...	85	27	169½	8,075	2,866 0 0
Babu Amrita Lal Gupta from 20th July 1867 to 31st March 1868 ...			187	845½		
Babu Bishnu Chandra Mukhopadyay from 1st to 30th April 1867 ..	Pubna. ...	44	6	165½	No	Book Agency.
Babu Denanath Sen from 1st May to 7th May ...			6	278		
Babu Amrita Lal Gupta, from 8th June to 6th July			17	381		
Babu Sarada Prasad Ráy, from 18th August to 31st March .			114	1,381		
Babu Srinath Bhadra	Furidpur ...	74	171	2,097		
Babu Purna Chandra Basu						
Babu Isvar Chandra Sil ...						
Babu Tarakuath Sen ...	East Mymensingh	72	165	1,431½	925	403 10 0
Babu Bhuvan Mohan Neogi	Burisal ...	71	233	2,296	1450	825 0 0
Babu Akhay Kumar Sen	Dacca ...	62	211	2,058	No book Agency.	
Babu Kartik Chandra Ráy	Jessore ...	83	235	4,171	911	442 6 9
Babu Kallas Chandra Sen	Chittagong ...	39	137	2,451½	2330	738 2 0
Babu Umakisor Ráy ...	Comilla ...	42	102	15,22½	1,892	878 13 9
Moulvi Abdul Latif ...						
Babu Nanda Lal Sen ...	Noakhali ...	24	138	2,161	1,342	472 6 6
Babu Prabhat Chandra Sen.	West Mymensingh	29	99	2,132	1,804	933 11 0
Babu Navakisor Sen ...	Silhet & Cachar...	27	91	2,845	3,751	1,091 3 0
Babu Amrita Lal Gupta. ... from 1st April to 24th May	Manikgánj ...	27	144	1,912	484	153 13 6
Babu Bidiyadhar Das from 15th May to 23rd April 1867 ...						
Babu Gourmohan Basakh.						
U. Luh ...	Khasiya Hills ...	67	166	1,903	0	0
		749	2,249	30,200½	22,973	94,05 2 6

South-East Division, Mr. Clarke.

The Deputy Inspectors and the Officiating Deputy Inspectors deserve my thanks for the manner in which they have discharged their duties. Their work has been to some extent interrupted by the frequent changes made in the Deputy Inspectors during the year. Mr. Martin remarks in his last year's report on the inconvenience of having the Deputy Inspectors taken off *for an indefinite period,* are most pertinent. The conduct of the Vernacular and Minor Scholarship Examinations falls every year with increasing weight on the Deputy Inspectors.

Government Schools in the South-East Division.

	No. of Institutions.	No. on the Rolls during 1867-68, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Receipts. From Imperial Funds.			Receipts. From Local Funds.		
Schools for Boys—				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Higher Class ...	8	1,318·5	998·25	23,739	3	9	21,203	2	10
Middle Class, English ...	4	93	65.	2,227	4	11	290	6	4
Middle Class, Vernacular ...	11	619·75	447·05	2,521	6	10	1,414	7	0
Lower Class, Vernacular ...	17	404	290	3,405	4	0	437	15	9
Normal Schools ...	6	365·75	264·92	23,965	4	10	883	6	7
Total ...	46	2,801	2185 22	55,918	8	4	24,289	7	0

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Government Schools of the Higher Class.

Names.	Grade.	No on the Rolls on the 31st March 1868.	Monthly average on the rolls during 1867-68.	Average daily attendance.	Monthly cost to Govt. of each student's education.	No. who passed the Entrance Examination in 1867.	Percentage of monthly average on Rolls who passed.
					R. A. P.		
1 Mymensingh	Excellent.	276	265	213	0 12 1	11	4 15
2. Burisal	Do.	137	108 25	83 85	2 12 6	8	7 39
3. Chittagong	Good	157	163	121	1 12 0		.
4. Jessore	Good	226	125	103	1 13 2		..
5. Noakhali	Good	180	156	98	2 0 7	6	3 84
6. Pubna	Good	311	253	204	0 13 2	8	3 16
7. Comilla	Bad	73	71	52 5	3 1 1	1	1·4
8. Furidpur	Bad	193	177 25	123 4	8 3 1	4	2 25
Total ...		1,453	1,318·5	998·73	—	38	2 8

Result of the Entrance Examination of the Government Schools in the South-East Division, December 1867.

	Zillah Schools.	Number of Candidates who appeared at the examination.	Number Passed			
			1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	Total
1	Burisal ...	13	1	4	6	11
2	Mymensingh ...	11	1	4	3	8
3	Chittagong .	12	0	3	5	8
4	Jessore ..	7	0	1	5	6
5	Pubna ...	5	0	2	2	4
6	Noakhali ...	2	0	0	1	1
7	Comilla ...	3	0	0	0	0
8	Furidpur ...	5	0	0	0	0
	Total	58	2	14	22	38

South-East Division, Mr. Clarke.

The result of the University Entrance Examination is very satisfactory except in the case of Comilla and Furidpur. At Comilla, the third class at the time of my visit was in a most unsatisfactory state as to discipline and passed a very bad examination :. and the decline of the school is attributed by the Local Committee to the third and junior masters. At Furidpur the Local Committee attribute the ill success of the school mainly to the boys not being practised in translation into English in the lower classes. I noted when at Furidpur that neither the discipline nor the attendance was satisfactory. There has been much illness among the boys.

I have visited and examined all the zillah schools (except Burisal) within the past year. I may state shortly that their success in passing students at the Entrance Examination is a very fair criterion of the state of the respective schools. It should be recollected that the difficulty of passing students is now greatly increased; the time required by Sanskrit is so much time taken from English.

Comilla.—The average daily attendance has fallen off from 132 in the previous year to 121 in the present. The Local Committee attribute this decline chiefly to the permission granted to the Comilla Vernacular school to employ an English teacher.

Jessore.—There is experienced at this school a regular annual oscillation in the numbers on the rolls from 100 in November to 180 or 200 in May, and then back again. The Committee were convinced that the numerous withdrawals in the autumn were due to the cyclone and remitted re-admission fines. Pandit Nil Mani Niyaratna has taken pension after twenty-eight years' service, and has been complimented by the Local Committee on his retirement. Babu Ras Bihari Basu, Deputy Collector of Khulna, has given an annual prize of Rupees 25 to the school.

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

MYMENSINGH.—The number on the rolls has risen at the close of the year to 311 as against 284 in the previous year. Two additional class-rooms have been sanctioned during the past year at an estimated cost of Rupees 3,637. The Local Committee remarks that the pupils are unable to find suitable lodgings in so small a station as Mymensingh, and that both for preserving the health and the morals of the boys, it is desirable that a boarding school be established. The Local Committee mention, as a novel and encouraging fact, that the son of a zemindar of Shirpur has joined the zillah school as a Minor Scholarship-holder.

FURIDPUR.—The number on the rolls has fallen from 134 on 31st March 1867 to 124 on 31st March 1868.

The Local Committee state that proper lodgings for the pupils cannot be found in so small a station as Furidpur and advocate the establishment of a boarding school.

PUBNA.—The projected pakha zillah school house is still delayed. The Committee had taken steps to gain possession of the site, the Public Works Department was prepared to commence building, when it was discovered that the long-ago sanctioned plan is now inadequate to provide accommodation for the school and that sanction to an enlarged plan must be obtained.

NOAKHALI.—The number of pupils on the roll has diminished from eighty-one on 31st March 1867 to seventy-three on 31st March 1868. The number of Mahamedan pupils is but three, and the Local Committee propose once more to try the plan of entertaining the services of a Moulvi in hopes that some Mahamedans may be induced to enter the school. So far from any steps having been taken to stop the leakage of the roof, and the dampness of the floor complained of last year, the Public Works Department has struck the school house off its books. The amount of sickness among both masters and boys has been greater even than usual.

South-East Division, Mr. Clarke.

CHITTAGONG.—The number of pupils has increased from 111 on 31st March 1867 to 137 on 31st March 1868. Of these nearly thirty are in the first class; while the two last classes are under one master and together contain about a dozen boys. The boys who would otherwise crowd the lower class rooms of this school read in the Queen's school. Babu Anadacharan Kastagri, who gives Rs. 30 annual prize to this school, has now in addition given Rs. 10 annual prize in the Patiya school, a Higher Class English school also managed by the Local Committee at Chittagong.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.—DACCA NORMAL SCHOOL.—The number of pupils is now 152, the number of teachers being three, as it was ten years ago when the number of pupils was ninety-seven. Up till December last the surplus funds accruing from the assignment for the unsuccessful, and now abolished, English class, sufficed to provide two additional teachers for the Vernacular school. Now that this resource has failed, some fresh provision is imperative, if the numbers as well as the efficiency are to be maintained in the Normal School. The following is abstracted from the result of the late General Normal School Examination.

School.	Pupils examined.	Obtained half marks	Obtained one-third marks.	
Dacca ...	90	18	79	
Hooghly ...	53	3	30	
Calcutta ...	50	2	22	

Eighteen teachers were sent out by the Dacca Normal school in the course of the year, of whom nine were sent to schools in the Division on salaries of Rupees 13 and 16 per month; seven to schools in Bogra, Rajshahi, and Rungpur, on

Rupees 20 each, and two to Debrooghur on Rupees 30 each. Fifteen other applications were made for Pandits, but no pupil was found to accept the terms offered.

NONGSOLIYA (CHERA PUNJI) Normal school has now been one year in operation, the average attendance being 110. When I visited the school in October 1867, the first class had attained in English to about the standard of the second class of a zillah school: in Bengali they could not do much, nor is it necessary that they should. The school, now under a fully competent master Mr. Roberts, will doubtless prove in a few years most useful in raising the standard of education throughout the Khasiya Hills' schools. There is a Normal class for girls attached to the school under the superintendence of one of the ladies of the Mission now containing seven pupils.

SUBSIDIARY NORMAL SCHOOLS OF PUBNA, MYMENSINGH, AND COMILLA.—In the general examination of January last, these schools competed on equal terms with those of Hooghly, Calcutta, and Dacca; and the final list in order of merit shewed—

In the first-year classes, out of the first 24 boys—

One, viz., the 21st	.. From Hooghly.
One, viz, the 24th	.. From Calcutta.
Three, viz., the 2nd, 4th, 18th	.. From Pubna.
Three, viz, the 3rd, 5th, 15th	.. From Mymensingh.
Two, viz, the 9th, 13th	.. From Comilla.
Fourteen	.. From Dacca.

In the second-year classes, out of the first 24 boys—

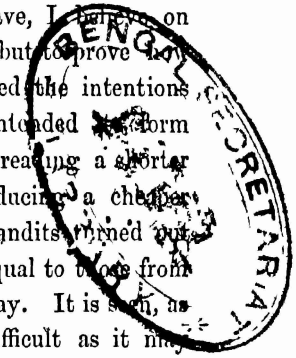
Three, viz., the 4th, 5th, 8th	.. From Hooghly
None	.. From Calcutta.
Three, viz., the 1st, 12th, 18th	.. From Pubna.
Two, viz., the 9th, 23rd	.. From Mymensingh.
Four, viz., the 2nd, 11th, 13th, 24th	From Comilla
Twelve	.. From Dacca.

South-East Division, Mr. Clarke.

In the third-year classes, out of the first 24 boys—

Five, viz., the 3rd, 5th, 14th, 15th, 22nd	From Hooghly.
One, viz., the 13th ,,	.. From Calcutta.
One, viz., the 20th ,,	.. From Pubna.
Two, viz., the 11th, 18th	.. From Mymensingh.
Four, viz., the 2nd, 10th, 23rd, 24th,	.. From Comilla.
Eleven	.. From Dacca.

I extract these results at length, not to throw discredit on the Hooghly and Calcutta schools which have, I believe, on the whole, done up to their usual standards, but to prove how completely these subsidiary schools have defeated the intentions with which they were founded. They were intended to form a lower and cheaper class of Normal schools reading a shorter and less complete course of study, and producing a cheaper class of Pandits. The results is that the Pandits turned out by these subsidiary Normal schools, are fully equal to those from the old Normal schools and command as high pay. It is seen, as also in the case of the Circle schools, that, difficult as it may be for educational officers to raise some schools, it is impossible for them to keep down others.



DACCA FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL contained on 31st March 1867 twenty-two pupils, of whom twelve are Native Christians, two Khatrias, one Souti, seven Byraginis. The standard of the first class in Arithmetic and Geography remains low, but has improved in Bengali and Grammar. The two first pupils write very well from dictation. The mistresses sent out during the year are as under—

Name.	School to which sent.	Salary.
Phulmani	Dacca Zenana	Rs. 17
Basakha	Rajshahi Girls'	25
Haripriya	Comilla Girls'	20
Isvari	Dacca Zenana,	17
Radhamani Devi	Dacca Normal	10
Bhagavati	Furidpur Girls'	20

Reports of Inspectors of Schools

The salaries required by the Dacca Female Normal school pupils sufficiently prevent their being employed in the country schools. When they are employed in a good girls' school as at Comilla or Furidpur, a Pandit is kept besides to teach the girls: the mistress is not competent to teach the first girls and is wanted to teach embroidery and different varieties of cross-stitch and tent-stitch. Wherever the people are enlightened enough to wish that their girls should go to school, they have as far as my observation goes no objection to their being taught by a Pandit. A Pandit can be obtained for Rupees 10 who can teach infinitely better than any mistress from the Dacca Female Normal school at Rupees 20. I see no prospect of the Dacca Female Normal school succeeding in this competition.

MODEL SCHOOLS.—I have only to repeat my last year's report: "I regret that no other means can be found of rectifying "the technical errors of this office than the recovery of the "money from the poorer class of Pandits when they have not "in fact been wrongfully overpaid." As in the preceding year the recovery has fallen sometimes on a different teacher from the one alleged to have been overpaid. The result of some months' official correspondence and explanation invariably is that the Pandit is paid again; but he has been kept all those months out of his pay.

South-East Division, Mr. Clarke.

UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE-EXAMINATION.—The following schools under private managers competed successfully at the University Entrance Examination:

Private Schools.	No. of Candidates who appeared at the examination.	NUMBER PASSED.				REMARKS.
		1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	Total.	
IN DACCA.						
Pogose (Aided) ...	35	...	10	8	18	
Banglabazar (Aided) ...	13	...	2	1	3	
Kwaja Abdul Ghani's (Unaided)	14	...	5	6	11	
Gregory (Unaided) ...	6	...	1	3	4	
IN BIKRAMPUR.						
Tagoriya (Aided) ...	6	...	...	3	3	
IN JESSORE.						
Noral (Aided) ...	10	...	1	2	3	
IN PUBNA.						
Kumarkhali (Aided) ...	4	...	...	1	1	
IN SILHET.						
Silhet Mission (Aided)	9	...	...	6	6	
IN CHITTAGONG.						
Mir Haya, at Patiya ...	1	...	...	1	1	
Queen's School ...	5	...	2	1	3	
	103	...	21	32	53	

It will be observed that several of the Higher Class English schools in this Division did not compete at all at the University Entrance Examination. This is in great measure due to the addition of Sanskrit to the course.

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

MINOR SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.—The following schools competed successfully at the Minor Scholarship Examination.

1867.

Names of Schools.	No who obtained Scholarship.	Total.
In Dacca.		
Dacca Brahma	4	8
„ Model	1	
„ Night	1	
Suapur	1	
Barodi.	1	
In Bikrampur.		
Munshiganj	1	4
Bohar	1	
Lohaganj	2	
In Jessore.		
Kaliya Training	1	7
Khulna	1	
Chaugacha	1	
Raruli and Kalipara	1	
In Pubna.		
Bharanga	1	1
In Silhet.		
Nayasharak	8	10
Chattak	1	
Lashkerpur	1	
In Mymensingh, East.		
Hosenpur	1	2
Kisorganj	1	
In Mymensingh, West.		
Shirpur	1	2
Jamalpur	1	
In Barisal.		
Madaripur	1	4
Banaripur	1	
Abhaynll	2	
In Comilla.		
Brahmanbariya	2	2
	0	40

South-East Division, Mr. Clarke.

The Minor Scholarships are tenable for two years, having been established on the hypothesis that on obtaining his scholarship and entering his zillah school the minor scholar would be fit for the second class of the zillah school, and would thus compete at the University Examination in two years. But this is not found now to be the case. The second classes of the zillah schools now read the Entrance Course for the succeeding year, and have moreover been already two or three years reading Sanskrit. The minor scholar can rarely be fit to enter the zillah school in so high a class as the second. Hence his scholarship runs out before his turn to compete at the University Entrance Examination arrives. The remedy has been proposed of requiring Sanskrit at the Minor Scholarships Examination, but that remedy will confine Minor Scholarships to a limited number of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

VERNACULAR SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.—The following schools competed successfully at the Vernacular Scholarship Examination.

Names of Schools.	No. who obtained Scholarships.	Total.
In Dacca.		
Dacca Model	3	
Jaymantap	1	
Nannar	1	
Shuapur	1	
Brahma	1	
Shakaribazar	1	
Shemoliya	1	
Dhamray	2	
Barodi	1	
Araibazar	1	
Carried over		13

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Names of Schools.	No. who obtained Scholarships.	Total.
Brought forward ...	.....	13
In Bikrampur.		
Lohargani	2	
Aootshahi	2	
Maijpora	3	
Kola	3	
Bhagokul	2	
Shakernagor	2	
Kuhulia	1	
Taotia	1	
Barukhali	1	
Bajrajugni	1	
Sholaghur	1	
Joinshar	1	
Rajanagor	1	21
In Pubna.		
Bharanga	1	
Haturia	1	
Pubna Vernacular	2	4
In Jessore.		
Shenhati	2	
Shedhiposha	2	4
In Mymensingh East.		
Durgapur	1	
Hosenpur	1	
Mymensingh Vernacular	2	4
In Mymensingh West.		
Shakrail	3	
Shenpur	1	4
Carried over ...		50

South-East Division, Mr. Clarke.

Names of Schools.	No. who obtained Scholarships.	Total.
Brought forward ...		50
In Silhet.		
Nobab Tabb	3	3
In Furidpur.		
Furidpur, Vernacular	4	
Panore...	2	
Gopaldi	1	7
In Manikganj.		
Baliati	4	
Mohadebpur	1	
Dhancora	1	6
In Comilla.		
Ibrahimpur	1	
Comilla, Vernacular	3	4
In Chittagong.		
Muhaiya	3	3
In Noakhali.		
Noakhali, Vernacular	3	
Begumganj	2	5
In Barisal.		
Burisal, Vernacular	3	
Jallabari	1	
Ujerpur	3	
Sayla	1	
Raerkati	1	
Kachabaliya	1	
Juluhut	1	
Attak	1	12
		90

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

The number of candidates who obtained one-third marks in the examination was—

in 1863	..	..	145
„ 1864	..	...	228
„ 1865	..	...	240
„ 1866	..	..	359
„ 1867	..	...	400

These scholarships exercise in my opinion a greater influence (in proportion to their cost) on the general spread of education in this country than any other money laid out. I have recommended a considerable increase in the number to be awarded, which the above figures justify.

Working of the Circle System.—The Circle schools continue to be preferred both by the Deputy Inspectors and the people to Aided schools, and are much less expensive to Government; but as only a fixed number of Circles is allowed, the capacity of the system to spread schools over the whole country has never been tested. As I remarked last year, the advantage of the system does not lie in its circularity, which, so far as it is still carried out, operates rather to injure the schools, but in the fact that the Circle Pandit is not entirely dependent on the local managers. The following are expressions of opinion by some of the Deputy Inspectors on this important subject.

Babu Baikuntha Nath Sen, Senior Deputy Inspector, says that if the number of Circles in Bikrampur (now 18) be reduced to 5, its rateable share, he believes that this district, now the most forward in East Bengal, will become so careless in educational matters that no special Deputy Inspector will be required for it; it may be sunk in Dacca. On the other hand, if a sufficient number of Circles be allowed, and if Pandits knowing the elements of English be employed, he believes that education might rapidly be carried into almost every village.

South-East Division, Mr. Clarke.

The Deputy Inspector of Bikrampúr states, "many of the "Grant-in-aid Schools are virtually Government schools inas- "much as the local contributions, save the tuition fees, are a mere "paper item. The Circle system has decidedly the superiority "over the Grant-in-aid system; it being much less expensive, "and, unlike the Grant-in-aid system, as shewn in the fore- "going paragraph, devoid of the injurious effects on the morals "of the people."

The Deputy Inspector of Dacca, after admitting fully the good which has been effected by the Grant-in-aid system in its day, enters at length into the evils which have grown up under it and finally concludes that its defects are so "bulky "and tenacious that nothing short of an entire change can "remove them." He considers that the Circle system is a great failure as to reaching the masses which was the object of its foundation; but that as at present worked it is better than the Grant-in-aid system and more capable of extension.

The Deputy Inspector, Manikganj, quotes and endorses the words of his predecessors that "fraud under the Grant-in-aid "system is rampant." He asks for five more Circles and describes the people as caring little for Aided schools, but eager for Circle schools.

The Deputy Inspector, Barisal, says, that, so long as under the Grant-in-aid rules Secretaries are put in a position to mismanage their schools, to look to him for good schools is to call on him to make bricks without straw.

The Deputy Inspector, Pubna, considers with a few exceptions, the managers in his district are men of the old school, and that the leading principle of their financial management is to get the Government grant without realizing any local subscription.

The Deputy Inspector, Jessore, makes no remarks on the subject, whence I infer that he is satisfied with the working of the Grant-in-aid system.

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

The Deputy Inspector, Chittagong, feels bound to state that the Grant-in-aid system has not succeeded in that district, and that subscriptions are not regularly paid. He wishes eight more Circles placed at his disposal immediately.

The Deputy Inspector, West Mymensingh, does not consider the Grant-in-aid system to have been a great success as yet in his district, nor does he expect better things from it in future. He therefore wishes to see the Circle system extended.

Educational rate.—Though the Deputy Inspectors are thus united in asking for more Circle schools on the assumption that the present system is in the main to be continued, yet those among them who have heard of the proposal of an educational rate, prefer a rate to all other schemes. They are of opinion that such a rate should be compulsory and that it should not be strictly confined to the support of Vernacular schools.

Night Schools.—The Jessore Night schools have not shown the improvement during the year that was expected of them, and two of them have been closed.

Female Schools.—These on the whole are not in a satisfactory state, and many have been closed in the course of the year. In many cases the school is only established that some Pandit may get a few Government Rupees by teaching it for an hour in the morning nominally. The parents consider they do him a favor by lending him a few small girls for this object. They are quite indifferent whether the Pandit teaches them or not, and the girls do not get an opportunity to learn any thing. At eight or at the latest at ten years of age they are taken away. The progress made by the girls in some schools is a sufficient proof that in others the want of progress is want of teaching. At Furidpur girls' school the grand-daughter of Babu Bhagavan Chandra Basu, the Deputy Collector, passed such an examination as in the opinion of the Deputy Inspector, few boys of her age in the district could. At Comilla the girls' school is supervised

South-East Division, Mr. Clarke.

by Mrs. Richardson without aid from Government, and the girls make fully as much progress as boys of their age would in the same time.

All the Deputy Inspectors have reported on the state and prospects of female education in this Division, and I condense their reports into one sentence by saying that the prospect is extremely disheartening. The only scheme to obtain a good girls' school which the Deputy Inspectors can strike out is that Government should pay every thing; that there should be neither fees nor subscriptions; and that Government should give a handsome allowance in prizes to the girls. When this is done there is no hope held out that the girls will be permitted to remain at school after the age of ten years. I have come to the conclusion that no girls' school in this country is any real use till it operates as a check on infant marriage.

The Deputy Inspector of East Mymensingh has made a suggestion that Government should see that the wives of Government wards should be thoroughly educated and trained up under an English mistress paid from the Court of Wards' Fund. These Zemindarinis on returning home might be expected to exercise a very important influence. I do not know what is at present done for these Zemindarinis, but this appears to me a valuable suggestion.

Sanskrit Tols.—Nothing has been done in distributing the Rupees 500 sanctioned for the encouragement of Tols in Bikrampúr. Babu Baikuntha Nath Sen, the Deputy Inspector who had been carrying on negotiations with the Tol Pandits for an examination of their pupils, was transferred temporarily to other Government employ, which broke matters off effectually.

As far as I can understand the question, the encouragement of Sanskrit Tols has come too late. It might have been a good policy twenty years ago to have improved these Tols instead of starting other schools against them; but at the

present time these Tols have largely disappeared and those that remain are very thinly attended, and the Tol Pandits are in great poverty. They feel probably a much keener antipathy to the study of Arithmetic, Bengali, Geography, &c., now that they have been ruined by the spread of this new education than they formerly did. I am told that so thoroughly are they disheartened that some Tol Pandits have sent their own children to read in the English schools. I cannot but suspect that the day for Tols is past and that any attempt to give new vitality to the system will be fruitless.

Sanskrit Schools.—The Sanskrit school at Noakhali has broken down during the year. The Dhamray Sanskrit school has been reduced to a Sanskrit class in the Dhamray Vernacular school. The two Sanskrit schools still in operation in Bikrampúr are viewed with no favour by the Deputy Inspector. The history of these schools generally is that they are started by that party in a village which is in opposition to the party who conduct the Vernacular or Anglo-Vernacular school. The object is to obtain a grant for an opposition school wherein a lower rate of fee shall be charged than at the established school. The working of these schools according to my observation is one of two things; either (1) Sanskrit Grammar is taught and nothing else, so that the first boys even cannot read a syllable in Bengali, much more can they not do any Arithmetic, Geography, or History; or (2) the Sanskrit taught is nominal, and the school is worked in direct competition with the other aided school of the village.

Khasiya and Jaintiya Hills.—The Welsh Mission occupied these hills about a quarter of a century ago. When educational work was attemped to be commenced in earnest, the first thing was to construct the Khasiya language. The early efforts in this direction were made in the Bengali character. After much labour spent, this was found to be a

mistake, and the Khasiya language was got down in the Roman character, the letters being given as near as possible the force which they have in English. The Revd. Mr. Jones' Khasiya Grammar was printed about eight years ago, and the first Khasiya and English book was printed in the course of the present year at the press which the Mission has established at its central station Nongsaulia near Chera Púnji. I mention these historical details that we may measure better the work before us with the Gáros and some of the Chittagong Hills Tribes next referred to.

There are now in these hills sixty-seven schools: they learn Khasiya and about half of them English also: one or two of the schools near the plains learn a little Bengali. In Arithmetic very little has been done. It has been objected to the Missionaries as educators, that as soon as they have taught their pupils to read the New Testament in Khasiya, they do not care to take any trouble to carry them further. Those who make this criticism have probably little idea of the difficulties to be contended against in the first introduction of education in a wild country. It has been heretofore impossible to get proper masters, which difficulty the new Nongsaulia Normal School will soon overcome. It is very difficult to get attendance of boys, and those boys who do attend will only endure the confinement of school about two hours a day. In two or three villages, the women collected and asked me to hear them read. It will I fear be some time before those who criticize the Mission can shew an equal result in this direction in Bengal. I anticipate in the course of the next few years a great advance in the class of the Khasiya and Jaintiya schools: the first difficulties have been at length overcome and the district appears to me prepared to take a great step.

Garo Hills.—These hills are occupied by the Gáros who speak a peculiar and unwritten language. The edges of the

hills next the plain, are occupied by many tribes or rather castes called Házans, Dalus, Hodes, &c., and are more or less Hindu and Gáro mixed. There are also pushed out on the plains Gáro colonies some of which are completely settled down and have nearly or quite lost the Gáro language. In 1865 four Model schools for Gáros were sanctioned by Government. Three of these were placed on the plain of North Mymensingh near the hills. During the last year they have been moved up to the edge of the hills. They now contain some Gáros of the plain and a few Házan pupils, all of whom speak Bengali, more or less impurely. But it is now wished to carry schools among the genuine Hill Gáros. It is proposed to train certain Davâshis (traders who understand both the Bengali and Gáro languages) as teachers and place them among the Gáros. I believe that by the means at present employed all the Bengali speaking tribes may be reached. But I cannot see how the Gáro speaking people are to be really attacked until some competent person will give himself up to the labor of forming the language and getting it down in type. To do this really well, much judgment and scholarship are required, and future success and progress must depend very greatly on the skill with which it is done.

Chittagong Hills.—In these Hill Tracts are several tribes speaking different languages. One of the principal tribes are the Mughs who talk a dialect of Burmese. There are at present three Government schools for these hills. At Chandragona and Brindâvan, Bengali masters teach the Mugh boys Bengali and English. At Maniksarâi, an incompetent Mugh master is teaching English, without any Burmese books. Captain Lewin, the Superintendent of the Hill Tracts, is of opinion that education here will make no real progress till the elements are taught in the Mugh's own vernacular, *viz.*, Burmese, and that whether English or Bengali be the second language, in which

opinion I beg leave to express my entire concurrence. In this case we have no need to lose time while the language is being got down on paper: we have merely to meet the primary outlay of bringing up a competent master from Burmah. As regards the Tippera and other less important tribes of these hills the case will be different.

GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE BEEN PROMINENT IN AIDING EDUCATION IN THIS DIVISION.

I beg leave to return thanks for their co-operation to the following gentlemen.

In Bikrampur.

Babu Chandrakanta Ghosh, Bajrajugni.
Babu Bimola Charan Bhattacharya of Munshiganj, Deputy Magistrate.
Babu Brajendra Kumar Chaudhuri of Baliyati, Deputy Magistrate.
Revd. B. Roche, of Bandura.

In Dacca.

Babu Kali Narayan Ráy Chaudhuri, Ráy Bahadur, of Jaydevpúr.

In Jessore.

J. Monro, Esquire, Collector and Magistrate.
Babu Ras Bihari Basu, of Khulna, Deputy Magistrate.
Babu Ananga Mohan Dev Ray, of Chandra.
Babu Pulin Bihari Mitra, of Trilochanpur.

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

In Comilla.

J. A. Green, Esquire, M. D., Civil Surgeon.
Moulvi Anwar Ali Khan Bahadur, Principal Sadr Amin.

In Noakhali.

H. Beveridge, Esquire, Collector and Magistrate.
Babu Navin Krishna Ray, of Noakhali.
Babu Uma Charan Kastagri, Mánsif, of Dewanganj
Babu Uma Charan Gangopadhyay, Seristadar.

In East Mymensingh.

Raja of Shushang.
Babu Kasi Kisori Ray, Zemindar.
The Zemindars of Muktargachi.
Babu Ram Sakna Sen, of Kisoriganj, Deputy Magistrate.
Babu Bhagavan Chandra Sen, Múnsif of Hosainpúr.

In Chittagong.

Mr. W. Cardoze, Múnsif of Sitakúnd.
Babu Bhagavan Chandra Chakravarti, Múnsif of Fatikcheri.
Babu Rammani Sen, Múnsif of Ramganj.

South-East Division, Mr. Clarke.

Classification of Schools in the South-East Division.

Government Schools.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, Monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
Normal Schools.				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
In Cherra.						
Training School for Teachers	Moderate.	111·6	88·5	4,689 10 4	834 9 7	3 8 0
In Comilla.						
Training School for Pandits	Excellent.	32	26	2,231 9 6	39 12 0	5 10 2
In Dacca.						
Training School for Pandits	Excellent.	121	98·4	10,809 0 0	7 1 0	7 7 1
Training School for Mistresses	Moderate.	23	18·5	1,451 3 9	0 0 0	5 4 1
In Mymensingh.						
Training School for Pandits	Excellent.	37·9	28·9	2,120 10 6	2 0 0	4 10 8
In Pubna.						
Training School for Pandits ...	Excellent.	39·25	24·62	2,664 2 9	0 0 0	5 10 6
Schools of the Higher Class-Zillah Schools.						
Mymensingh	Excellent.	253	204	2,504 15 9	3,970 7 0	0 13 2
Barisal	Excellent.	265	213	2,408 13 7	4,952 4 0	0 12 1
Chittagong	Good ...	108·25	83 85	3,615 1 1	2,305 7 0	2 12 6
Jessore	Good ...	156	98	3,817 0 1	2,358 3 1	2 0 7
Noakhali	Good ...	71	52·5	2,615 12 10	961 7 6	3 1 1
Pubna	Good ...	177·25	123·4	2,615 15 11	2,677 14 9	1 3 8
Comilla	Bad ...	163	121	3,427 4 0	2,322 4 0	1 12 0
Furidpur	Bad ...	125	103	2,734 4 6	1,715 3 6	1 13 2
Schools of the Middle Class—English.						
In Cachar.						
Barakhola	Good ...	22	18	177 7 0	96 1 0	0 10 9

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Government Schools.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
In Chittagong.				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Chandragona ...	Fair ...	46	26	1,471 0 8	0 0 0	2 10 7
Brinderban	Bad ...	13	10·3	71 11 6	74 8 4	1 8 1
Maniksari	Bad ...	13	11·5	507 1 9	120 0 0	3 4 0
Middle Class—Vernacular.						
In Comilla.						
Practising School attached to the Comilla Normal School ...	Good ...	110	81·31	25 0 0	20 0 0	0 1 3
In Dacca.						
Dacca Practising ...	Excellent .	117	91·1	900 0 0	364 3 9	0 6 10
Dacca Jail	Indifferent	62·5	25	120 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 7
In Furidpur.						
Ghoshpur	Moderate .	43	32	230 0 0	64 3 9	0 7 1
In Jessore.						
Sricol	Fair ...	42	32	200 0 0	33 13 3	0 6 4
Khorikhali	Moderate .	18	13	228 0 0	38 5 0	1 0 10
In Mymensingh.						
Mymensingh ...	Excellent .	154·75	116·12	384 1 7	774 12 0	0 4 7
In Noakhali.						
Hurishpur	Good ...	21	15	274 10 9	56 3 9	1 1 5
Shagurdi	Indifferent	10	8	155 7 0	23 5 0	1 11 7
In Sylhet.						
Brahmandura ...	Good ...	21·5	17·5	196 0 0	17 4 0	0 12 1
Bagali's Bazar ...	Fair ...	20	16	109 3 6	22 4 0	0 14 6
Lower Class—Vernacular.						
In Barisal.						
Sahebganj	Fair ...	30	17	400 0 0	38 13 6	1 1 9
Dhaniya	Moderate..	41	26	233 0 0	22 0 0	0 7 6
Manka	Moderate..	30	23	218 0 0	3 12 0	0 9 0

South-East Division, Mr. Clarke.

Government Schools.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grant	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
In Cachar.				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Khorilpar	Fair ...	26	26	100 0 0	80 12 0	0 5 1
Krishnapúr	Fair ...	15	14	120 0 0	88 5 0	0 10 8
Lukhipúr	Fair ...	16	12	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
In Chittagong.						
Koarbil	Fair ...	24	16	254 4 0	12 12 9	0 14 1
Harbhang	Moderate..	21	16	275 0 0	24 8 0	1 1 5
Pahartali	Moderate..	38	21	225 0 0	30 10 0	0 7 10
Ramu	Bad ...	18	13	165 0 0	32 6 0	0 12 2
In Jessore.						
Gadaipúr	Fair ...	22	26	200 0 0	23 11 0	0 12 1
Shapara	Moderate..	7	7	225 0 0	8 11 9	2 10 10
In Mymensingh East.						
Ghoshgao	Fair ...	39	27	288 0 0	54 11 9	0 9 10
Baligao	Indifferent	17	8	200 0 0	0 0 0	0 15 8
Jail	Unclassed..	10	9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
In Mymensingh West.						
Bangao	Bad ...	21	11	209 0 0	2 8 0	0 13 3
Syamachur	Bad ...	8	7	233 0 0	3 0 0	2 6 10
Private Schools.						
Receiving Allowances under the Grant-in-aid Rules.						
Higher Class under Missionary Bodies.						
In Silhet.						
Silhet Mission ...	Good	124	82	2,229 0 0	3,456 2 9	1 7 11
Higher Class under others.						
In Cachar.						
Silchar	Good ...	121·5	87·26	0 0 0	2,062 7 0	1 3 9

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Private Schools.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
In Chittagong.				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Mirhaya at Patiya ...	Good ...	128	99	710 0 0	1,394 1 8	0 7 4
In Dacca.						
Pogose	Excellent.	518·4	334·3	0 0 0	7,268 6 6	0 0 0
Bangla Bazar	Good ...	147	110·4	660 0 0	1,682 15 6	0 5 11
Rowile	Fair ...	54	38	480 0 0	570 11 9	0 11 10
In Jessore.						
Noral	Excellent..	106	62	900 0 0	2,181 4 5	0 11 3
Piljang	Fair ...	54	40	480 0 0	812 0 0	0 11 10
Gournagar	Good ...	54	39	350 0 0	1,198 5 0	0 8 7
In Manikganj.						
Baliati	Fair ...	90	67	420 0 0	646 9 6	0 6 3
In Pubna.						
Kúmarkhali	Good ...	82	53	1,120 0 0	1,712 3 3	1 2 2
In Bikrampur.						
Tagoria	Good ...	75	68	360 0 0	583 0 0	0 6 4
Kali para ...	Fair ...	88	70	550 0 0	1,159 0 3	0 8 4
Middle Class. (English.) Under Missionary Bodies.						
In Chittagong.						
Bandel	Moderate.	66	43	340 0 0	680 0 0	0 6 10
In Silhet.						
Noya Sharak ...	Excellent.	146·75	102·25	978 13 6	1,473 11 0	0 8 10
In Bikrampur.						
Bandura	Bad ...	61	22	88 0 0	214 2 0	0 1 11

South-East Division, Mr. Clarke.

Classification of Schools in the South-East Division.

Private Schools under Grant-in-aid Rules.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
Middle Class (English)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Under Others.						
In Barisal.						
Banaripara ...	Good ...	90	62	484 0 0	704 9 5	0 7 2
Bashunda ...	Good ...	46	37	270 0 0	528 14 0	0 7 9
Daulat Khan ...	Good ...	59	30	225 0 0	657 1 6	0 5 1
Gaila ...	Good ...	83	65	252 0 0	377 13 0	0 4 0
Jalabari ..	Good .	59	51	420 0 0	481 2 6	0 9 5
Kirtipasha ...	Good ...	77	53	286 0 0	504 0 0	0 4 11
Madaripur ..	Good ...	70	50	352 0 0	777 3 9	0 6 8
Abhaynil ..	Good ...	82	61	200 0 0	358 9 0	0 4 2
Perojpur ..	Good ...	38	31	144 0 0	731 15 0	0 5 0
Ponabaliya .	Good ...	63	60	240 0 0	379 4 0	0 5 0
Rayakati ...	Good ..	73	65	399 14 8	587 14 0	0 7 3
Bamrail ..	Fair .	35	29	100 0 0	239 10 0	0 3 9
Barthi ...	Fair ...	94	66	112 0 0	299 0 0	0 1 7
Churamuddi ..	Fair ..	54	32	150 0 0	406 14 6	0 4 5
Eluhar ...	Fair ...	44	29	188 9 5	420 14 7	0 5 8
Gopalpur ...	Fair ...	54	48	240 0 0	360 0 0	0 5 11
Kasipur ...	Fair ...	47	31	182 0 0	245 14 9	0 5 1
Narayanpur ...	Fair ...	46	35	300 0 0	400 8 0	0 8 8
Nuruttumpur ...	Fair ...	41	28	470 0 0	406 8 0	0 15 3
Olpur ..	Fair ...	47	35	176 0 0	504 0 0	0 4 11
Ujirpur ...	Fair ...	44	30	160 10 3	420 0 0	0 4 10
Sloke ...	Fair ...	40	34	0 0 0	300 0 0	0 0 0
Tangra ...	Fair ...	61	43	272 0 0	676 0 9	0 5 11
Bahadurpur ..	Moderate .	35	30	154 0 0	202 0 0	0 5 10

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Private Schools under Grant-in-aid Rules.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
In Barisal—(Continued.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Nalchera ...	Moderate.	36	29	182 0 0	252 0 0	0 6 0
Barisal Night ...	Bad .	13	7	100 0 0	97 0 0	0 10 3
In Cachar.						
Katigora ..	Bad ...	24	19·5	155 0 0	252 14 0	0 8 7
In Chittagong.						
Fatikcheri ...	Fair ...	42	29	234 0 0	311 0 0	0 7 5
Faitabad	Fair ...	39	31	135 0 0	204 0 0	0 4 7
Khortundvip	Fair ...	28	21	154 0 0	215 9 0	0 7 4
Kolashahur	Fair	30	31	221 0 0	302 13 0	0 7 6
Kudúrkhil	Fair ...	71	62	240 0 0	360 0 0	0 4 0
Podua ..	Fair ...	45	34	240 0 0	178 10 0	0 7 1
Porikora	Fair ...	23	15·5	96 0 0	225 14 0	0 5 0
Shatkania	Fair ...	43	30	144 0 0	209 0 0	0 4 5
Amilish	Moderate.	23	16	110 0 0	118 0 0	0 6 4
Mirjapur	Moderate.	38	25	193 0 0	287 0 0	0 6 10
Nanupur	Moderate.	41	28	99 0 6	178 15 6	0 3 2
Sitakúnd	Moderate.	20	13	0 0 0	35 5 3	0 0 0
Noyapara	Indifferent	28	22	100 6 4	173 15 6	0 4 9
Rangonia	Indifferent	29	13	210 0 0	126 0 0	0 9 7
Súltanpur	Indifferent	29	16	96 0 0	183 14 0	0 4 4
Goaldanga	Bad ...	29	19	154 0 0	165 0 0	0 7 1
Shuchia	Bad ...	21	19	7 0 0	192 0 0	0 0 5
In Comilla.						
Brahmanbaria ...	Excellent	222	18 6	410 0 0	1,076 12 6	0 2 7
Jagannath Dighi ..	Good .	35	19	144 0 0	297 0 0	0 5 5
Sripur ..	Good .	20	15	90 0 0	110 0 0	0 6 0

South-East Division, Mr. Clarke.

Private Schools under Grant-in-aid Rules.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
In Comilla.—(Continued.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Muradnagar ..	Fair ..	26	20 64	204 12 0	388 8 0	0 10 6
Baulia	Moderate .	21	20 7	144 0 0	184 0 0	0 0 1
Shamgram ...	Moderate .	37	36	90 0 0	208 8 0	0 3 2
Krisingpur	Indifferent	16	11·41	74 5 0	292 12 0	0 6 2
Bidyakut	Bad ...	30	25	180 0 0	270 0 0	0 8 0
In Dacca.						
Shunpur	Exc llent .	43 8	33·4	135 10 8	273 9 10	0 4 1
Araibazar	Good ...	26·3	20 4	280 0 0	340 0 0	0 14 2
Barodi ...	Fair ...	20 6	7 3	270 0 0	181 2 4	1 1 6
Nannar	Moderate .	33	25 2	216 0 0	319 14 3	0 8 9
Jaypura	Indifferent	47	36	56 0 0	101 13 6	0 2 8
Kuliganj	Indifferent	35	30	45 0 0	97 7 6	0 2 11
Mirpur	Indifferent	11	9	162 8 0	150 0 0	1 3 8
In Furidpur.						
Lonsing	Good .	27	22	175 7 0	398 2 6	0 8 11
Rajnagar	Good ...	96	70	414 3 0	612 13 0	0 5 9
Bilashkhan	Moderate .	43	31	84 0 0	126 0 0	0 3 5
Bangesvardi	Moderate .	52	35	240 0 0	34 3 2 2	0 6 1
Kartikpur	Moderate .	75	43	280 0 0	52 1 9 6	0 4 11
Saiadpur	Moderate .	39	25	165 0 0	33 0 0 0	0 5 7
Chaocha	Indifferent	38	25	150 0 0	26 7 0	0 5 3
Gaual Chamat	Indifferent	26	20	240 0 0	360 0 0	0 12 3
Gayghur ...	Bad .	14	11	30 15 6	226 6 3	0 3 8
Janpur	Bad ..	24	18	126 0 0	224 8 0	0 7 0

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Private Schools under Grant-in-aid Rules.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly
In Jessore.				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bagirhat	Good ...	46	32	362 3 0	661 13 0	0 10 5
Kalia	Good ...	112	101	480 0 0	664 0 0	0 5 8
Khulna	Good ...	71	49	288 0 0	674 15 3	0 5 4
Lakhipasha	Good ...	119	86	288 0 0	658 14 9	0 3 2
Pulvamagura ...	Good ...	67	45	350 0 0	1,055 10 0	0 6 11
Rarull & Kalipara(united)	Good ...	54	39	450 0 0	1,494 5 0	0 11 1
Chandra	Fair ...	29	20	360 0 0	494 8 0	1 0 6
Chaugacha	Fair ...	37	25	528 0 0	792 0 0	1 3 0
Khururia	Fair ...	36	26	148 0 0	605 7 6	0 5 5
Kotchandpur ..	Fair ...	46	35	362 4 0	596 1 9	0 10 6
Magura	Fair ...	53	38	351 8 0	603 6 6	0 8 10
Raygram	Fair ...	42	27	242 0 0	384 13 3	0 7 8
Shubhulara ...	Fair ...	62	50	160 0 0	442 0 0	0 5 1
Satrajitpur	Fair ...	55	48	300 0 0	569 0 0	0 7 3
Bandabila	Moderate .	16	14	286 0 0	286 0 0	1 7 10
Digholia...	Moderate .	53	30	160 0 0	476 0 0	0 4 0
Jattrapur	Moderate .	32	21	247 5 3	605 14 3	0 10 8
Kumria	Moderate .	40	27	160 0 0	1,055 0 0	0 4 4
Meherpur	Moderate .	36	20	240 0 0	360 0 0	0 8 10
Singesvar	Moderate .	24	14	180 0 0	384 0 0	0 10 0
Trilochunpur ...	Moderate .	29	19	240 0 0	336 8 0	0 11 0
Talla	Moderate ..	39	22	210 0 0	402 4 0	0 7 2
Bagdanga	Unclassed.	14	14	0 0 0	10 0 0	0 0 0
Haridhali and Mahamedpur (united) ...	Unclassed.	25	22	224 0 0	335 12 0	0 11 11
In Manikganj.						
Mahadebpur. ...	Good ...	38·3	27·9	220 0 0	339 10 6	0 7 7
Dasora	Fair ...	72	53·2	0 0 0	114 14 0	0 0 0

South-East Division, Mr. Clarke.

Private Schools under Grant-in-aid Rules.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
In Manikganj.—(Continued.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Shaitghur ...	Fair .	522·7	28·29	524 1 3	330 10 0	0 13 6
Jalaldi	Moderate ..	35	31·5	169 0 0	192 0 0	0 6 5
Lesraganj	Moderate ..	102 9	72 8	220 0 0	380 0 0	0 2 10
Byra . .	Indifferent	33	22 9	210 0 0	270 0 0	0 8 0
Krishnapur	Indifferent	110	73	80 0 0	324 1 0	0 1 1
In Mymensingh East						
Hosenpur ...	Excellent .	48	32	250 0 0	454 5 0	0 6 11
Kisoriganj	Excellent .	112	86	250 10 6	825 9 0	0 2 11
Durgapur	Good ...	44	35	175 0 0	504 0 0	0 5 3
Muktargacha .	Fair ...	62	53	153 13 9	617 9 3	0 3 3
Ramgopalpur ...	Fair ...	74	53	500 0 0	933 9 0	0 9 0
Bygunbari	Moderate ..	32	22	138 0 0	265 10 0	0 5 9
Bajitpur	Moderate..	40	35	160 0 0	301 0 0	0 5 4
Jangalbari	Moderate ..	45	37	210 0 0	262 15 9	0 6 2
Narayandaha . ..	Moderate..	40	26	250 0 0	355 9 0	0 8 4
Ghoshgao Night ...	Indifferent	13	10	90 0 0	58 9 0	0 9 2
In Mymensingh, West.						
Shakrail	Good ...	62	50	300 0 0	508 7 3	0 6 5
Shirpur	Good ...	62	44	600 0 0	1,160 11 0	0 13 0
Jamalpur	Fair ...	79	64	180 0 0	357 9 0	0 3 0
Nyapara	Fair ...	60	47	189 5 0	413 4 0	0 3 1
Nagarpur	Moderate	51	38	240 0 0	304 1 0	1 6 3
Attea	Indifferent	29	15	240 0 0	296 14 0	0 11 0
Bhama	Indifferent	38	30	126 0 0	296 10 0	0 4 5
Kallganj	Indifferent	29	20	168 0 0	184 3 0	0 7 8

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Private Schools under Grant-in-aid Rules.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
In Noakhali.						
Begumganj	Good ...	20	23	411 0 0	504 0 0	1 2 10
Dulalbazar	Fair ...	28	22	372 0 0	501 8 0	1 1 8
Noakhali Night ...	Moderate...	17	10	60 0 0	209 1 6	0 4 8
Panamiah	Moderate ..	36	24	65 0 0	223 4 6	0 2 4
Chamrakola	Indifferent	11	11	168 0 0	259 10 8	1 4 4
In Pubna.						
Bharanga	Excellent .	38·5	28·23	254 0 0	558 0 0	0 8 9
Chitholia	Good ...	55·5	41·4	240 0 0	540 0 0	0 5 9
Kybila	Good ...	24·4	17·2	252 0 0	520 0 0	0 13 9
Khoreshedpur ..	Good ...	43	28 75	300 0 0	413 3 0	0 9 3
Shafalla	Fair ...	40·5	29·2	144 0 0	252 3 0	0 4 0
Korokdi	Moderate	26·5	21·5	280 0 0	360 0 0	0 14 9
Pubna Night... ...	Moderate .	17·4	11·6	60 0 0	108 0 0	0 5 2
Kabarikhola	Indifferent	30·7	22	290 10 6	393 6 4	1 1 7
Kururia	Indifferent	40	27	220 0 0	150 0 0	0 7 3
Mohes Bathan ...	Indifferent	34	27	225 0 0	450 0 0	0 8 8
Pudumdi	Indifferent	5·5	2·5	140 7 0	83 0 2	2 1 11
In Silhet.						
Chatak	Good ...	30	20·25	420 14 9	683 12 9	1 2 8
Dilburganj	Good ...	27	19·75	105 14 6	315 11 0	0 5 2
Jalalpur	Good ...	44·75	35·5	125 9 3	293 9 3	0 3 8
Korab	Good ...	51·25	41·5	135 0 0	230 14 0	0 3 6
Lashkarpur	Good ...	99·5	76 30	316 4 9	793 8 3	0 4 3
Shatpara	Fair ...	56	42	424 0 0	713 6 0	0 10 1
Rasbihari	Fair ...	147	95·26	400 0 0	834 10 9	0 3 7
Keshabpur	Bad ...	41	26·75	320 0 0	520 7 0	0 10 4

South-East Division, Mr. Clarke.

Private Schools under Grant-in-aid Rules.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
In Bikrampur.				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bohur	Good ...	44	35	200 0 0	407 12 0	0 6 7
Loharganj	Good ...	31·25	24	257 14 9	555 15 6	0 11 0
Munshiganj	Good ...	115	93	300 0 0	491 8 0	0 3 5
Taota	Fair ...	75	49	192 0 0	287 2 0	0 4 5
Kukutia	Moderate .	70	57	286 0 0	540 2 6	0 5 4
Srinagar	Moderate .	28·5	18	250 0 0	500 0 0	0 11 10
Tajpur	Indifferent.	29	25	160 0 0	288 0 0	0 8 4
Narayanpur	Bad ...	28	22	144 0 0	289 0 6	0 6 10
Sonarang	Bad ...	31	5	140 0 0	140 0 0	6 6 0
In Barisal.						
Barisal	Excellent	197	144	660 0 0	1,183 3 0	0 4 5
Kachabaliya	Good ...	42	31	120 0 0	218 0 0	0 3 9
Gundota	Fair ...	27	22	118 0 0	219 8 0	0 6 11
Juluhar	Fair ...	24	20	206 4 6	224 12 0	0 11 5
Kulkati	Fair ...	35	30	106 5 4	155 11 6	0 4 0
Siddhakati	Fair ...	39	24	150 0 0	161 14 0	0 5 1
Baropika	Moderate	33	28	80 0 0	150 8 0	0 3 2
Shampur	Indifferent	23	16	144 0 0	194 0 0	0 8 4
Shawara	Indifferent	32	29	72 0 0	144 0 0	0 3 0
In Chittagong.						
Mirahaya	Excellent	104	82	240 0 0	563 13 0	0 3 0
In Comilla.						
Comilla	Good ...	110	76 21	390 0 0	1,178 3 2	0 4 8
Ibrahimpur	Fair ...	18	15	100 0 0	134 14 0	0 7 4
Daro	Moderate	12	9 6	117 0 0	117 11 0	13 0

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Private Schools under Grant-in-aid Rules.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
In Comilla.—(Continued.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Pattan ...	Moderate	31	27	138 0 0	210 0 0	0 5 11
Sultanpur ...	Moderate	28	21	120 0 0	168 0 0	0 5 8
Barkamta ...	Indifferent	12	7·18	110 0 0	113 8 0	0 12 2
Caraitoli ...	Indifferent	12	10	178 0 0	307 8 0	0 3 10
Tholla ...	Indifferent	21	15·33	80 0 0	144 0 0	0 5 0
Dakhin Bangora ...	Bad ...	25	14	126 0 0	282 8 0	0 6 8
Nabinagar ...	Bad ...	12	11	60 0 0	130 0 0	0 6 8
In Dacca.						
Barodi	Excellent..	40	30·2	204 0 0	26 6 11	0 6 9
Brahma	Excellent..	14·7	92	330 0 0	501 8 6	0 2 11
Dhamray	Excellent..	73·9	57·75	260 0 0	275 15 3	0 4 8
Jaymandvip	Good ...	32·4	31·6	136 1 0	92 1 3	0 5 7
Jaydebpur	Fair ...	37·3	25·8	240 0 0	365 6 6	0 8 6
Mirpur	Fair ...	29	21	195 0 0	159 6 4	0 8 11
Monesvardi	Fair ...	25	20·3	227 12 0	190 1 1	0 7 9
Narayanganj	Fair ...	60	40	120 0 0	228 1 3	0 2 5
Shabhar	Fair ...	42·5	28	154 0 0	134 14 9	0 4 10
Aminpur	Moderate.	21·5	17	168 0 0	182 9 0	0 10 5
Badda	Moderate.	31·4	21	100 0 0	155 1 6	0 4 3
Baria	Moderate.	13	12	132 0 0	116 0 0	0 13 6
Chalakchar	Moderate.	17·4	12·2	52 0 0	135 3 6	0 4 0
Kasimpur	Moderate.	25·5	17	96 9 9	170 8 0	0 6 0
Nrisindhi	Moderate.	37	27·8	147 0 0	97 7 9	0 5 3
Ulaile	Moderate.	35·5	24·1	112 8 0	140 9 3	0 4 2
Paharkandi	Moderate.	35·4	25·1	130 8 0	124 0 0	0 5 10

South-East Division, Mr. Clarke.

Private Schools under Grant-in-aid Rules.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
In Dacca.—(Continued.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Sharolia	Moderate.	18	13·4	144 0 0	128 13 0	0 10 8
Barun	Indifferent	18·5	13 9	76 13 9	145 2 6	0 6 0
Bhingraj	Indifferent	42	30	0 0 0	74 8 6	0 0 0
Bandar	Indifferent	22	12·3	120 0 0	180 15 0	0 7 7
Kamargao	Indifferent	22·4	11·5	80 0 0	76 0 0	0 7 1
In Furidpur.						
Furidpur	Excellent..	167	11·5	282 0 0	600 13 3	0 2 3
Ponore	Excellent..	83	59	199 3 9	176 14 0	0 3 3
Bijaynagar	Good ..	42	30	134 2 0	119 8 0	0 4 2
Japsha	Good ..	43	29	120 0 0	172 6 0	0 3 8
Khalkhola	Good ..	34	27	196 0 0	169 0 0	0 7 8
Lonsing	Good ...	44	40	208 0 0	192 0 0	0 6 3
Umaidpur	Good ...	41	34	120 0 0	212 5 0	0 3 10
Gopaldi	Fair ...	21	17	84 0 0	85 11 0	0 5 1
Kanaipur	Fair ...	46	28	240 0 0	202 15 6	0 6 11
Pachchar	Fair ...	43	27	160 0 0	199 9 6	0 4 11
Baniaboho	Moderate..	32	20	160 0 0	148 8 6	0 6 8
Ballabhdi	Moderate..	33	23	8 0 0	108 0 0	0 0 10
Dulukund	Moderate..	27	17	72 0 0	161 2 0	0 3 6
Gayghur	Moderate..	20	16	176 0 0	127 11 6	0 11 8
Kaita	Moderate...	26	17	140 0 0	120 0 0	0 7 2
Khandrapara... ...	Moderate...	35	30	95 5 9	116 1 9	0 3 7
Khankhanpur ..	Moderate...	28	22	72 0 0	136 1 0	0 3 5
Udaypur	Moderate...	46	29	76 12 9	157 15 9	0 3 4
Rudrakur	Moderate...	29	18	130 0 0	173 15 6	0 6 0
Shuldubi	Moderate...	42	28	136 0 0	180 4 0	0 4 4
Surjunkanda	Moderate...	30	24	160 0 0	188 0 0	0 7 1

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Private Schools under Grant-in-aid Rules.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
In Furidpur.—(Continued.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Baharpur ...	Bad ...	29	23	181 14 0	171 11 0	0 8 7
Luricol ...	Bad ...	38	23	24 0 0	89 0 0	0 0 10
Purpur ...	Bad ...	20	12	49 10 3	67 8 0	0 6 0
In Jessore.						
Noral ...	Good ...	114	73	324 0 0	485 6 3	0 3 9
Itna ...	Fair ...	40	41	75 0 0	195 0 0	0 2 0
Raygram ...	Fair ...	33	25	275 0 0	286 7 0	0 11 1
Banka Bhavanipur ...	Moderate.	31	22	58 0 0	278 9 0	0 2 5
Mulghur Night ...	Moderate.	14	11	160 0 0	73 0 0	0 15 2
Jatrapur ...	Unclassed.	31	25	52 0 0	149 0 0	0 2 2
In Manikganj.						
Dhancora ...	Good ...	26	20	240 0 0	281 6 0	0 13 3
Navgaram ...	Good ...	56·3	44·9	120 0 0	160 7 0	0 2 10
Baniajuri ...	Fair ...	31·8	22·5	88 0 0	96 0 0	0 3 8
Lukhikol ...	Fair ...	26 2	23·5	56 0 0	119 6 6	0 2 10
Manikganj ...	Fair ...	32·5	23·8	144 0 0	216 12 0	0 5 10
Noabari ...	Fair ...	36	22·9	240 0 0	266 12 0	0 8 10
Tilli ...	Fair ...	38·9	34·7	104 0 0	97 8 0	0 3 6
Jaykrishnapur ...	Indifferent	35·1	17·9	98 0 0	98 0 0	0 3 6
Maijkhara ...	Indifferent	22·75	14·28	96 0 0	96 0 0	0 5 7
In Mymensingh, East.						
Kandiyura ...	Good ...	36	31	184 0 0	180 9 3	0 6 9
Gachihatta ...	Fair ...	37	25	0 0 0	143 1 0	0 0 0
Astagram ...	Moderate.	44	37	0 0 0	140 13 0	0 0 6
Baraghur ...	Moderate.	27	21	180 0 0	132 3 0	0 8 10
Banagram ...	Moderate.	40	32	24 0 0	51 2 0	0 0 9

South-East Division, Mr. Clarke.

Private Schools under Grant-in-aid Rules.	Grade.	Number on the Roll monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
In Mymensingh East.—(Continued.)				Rs As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Devagram	Moderate .	32	28	0 0 0	204 12 0	0 0 0
Ghagra Rajibpur .	Moderate .	20	18	168 0 0	243 0 0	0 11 2
Langair ...	Moderate .	31	26	190 0 0	175 13 9	0 8 2
Monas	Moderate .	24	20	132 7 0	164 9 0	0 7 4
Netrakona ...	Moderate .	24	15	155 0 0	197 2 0	0 8 7
Shunchapur	Moderate .	24	19	82 4 6	162 2 9	0 4 6
Ajoldi	Indifferent	25	16	24 0 0	104 0 0	0 1 3
Balipara . .	Indifferent	26	23	96 0 0	144 0 0	0 4 11
Bashail . ..	Good .	29	22	210 0 0	178 10 6	0 9 8
Ara . .	Fair	40	39	210 0 0	180 0 0	0 5 9
Elenga ...	Moderate..	35	26	195 0 0	316 6 0	0 7 5
Pathrail ...	Moderate .	27	21	60 0 0	182 0 0	0 2 11
In Noakhali.						
Noakhali .	Excellent ..	95	72	275 0 0	595 6 3	0 3 10
Dewanganj	Fair	16	9	155 0 0	263 6 0	0 12 4
Khilpara	Fair	20	16	125 0 0	150 0 0	0 8 4
Chandipur . ..	Moderate..	20	23	35 0 0	60 0 0	0 1 7
Chur-Manasha ..	Moderate..	13	10	210 0 0	180 0 0	1 5 6
Farashganj ..	Moderate..	15	10	14 0 0	154 4 0	0 1 3
Ghoshbag	Moderate.	17	11	78 0 0	105 0 0	0 6 1
Dattapara	Indifferent	12	12	75 0 0	90 0 0	0 8 4
Lakhipur .	Indifferent	17	11	156 0 0	156 10 0	0 12 3
In Pubna.						
Haturia .	Excellent.	58	53 7	198 0 0	337 0 0	0 4 10
Pubna	Excellent	107 16	69 25	293 0 0	457 12 0	0 3 7
Satbaria ..	Excellent..	34	26	224 0 0	245 15 6	0 8 9

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Private Schools under Grant-in-aid Rules.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
In Pubna.—(Continued.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Kumarkhali	Good ...	60	45	143 0 0	246 6 0	0 3 3
Dhobakhola	Good .	72	58	165 0 0	253 9 0	0 2 11
Dhobadoha	Good ...	37	27·5	195 0 0	209 0 0	0 7 0
Kuchimora	Good ...	37·6	33	169 0 0	225 3 0	0 6 0
Pangsha	Good ...	31	19	280 0 0	239 3 3	0 12 0
Chapra	Fair ...	44	34	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 5 5
Chaitra-hati .. .	Fair ...	18·8	6 47	110 0 0	97 8 0	0 8 3
Kaibila	Fair ...	28·5	17 5	156 0 0	180 0 0	0 7 3
Dhuljani	Indifferent.	29	19	195 0 0	180 0 0	0 9 0
Jamalpur	Indifferent.	40	25	200 0 0	359 3 0	0 4 8
In Silhet.						
Noab Tallab	Excellent .	39	32·5	154 12 0	304 15 9	0 5 3
Akhalia	Moderate .	16	14	91 14 0	126 12 3	0 7 7
Hashpur	Indifferent	41	28	80 0 0	135 8 0	0 2 7
Khunua	Bad ...	21	17	90 0 0	150 0 0	0 5 8
In Bikrampur.						
Bajrajugni	Excellent .	92	80	192 0 0	211 11 3	0 2 9
Majpara	Excellent .	138·5	115	192 0 0	265 9 8	0 1 10
Bhagakul	Good ...	74·5	48	180 0 0	357 5 6	0 3 2
Baraikhali	Good .	28	22	100 0 0	172 5 3	0 4 9
Jainshan	Good ..	71	63	120 0 0	189 7 6	0 2 3
Loharganj	Good ..	63·5	50	154 9 3	202 9 9	0 3 2
Shekarnagar	Good ...	44	34	198 0 0	132 0 0	0 3 3
Kashara	Fair ...	62	62	200 0 0	340 8 4	0 4 3
Konda	Fair ...	32 75	25	187 0 0	271 4 0	0 7 8
Malkhanagar	Fair ...	87	37	74 0 0	182 0 4	0 1 1

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Private Schools under Grant-in-aid Rules.	Grade.	Number on the Roll, monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
In Bikrampur.—(Continued.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Srinagar	Fair ...	62	35	154 0 0	183 5 0	0 3 3
Kailail	Moderate .	27	20·5	137 0 0	139 2 4	0 6 8
Middle Class, Sanskrit.						
In Barisal.						
Chandshi	Good ...	28	25	99 0 0	81 0 0	0 4 8
In Dacca.						
Dhamri	Moderate .	29·1	20·9	88 0 0	109 4 9	0 1 0
In Bikrampur.						
Kalipara	Indifferent	25	19	75 0 0	101 11 0	0 4 0
Lower Class (Vernacular.)						
Under Others.						
In Cachar.						
Barabak	Fair ...	15	8	15 0 0	50 0 0	0 1 1
In Comilla.						
Narayanpur	Moderate .	23	17·12	150 0 0	173 5 6	0 8 8
Shimrail	Moderate .	21	16	40 0 0	162 8 0	0 2 6
Sripur	Moderate .	31	20	64 0 0	140 2 0	0 2 9
Ujanchur Krishnanagar..	Indifferent.	15	13	70 0 0	121 1 0	0 6 2
In Jessore.						
Barakhadra Night ...	Fair ...	32	22	96 0 0	132 0 0	0 4 0
Chandpur Do. ...	Fair ...	13	9	45 0 0	70 0 0	0 4 7
Chaugacha, Do. ..	Fair ...	11	7	96 0 0	96 0 0	0 11 7
Gauherpur Do. ...	Fair ...	25	18	60 0 0	72 0 0	0 3 2
Gobra, Do. ...	Fair ...	26	13	40 0 0	60 0 0	0 2 0
Panthapara, Do. ...	Fair ...	24	20	66 0 0	66 0 0	0 3 8

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Private Schools under Grant-in-aid Rules.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
In Jessore.—(Continued.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Tallcupi, Night. ...	Fair ...	26	11	35 0 0	60 0 0	0 1 9
Dhanpura, Do. ...	Moderate ..	23	18	67 0 0	60 0 0	0 3 10
Hazirali, Do. ...	Moderate ...	16	10	45 0 0	70 0 0	0 3 9
Jhingargacha, Do. ...	Moderate ..	22	15	45 0 0	75 0 0	0 2 8
Khalia, Do. ...	Moderate ..	30	20	20 0 0	180 0 0	0 0 10
Nebutola, Do. .	Moderate ..	26	20	66 0 0	81 15 0	0 3 4
Nimta Do. ...	Moderate ..	15	13	48 0 0	48 0 0	0 4 3
Navagram Do. ...	Moderate ..	19	12	45 0 0	60 0 0	0 3 1
Poti Do. ...	Moderate ..	20	13	54 0 0	90 0 0	0 3 7
Rajapur Do. ...	Moderate ..	14	14	77 0 0	91 5 0	0 7 4
Kotchanpur Do. ...	Unclassed..	25	20	40 0 0	99 6 0	0 2 1
In Mymensingh, East.						
Baiganbari (Dapunia)	Indifferent	37	26	216 0 0	219 0 0	0 7 9
Satrapur (Sambhuganj.)	Indifferent	25	16	108 0 0	143 0 0	0 5 9
In Mymensingh, West.						
Bhavanigan j ...	Moderate ..	26	17	97 1 0	161 0 0	0 5 0
Dewanganj	Moderate ..	25	15	137 8 0	189 14 0	0 7 4
Porabari ...	Moderate ..	31	23	91 0 0	246 8 0	0 3 11
Shampur Nayanagar ...	Moderate ..	22	15	96 0 0	146 11 0	0 5 9
Binunfyr ..	Indifferent	18	14	45 0 0	121 5 0	0 3 4
Alashin ..	Bad ...	28	16	72 0 0	132 0 0	0 3 5
Bathuli ...	Bad ...	20	14	100 0 0	156 0 0	0 6 8
Kolabadha ...	Bad ..	29	22	105 0 0	375 12 0	0 4 10
In Pubna.						
Ramnarayanpur ...	Good ..	39	28	143 0 0	147 10 7	0 4 10
Kaya .	Moderate ..	33	25	112 8 0	112 8 0	0 4 6

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Private Schools under Grant-in-aid Rules.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
In Silhet.				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Habiganj	Bad ...	28·5	25 5	24 0 0	92 4 0	0 1 1
In Bikrampur.						
Rajarampur	Fair ...	27	26	154 0 0	168 3 0	0 7 6
Bachal	Bad ...	44	18	36 0 0	134 0 0	0 1 1
Aided Girls' Schools.						
Under Missionary Bodies.						
In Chittagong.						
Bandel	Good ...	27	15	200 0 0	400 0 0	0 9 10
Under Others.						
In Barisal.						
Jalabari	Fair ...	11	8	36 0 0	42 0 0	0 4 4
Narattampur ...	Moderate	6	5	27 0 0	35 10 0	0 6 0
Shohagdul	Moderate.	13	11	64 0 0	90 0 0	0 6 6
Bankati	Indifferent.	12	8	40 0 0	60 0 0	0 4 5
Chanshi	Indifferent.	12	9	15 0 0	36 0 0	0 1 8
Kendua	Indifferent.	5	5	30 0 0	33 0 0	0 3 0
Kushangal	Indifferent.	5	4	36 0 0	32 0 0	0 9 7
In Dacca.						
Bangla Bazar ...	Good ...	69·25	40·75	192 0 0	324 8 0	0 2 7
Lalbag	Indifferent.	27·75	12			
Bhararia	Bad ...	10·5	7	62 11 0	87 13 0	0 7 11
Pachdona	Bad ...	14·2	9·2	90 0 0	95 0 0	0 8 5
Bangla Bazar Adult Female	Unclassed.	28	16·5	360 0 0	220 0 0	1 1 0

Reports of Inspectors of Schools

Private Schools under Grant-in-aid Rules.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
In Furidpur.				Rs. As P	Rs As. P	Rs As P.
Khalkhola ...	Fair	6	4	84 0 0	72 0 0	1 2 8
Furidpur ..	Moderate	12	7	200 0 0	269 5 4	1 6 3
Lorikol .	Moderate	21	12	56 0 0	116 0 0	0 3 6
Korungao ..	Bad	10	9	48 0 0	94 0 0	0 6 4
In Jessore.						
Bidyanandakati	Good ...	23	18	50 0 0	201 4 0	0 2 10
Palwa Magura	Good	10	7	63 0 0	105 0 0	0 8 4
Mangal Paita	Fair	9	6	120 0 0	120 0 0	1 1 9
Barakhudra	Moderate	19	14	108 0 0	144 0 0	0 7 6
Khajura	Moderate	12	9	99 0 0	108 0 0	0 11 0
Noyapara	Moderate	14	8	0 0 0	110 0 0	0 0 0
Agrail	Indifferent	6	5	48 0 0	72 0 0	0 10 8
Durgapur ..	Indifferent	10	5	77 0 0	84 0 0	0 10 3
Dhanpura	Indifferent	10	7	55 0 0	60 0 0	0 7 4
Ghopo	Indifferent	6	3	55 0 0	60 0 0	0 12 2
Muthurapur	Indifferent	10	9	87 0 0	84 0 0	0 11 7
Bantakhamar	Unclassed	11	7	25 0 0	39 10 9	0 3 0
Khajura Adult ...	Unclassed	13	11	110 0 0	120 0 0	0 11 3
Kumria	Unclassed	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Palwa Magura Adult ...	Unclassed	9	8	144 0 0	240 0 0	1 5 4
Talla .	Unclassed	12	9	42 0 0	43 11 0	0 7 0
In Manikganj						
Lakhikol ...	Indifferent	7 2	6 3	28 0 0	49 0 0	0 5 9
In Nôakhali.						
Noakhali . ..	Indifferent	7	5	105 0 0	165 0 0	1 5 9

South-East Division, Mr. Clarke.

Private Schools under Grant in aid Rules	Grade	Number on the Rolls monthly average	Average daily attendance	Expenditure						Cost to Government of each pupil monthly		
				From Grants given by Government			From all sources other than Government Grants					
In Pubna				Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P.
Kumarkhali	Fair	22	15	132	0	0	144	0	0	0	8	0
Chaitrahatti	Moderate	19 1	6 2	192	0	0	168	0	0	0	12	6
Tabaria	Moderate	23	15	101	9	6	139	9	6	0	5	0
Goalpur	Indifferent	19 10	0 81	190	0	0	164	14	0	0	0	1
Aided otherwise than under the Grant in aid Rules Under Missionary Bodies												
Lower Class												
In Khasiya Hills												
Cherrapunji	Good	65	35	118	0	0	84	0	0	0	2	4
Cherrapunji Female	Good	10	9	29	8	0	21	0	0	0	3	7
Chella	Good	33	13	108	0	0	122	0	0	0	6	7
Jawai	Fair	27	16	97	0	0	68	0	0	0	4	9
Bulaganj	Moderate	11	7	43	4	0	28	12	0	0	5	3
Darrang	Moderate	16	9	51	12	0	36	4	0	0	4	8
Jayntiyapur	Moderate	26	14	80	0	0	55	0	0	0	5	3
Janglapine	Moderate	6	6	47	8	0	33	8	0	0	14	0
Cyngiong	Moderate	12	9	47	0	0	33	0	0	0	5	2
Laidom	Moderate	16	11	51	12	0	36	4	0	0	4	3
Laubyrtun	Moderate	14	10	4	8	0	3	9	0	0	0	5
Lamin	Moderate	12	6	51	12	0	36	4	0	0	5	4
Laban	Moderate	17	9	51	12	0	36	4	0	0	3	11
Laitrumkhrah	Moderate	12	10	43	1	2	29	4	10	0	7	7
Maulong, I	Moderate	10	9	47	0	0	33	0	0	0	5	3
Mairang	Moderate	15	5	42	0	0	29	12	0	0	4	10
Maushut	Moderate	17	7	51	12	0	36	4	0	0	4	3
Maunai	Moderate	31	19	101	8	0	72	8	0	0	4	3

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Private Schools aided under other Rules.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
In Khasiya-Hills.—(Continued.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Maudem . ..	Moderate .	44	26	97 0 0	68 8 0	0 2 10
Mariau ..	Moderate .	22	9	51 12 0	36 4 0	0 3 5
Mawlong, II	Moderate .	25	16	70 0 0	50 0 0	0 3 8
Mastoh	Moderate .	18	10	51 12 0	36 4 0	0 6 3
Maumangriang .	Moderate .	12	9	24 12 0	17 5 0	0 2 9
Mausanram ...	Moderate .	23	9	77 8 0	54 8 0	0 5 2
Maupud	Moderate .	53	35	88 4 0	62 4 0	0 2 7
Maupa..	Moderate .	14	8	51 12 0	36 4 0	0 5 0
Mauprem	Moderate .	19	12	51 12 0	36 4 0	0 3 9
Maubuh	Moderate .	23	17	51 12 0	36 4 0	0 3 3
Maugri	Moderate .	10	7	14 0 0	10 0 0	0 1 10
Nongrim	Moderate .	26	14	23 8 0	16 8 0	0 1 5
Nongrim, Female .	Moderate .	13	10	14 0 0	10 0 0	0 2 6
Nongbri	Moderate .	21	8	97 0 0	68 0 0	0 6 0
Nongrimai	Moderate .	24	8	51 12 0	36 4 0	0 2 10
Nongthymmai ...	Moderate	12	6	51 12 0	36 4 0	0 5 11
Nongstoin . .	Moderate .	27	22	50 0 0	34 0 0	0 2 5
Nonglait	Moderate .	14	6	47 0 0	33 0 0	0 4 7
Nongriat	Moderate .	10	5	47 0 0	33 0 0	0 7 4
Nongwar	Moderate .	19	13	64 8 0	45 8 0	0 4 4
Nongbah, I	Moderate .	12	8	37 8 0	26 13 0	0 6 2
Nonglyngkin... .	Moderate .	12	7	47 0 0	33 0 0	0 6 3
Nongtrai	Moderate .	13	7	29 8 0	18 8 0	0 3 0
Nongbareh	Moderate .	9	6	51 12 0	36 4 0	0 7 2
Nongtalang	Moderate .	27	16	90 8 0	64 8 0	0 4 4
Nongbah, II .	Moderate .	15	10	51 12 0	36 4 0	0 4 1
Nongumlong . .	Moderate .	21	7	51 12 0	36 4 0	0 3 7

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Private Schools aided under other Rules.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
In Khasiya-Hills — (Concluded.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Pariong	Moderate .	13	5	47 0 0	33 0 0	0 5 0
Rambrai	Moderate .	17	13	97 0 0	68 0 0	0 7 5
Runmong	Moderate .	10	7	23 8 0	16 8 0	0 3 1
Sahrarim	Moderate .	24	11	28 0 0	20 0 0	0 1 6
Sohiong	Moderate .	31	10	11 12 0	8 4 0	0 0 6
Sohkha	Moderate .	13	7	51 12 0	36 4 0	0 5 2
Shangpung	Moderate .	13	12	52 8 0	37 8 0	0 6 4
Tynger	Moderate .	13	7	64 8 0	45 8 0	0 6 4
Uniwai	Moderate .	19	6	64 12 0	45 4 0	0 4 5
Umtiang	Moderate .	14	6	14 0 0	10 0 0	0 1 3
Umniuh	Moderate .	22	12	47 0 0	33 0 0	0 2 9
Umlyngka	Moderate .	13	9	14 0 0	10 0 0	0 1 5
Wahlong	Moderate .	22	11	29 8 0	20 12 0	0 1 7
Laitryngew	Indifferent	23	13	71 12 0	50 4 0	0 4 1
Laitkynsew	Indifferent	21	11	52 8 0	37 8 0	0 4 9
Mauplang	Indifferent	16	7	88 4 0	61 12 0	0 8 3
Maukhar	Indifferent	27	16	130 0 0	90 8 0	0 6 3
Maulai	Indifferent	26	15	97 0 0	68 0 0	0 4 10
Nartiang	Indifferent	18	14	41 0 0	29 0 0	0 3 0
Sohbar	Indifferent	32	15	14 0 0	10 0 0	0 0 7
Tyrna	Indifferent	25	12	51 12 0	36 4 0	0 2 8
Laillyngkot	Bad ...	7	4	9 4 0	7 0 0	0 1 3
CIRCLE SCHOOLS.						
Middle Class (English.)						
In Dacca.						
Dacca Night	Fair ...	33	16·25	166 0 0	35 2 0	0 6 8

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Private Schools, Circle.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
Middle Class, (Vernacular)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
In Barisal.						
Bagan Utharpara ...	Good ...	65	63	127 8 0	49 6 0	0 2 7
Ganpara	Good ...	56	50	109 13 0	48 0 0	0 2 7
Jasurkati	Good ...	32	25	103 0 0	24 12 0	0 4 3
Kendua	Good . .	43	35	111 14 2	60 0 0	0 3 5
Milara	Good ..	30	22	109 0 0	23 4 0	0 4 9
Asoar	Fair ..	35	31	60 0 0	34 8 0	0 0 3
Atak	Fair ...	37	29	103 0 0	27 12 0	0 3 8
Bajitpur	Fair ...	38	24	106 14 2	60 0 0	0 3 9
Gutia	Fair ...	49	38	125 4 0	44 0 0	0 3 4
Khalsakati	Fair ..	37	32	80 0 0	30 0 0	0 3 10
Baisari	Moderate .	85	75	212 8 0	66 0 0	0 3 4
Chandshi	Moderate .	34	30	76 10 8	54 0 0	0 3 0
Gatmajhi	Moderate .	27	23	82 3 6	40 0 0	0 4 10
Sanar	Indifferent	34	31	65 0 0	22 8 0	0 2 6
In Chittagong.						
Bhuruha	Fair ..	33	25	78 5 4	51 4 0	0 3 2
Suchakradandi ...	Fair .	28	18	72 13 4	43 4 0	0 3 5
Chakrashala	Moderate	18	14	76 13 4	29 4 0	0 5 8
Khirmangal	Moderate	29	18	72 13 0	33 8 0	0 4 0
In Comilla.						
Khaligatcha	Good ...	70	41·7	158 10 0	83 4 0	0 3 2
Nrisingpur	Good .	21	15	90 0 0	28 0 0	0 5 8
Durgapur	Bad ..	22	13·3	100 0 0	15 8 0	0 6 1

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Private Schools. Circle.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
In Dacca.						
Shimuliya	Excellent	45	28	124 4 10	27 13 0	0 3 8
Shakharibazar ...	Good ...	72	55·8	186 14 0	102 1 0	0 3 5
Lalbag and Chaudhuri-bazar united ...	Fair ...	79	61	180 0 0	76 9 0	0 3 0
Sabjimahal	Fair ...	26	20	111 12 8	52 4 0	0 5 9
Pachdona	Fair ...	35·5	24·1	152 9 8	40 4 0	0 5 8
Bhararia	Moderate.	32	18	96 10 10	23 8 0	0 4 0
Madhabdi	Moderate.	26·7	14·5	74 14 0	112 11 0	0 3 8
Parolia	Indifferent	15	12	6 0 0	16 0 0	0 3 2
In Furidpur.						
Ambaria	Good ...	32	25	68 0 0	36 3 6	0 2 10
Betka	Good ...	30	23	66 0 0	31 7 6	0 2 11
Kumarpur	Fair ...	39	27	63 8 0	67 0 0	0 2 2
Maligram	Fair ...	35	22	40 0 0	37 8 0	0 3 8
Magdoba	Fair ...	61	44	111 0 0	70 14 0	0 2 5
Bhojundanga ...	Moderate.	36	25	100 0 0	58 12 0	0 3 8
Domeshar	Moderate.	24	14	38 8 0	39 8 0	0 2 1
Gyandia	Moderate.	14	13	33 0 0	24 12 0	0 5 2
Kumarkhali	Moderate.	36	22	49 0 0	29 7 6	0 1 9
Lukhundiya ...	Moderate.	17	11	78 8 0	25 4 0	0 6 2
Nallia	Moderate.	24	16	70 12 0	88 1 0	0 3 11
Poshail	Indifferent	27	20	53 12 0	25 8 0	0 2 8
Bagutiya	Bad ...	23	15	70 11 0	12 9 9	0 4 1

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Private Schools. Circle.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
Furidpur.—(Continued.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bitanga	Bad ..	18	15	18 11 0	1 0 0	0 1 4
Dulardangi	Bad ...	18	13	77 10 0	12 13 0	0 5 9
Ghopighat	Bad ...	32	21	51 0 0	41 11 0	0 2 1
Kakdi	Bad ...	23	12	38 0 0	25 6 0	0 2 11
Madhukhali	Bad ...	31	18	48 0 0	28 4 0	0 2 1
Noro	Bad ...	17	12	9 8 0	20 0 0	0 4 3
Sonapur	Bad ...	28	17	52 0 0	34 2 0	0 2 5
In Jessore.						
Senhati ...	Good ...	86	72	285 9 1	60 15 0	0 4 5
Sonatola ...	Good ...	93	76	264 9 1	49 8 0	0 3 9
Chachuri ...	Fair ...	32	32	151 9 1	75 10 0	0 6 3
Ghulna ...	Fair ...	32	24	183 1 1	55 11 0	0 7 7
Gobra ...	Fair ...	25	16	126 0 0	33 0 0	0 6 8
Shekhati ...	Fair ...	77	50	268 9 1	117 6 0	0 4 7
Alakdia ...	Moderate .	31	20	182 8 0	36 1 0	0 7 10
Khagura ...	Indifferent	24	17	126 0 0	63 14 0	0 7 0
In Manikganj.						
Khulsi ...	Fair ..	25	12·75	114 0 0	21 2 0	0 6 1
Govindpur ...	Moderate .	45	38	86 14 9	37 0 0	0 2 6
Mirpur ...	Moderate .	45	31·9	119 0 0	123 3 0	0 3 6
In Mymensing, East.						
Brahman Kochuri ...	Excellent .	12	11	75 0 0	18 14 0	0 8 4
Patwair ...	Excellent .	27	24	78 0 0	34 2 0	0 3 10

South-East Division, Mr. Clarke.

Private Schools. Circle.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
In Mymensingh East. (Continued.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bhabokhali ...	Moderate.	33	26	80 0 9	40 0 0	0 3 2
Jaraitolla ...	Moderate.	36	34	121 0 0	54 0 0	0 4 5
Katal ...	Moderate.	22	13	66 6 0	33 14 0	0 4 0
Mohinanda ...	Moderate.	24	19	53 0 0	62 2 0	0 2 11
Lahunda ...	Indifferent	25	19	96 0 0	37 8 0	0 5 1
Saiadpur ...	Indifferent	26	22	15 0 0	17 8 0	0 4 7
In Mymensingh, West.						
Kataliya ...	Good ...	84	51	258 0 0	128 3 6	0 4 1
In Noakhali.						
Kurpara ...	Fair ...	27	18	84 5 4	33 14 0	0 4 2
Lam Chur ..	Fair ..	12	9	81 5 4	21 4 0	0 9 0
Sonapur ...	Fair ...	19	13	85 5 4	31 14 0	0 5 11
In Pubna.						
Khoksha ...	Good ...	99	55	109 8 0	132 0 0	0 1 6
Osmanpur ...	Good ...	45	25	90 8 0	84 0 0	0 2 6
Radhanagar ...	Good ...	76	50	126 0 0	85 13 0	0 2 2
In Bikrampur.						
Kolla ..	Excellent.	75	53	83 14 8	105 2 0	0 1 5
Autshahi ..	Excellent.	78	55	117 0 6	111 3 6	0 2 0
Atpara ...	Good ...	28	21	83 14 8	39 9 0	0 4 0
Kumarbhag .	Good ...	63	52	116 0 0	66 8 0	0 2 5
Dakhin Paksha ...	Good ...	52	50	76 2 8	60 12 0	0 1 11

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Private Schools. Circle.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
Bikrompur.—(Continued.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Feringibazar ...	Good ...	39	28	73 4 10	39 14 0	0 2 6
Kaine ...	Good ...	22	20	84 9 4	57 0 0	0 5 3
Kalipara ...	Good ...	79	66	89 4 0	107 6 3	0 1 6
Konakshar ...	Good ...	43	31	123 6 0	48 9 6	0 3 9
Kachadiya ...	Good ...	64	51	89 4 0	61 5 0	0 1 10
Solaghur ...	Good ...	54	44	127 14 0	205 2 0	0 3 1
Shanshiddhi ...	Good ...	29	20	127 14 0	28 14 0	0 5 10
Shubeddya ...	Good ...	43	29	163 15 9	58 4 0	0 5 1
Tarpasha ...	Good ...	50	39	89 4 0	45 14 0	0 2 4
Baligao ...	Fair ...	38	28	117 8 0	48 0 0	0 4 1
Brahmangao, I ...	Fair ...	44	32	131 10 0	22 14 0	0 3 11
Chitalkot ...	Fair ...	27	24	48 9 4	69 0 0	0 3 9
Khilpara ...	Fair ...	58	41	100 14 9	97 11 0	0 2 2
Khaliabarga ...	Fair ...	29	22	58 8 0	33 14 0	0 2 8
Kadargao ...	Fair ...	53	38	72 4 0	61 3 0	0 1 9
Malchur ...	Fair ...	19	13	52 15 0	21 9 0	0 3 8
Roshoniya ...	Fair ...	45	37	132 9 2	62 14 0	0 3 11
Rajanagar ...	Fair ...	38	20	84 9 4	88 10 0	0 2 11
Kolapara ...	Moderate.	29	23	72 4 0	54 4 0	0 3 7
Kaikirtan ...	Moderate.	41	24	72 4 0	51 9 0	0 2 4
Lower Class. *In Barisal.*						
Kolasgram ...	Good ...	62	55	107 0 0	48 0 0	0 2 3
Shorupkati East ..	Good ...	60	58	172 0 0	50 14 0	0 3 9
Dihirgati ...	Fair ...	45	30	125 4 0	36 0 0	0 3 8
Shorupkati West ...	Fair ...	30	25	86 11 0	33 11 0	0 3 10

South-East Division, Mr. Clarke.

Private Schools Circle.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average	Average daily attendance	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly
In Barisal—(Continued)				Rs As P	Rs. As. P	Rs As. P.
Chandshi West	Moderate .	38	34	76 10 8	60 0 0	0 2 8
Sharshi .	Moderate .	18	15	79 0 0	24 0 0	0 14 0
Bilgram .	Indifferent	22	20	76 10 8	36 0 0	0 4 7
Bayakati East	Indifferent	30	23	114 0 0	45 0 0	0 5 0
Bayakati West	Indifferent	33	16	114 0 0	40 0 0	0 4 7
Kasatolli	Indifferent	28	25	122 8 0	36 0 0	0 5 10
In Chittagong.						
Isvarmati .	Bad	51	32	18 2 0	40 4 0	0 1 1
In Comilla.						
Bajjyapti ..	Moderate .	37	24	60 0 0	43 0 0	0 2 1
Elliotganj .	Moderate .	33	20	112 0 0	52 0 0	0 3 11
Gauripur	Moderate .	24	16	52 0 0	35 0 0	0 2 11
Telikona	Moderate .	32	21 30	89 0 0	70 4 0	0 3 9
Durgapur	Indifferent	22	16	30 0 0	48 0 0	0 1 9
Sahajadpur .	Bad ...	28	19 24	79 5 0	37 4 0	0 3 9
In Dacca.						
Amligola	Indifferent	44	31	64 0 0	41 11 0	0 1 11
Kakran .	Indifferent	23	16	39 2 0	9 8 0	0 2 3
Sutrapur	Indifferent	86	67	67 8 0	121 1 3	0 1 0
Urdu	Ind fferent	113	81	22 8 0	43 4 0	0 1 1
In Furidpur.						
Gohilpota	Bad	31	23	77 10 0	52 13 0	0 3 4
Jadunandi	Bad	20	10	52 0 0	41 2 0	0 3 5

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Private Schools, Circle.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
In Jessore.				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Tailkupi ...	Good ...	50	29	126 9 1	64 0 0	0 3 4
Mauli ...	Fair ...	39	29	171 1 1	33 3 0	0 5 10
Lutiya ...	Moderate .	29	24	170 8 0	23 13 0	0 7 10
Puruliya ...	Moderate .	67	67	150 0 0	82 9 0	0 2 11
In Manikganj.						
Deara ...	Moderate .	26	22	62 14 9	22 4 0	0 4 3
Rajoha ...	Indifferent	72	65	25 2 9	9 4 0	0 2 9
In Mymensingh, East.						
Bhatgas ...	Moderate .	16	14	76 0 0	39 8 0	0 6 4
Kisoriganj ...	Moderate .	50	37	81 0 0	38 0 0	0 2 1
Bailur ...	Indifferent	20	14	30 6 0	24 10 0	0 3 0
Konabari ...	Indifferent	21	12	66 6 0	33 4 0	0 4 2
Rahimpur ...	Indifferent	24	18	53 0 0	61 5 0	0 2 11
Rosulpur ...	Indifferent	23	19	42 6 0	27 8 0	0 3 8
Satarpur ...	Indifferent	23	21	15 0 0	13 0 0	0 3 5
Shuteakhali ...	Indifferent	26	12	77 0 0	20 12 0	0 6 5
In Mymensingh, West						
Palima ...	Fair ...	39	35	182 10 8	56 8 0	0 6 3
Sholla ...	Fair ...	26	18	125 0 0	35 2 0	0 6 5
Naula ...	Moderate .	45	28	125 0 0	56 9 6	0 3 8
Shangaliapara ...	Moderate .	23	14	137 0 0	23 2 0	0 7 11
Bangra ...	Indifferent	24	19	91 5 4	33 6 0	0 5 1
Kayra ...	Indifferent	24	16	137 0 0	40 8 6	0 7 7

South-East Division, Mr. Clarke.

Private Schools Circle.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
In Pubna.				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Pubna	Good ...	77	63	111 0 0	58 2 0	0 2 0
Bang	Moderate .	23	18	0 0 0	48 4 0	0 0 0
Jattrapur	Indifferent	30	18	102 8 0	38 0 0	0 4 6
Mashamdi	Indifferent	35	27	0 0 0	50 2 6	0 0 0
Najirganj	Indifferent	33	20	108 8 0	49 0 0	0 4 4
In Bikrampur.						
Ariul	Moderate	25	18	66 4 0	24 0 0	0 2 6
Bahirag	Moderate	21	16	52 15 0	16 7 3	0 3 4
Koshba	Moderate	26	17	67 3 7	23 7 0	0 3 7
Poschimdi	Moderate	28	28	87 14 8	61 8 0	0 4 2
Shimuliya	Moderate	37	27	15 0 0	72 0 0	0 0 9
Tantar	Moderate	31	20	83 14 3	35 4 0	0 3 6
Tegoria	Moderate	31	29	87 14 8	52 14 0	0 3 5
Abdulapur	Indifferent	122	92	44 13 2	110 0 0	0 0 5
Bagra	Indifferent	30	29	60 14 8	30 0 0	0 2 8
Gaupara	Indifferent	30	24	96 14 0	63 2 0	0 4 3
Hashile	Indifferent	17	13	52 15 0	22 6 3	0 4 3
Kumarpur	Indifferent	29	27	40 9 4	39 8 0	0 1 10
Arakul	Bad ...	21	19	8 14 8	9 4 0	0 0 0
Banori	Bad ...	30	21	99 7 9	30 10 0	0 4 5
Bejgao	Bad ...	33	25	61 11 0	38 2 6	0 2 4
Brahmangao II ...	Bad ...	58	47	14 10 0	25 15 0	0 0 4
Dohar	Bad ...	22	16	6 8 0	12 8 0	0 1 6
Jingira	Bad ...	62	51	32 12 9	117 11 6	0 0 8
Jarardel	Bad ...	41	32	47 12 9	26 2 0	0 1 6
Kadishal	Bad ...	23	20	66 4 7	28 0 0	0 4 8

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Private Schools Circle.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
In Bikrampur—(Continued)						
Nrisha	Bad	30	20	111 5 4	20 0 0	0 4 11
Nagarhat	Bad .	25	19	61 11 0	27 0 0	0 3 3
Pachgao	Bad .	21	13	52 15 0	15 12 0	0 3 4
Rekabibazar .	Bad .	20	14	30 2 3	17 4 0	0 2 0
Girls' Schools taught by Circle Pandits.						
In Dacca.						
Narayandiya .	Moderate .	23	14	148 0 0	4 0 0	0 8 7
Shimuliya ..	Indifferent	12	7	51 12 0	0 0 0	0 5 9
In Faridpur.						
Pashile . .	Moderate .	9	4	53 0 0	0 0 0	0 7 10
Rajnagar .	Moderate .	10	5	53 0 6	0 0 0	0 7 0
Bhajandanga ..	Bad	1	1	2 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 8
Gohilpota ..	Bad	5	3	3 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 11
Sujabad Adult .	Bad .	15	11	49 4 0	0 0 0	0 5 3
In Mymensingh East.						
Joshadul .	Indifferent	7	4	15 0 0	6 0 0	0 2 10
In Bikrampur.						
Kalapara .	Good ..	8 75	5	42 0 0	0 0 0	0 7 0
Shohagdul .	Fair ..	8 5	12	33 0 0	4 0 0	0 5 4
Sholaghur	Fair	18	6	36 0 0	2 12 0	0 2 8
Kamargao	Indifferent	11	7	48 0 0	2 0 0	0 5 0

South-East Division, Mr. Clarke.

Private Schools Unaided.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
Higher Class (English.) *In Dacca.*				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.
Abdul Ghani's (Kwaja)...	Excellent ..	126·9	82	0 0 0	1,931 9 9	0 0 0
Gregory ...	Good ...	147·9	133·5	0 0 0	1,700 0 0	0 0 0
Middle Class (English.) *In Cachar.*						
Tarapur ...	Indifferent	42	35	0 0 0	236 8 0	0 0 0
In Chittagong.						
Bakalya ...	Moderate ..	26	24	0 0 0	132 0 0	0 0 0
Shaoratoli ...	Moderate ..	30	24	0 0 0	175 0 0	0 0 0
In Faridpur.						
Japsha. ...	Moderate...	14	11	0 0 0	45 0 0	0 0 0
Korangao ...	Moderate ..	38	33	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
In Manikgany.						
Baoli ..	Bad ...	24	18·5	0 0 0	128 0 0	0 0 0
Gorpara ...	Indifferent	36	27·9	0 0 0	45 0 0	0 0 0
Mahadebpur, Free ...	Indifferent	26	23	0 0 0	75 0 0	0 0 0
In Mymensingh East.						
Kalipur ...	Moderate...	32	25	0 0 0	363 12 4	0 0 0
Mymensingh Night ...	Moderate ..	9	7	0 0 0	54 0 0	0 0 0
Astagram ..	Indifferent	29	23	0 0 0	27 2 0	0 0 0
Devagram Night ..	Indifferent	19	8	0 0 0	5 0 0	0 0 0
Govindpur ...	Indifferent	41	38	0 0 0	158 10 0	0 0 0
Nitrakona ...	Indifferent	6	5	0 0 0	18 0 0	0 0 0
Sekundarnagar ...	Indifferent	47	40	0 0 0	129 10 0	0 0 0
Shilashi ...	Indifferent	40	31	0 0 0	15 0 0	0 0 0

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Private Schools Unaided.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls Monthly Average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
Middle Class (English)						
In Pubna.				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mushodpur ...	Moderate ...	40	34	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
In Silhet.						
Nabiganj ...	Moderate .	68·5	47	0 0 0	180 2 0	0 0 0
In Bikrampur.						
Kola ...	Bad ...	60	47	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Middle Class (Vernaculars)						
In Barisal.						
Rajapur ...	Unclassed.	33	26	0 0 0	102 2 0	0 0 0
In Chittagong.						
Shatbariya ...	Fair ...	32	23	0 0 0	7 7 0	0 0 0
Dhulghat ...	Indifferent	37	24	0 0 0	23 8 0	0 0 0
Allah ...	Unclassed.	20	14	0 0 0	7 10 0	0 0 0
North Borshi ...	Unclassed.	34	24	0 0 0	23 6 0	0 0 0
In Comilla.						
Manibandha ...	Moderate .	45	39	0 0 0	180 0 0	0 0 0
Tantar ...	Moderate .	18	15	0 0 0	35 0 0	0 0 0
In Dacca.						
Malita ...	Moderate .	24	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Raypara ..	Moderate .	39	20 75	0 0 0	55 1 0	0 0 0
Shanoia ..	Moderate .	60	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

South-East Division, Mr. Clarke.

Private Schools Unaided.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
In Faridpur.				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Nagarbari ...	Moderate.	31	21	0 0 0	113 8 0	0 0 0
Gajna ...	Moderate.	28	25	0 0 0	87 0 0	0 0 0
Chilkondi ...	Bad ...	18	15	0 0 0	89 8 0	0 0 0
Kotapara ...	Bad ...	30	28	0 0 0	0 13 0	0 0 0
In Manikganj.						
Mamudpur ...	Indifferent.	38	31	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
In Mymensingh, East.						
Baroirkatali ...	Moderate.	32	25	0 0 0	39 4 0	0 0 0
Gosaiganj ...	Moderate.	39	34	0 0 0	74 0 0	0 0 0
Gopalasram ...	Moderate.	39	31	0 0 0	39 0 0	0 0 0
Jangirpur ...	Moderate.	37	34	0 0 0	178 11 0	0 0 0
Lakhya ...	Moderate.	43	29	0 0 0	90 8 0	0 0 0
Majarpur ...	Moderate.	29	21	0 0 0	109 11 0	0 0 0
Niamatpur ..	Moderate.	35	30	0 0 0	99 0 0	0 0 0
Okrashal ...	Moderate.	30	25	0 0 0	134 0 0	0 0 0
Agara Sindur ...	Indifferent.	45	34	0 0 0	10 10 0	0 0 0
Beroi ...	Indifferent.	17	15	0 0 0	12 2 0	0 0 0
Itna ...	Indifferent.	53	32	0 0 0	15 0 0	0 0 0
Ashutiya ...	Bad ...	13	12	0 0 0	6 10 1	0 0 0
Bajora ...	Bad ...	26	18	0 0 0	8 0 0	0 0 0
In Noakhali.						
Begumganj Night ...	Moderate.	13	10	0 0 0	10 1 0	0 0 0
Amirpur ...	Bad ...	0	0	0 0 0	22 8 0	0 0 0
Kapilatoli ...	Bad ...	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Bhuya's Hât ...	Unclassified.	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

SECRETARIAT

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Private Schools Unaided	Grade	Number on the Rolls monthly average	Average daily attendance	Expenditure		Cost to Government of each pupil monthly
				From Grants given by Government	From all sources other than Government Grants	
Middle Class —(Vernacular)				Rs A. P	Rs A P	Rs A P
In Pubna.						
Pachoria	Fair	..		0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rukni	Fair			0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
In Sylhet						
Jajuidota	Good	21	20	0 0 0	29 0 0	0 0 0
In Bikrampur						
Feknashar	Bad	60	22	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Middle Class (Sanskrit)						
In Mymensingh, East						
Bajitpur	Good	15	12	0 0 0	120 0 0	0 0 0
In Bikrampur.						
Sridharpur	Indifferent	17	13	0 0 0	129 0 0	0 0 0
Lower Class (Vernacular)						
In Comilla						
Koti Jagera	Moderate	49	39	0 0 0	51 12 0	0 0 0
Debagram	Moderate	35	28	0 0 0	60 0 0	0 0 0
Galimpur	Moderate	28	18	0 0 0	134 6 0	0 0 0
Mulgram	Indifferent	20	17	0 0 0	32 0 0	0 0 0
Chilikot Barail	Bad	20	15	0 0 0	96 0 0	0 0 0
Leshara	Bad	24	16	0 0 0	93 0 0	0 0 0
Magura	Bad	10	8	0 0 0	30 0 0	0 0 0

South-East Division, Mr. Clarke.

Private Schools Unaided.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
In Dacca.						
Biraba	Indifferent	18	...	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Kendua	Indifferent	20	...	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
In Furidpur.						
Damudardi	Bad ...	26	19	0 0 0	18 0 0	0 0 0
Dhanka	Bad ...	26	19	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
In Mymensingh, East.						
Dhama ...	Indifferent	25	19	0 0 0	8 2 0	0 0 0
Singpur ...	Bad ...	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Bajitpur ...	Bad ...	52	41	0 0 0	126 0 0	0 0 0
In Pubna.						
Bhathchola ...	Moderate..	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Mirpur ...	Moderate..	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Girls' Schools.						
In Barisal.						
Bahadurpur ...	Indifferent	8	7	0 0 0	48 0 0	0 0 0
Bajitpur ...	Indifferent	6	6	0 0 0	48 0 0	0 0 0
Narayanpur ...	Indifferent	6	6	0 0 0	36 0 0	0 0 0
In Comilla.						
Comilla ...	Moderate..	16	12	0 0 0	306 0 0	0 0 0
Narayanpur ...	Bad ...	6	5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
In Pubna.						
Osmanpur ...	Fair ...	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 0
In Bikrampur.						
Kalipara ...	Bad ...	16	13	0 0 0	217 0 0	0 0 0
Khaliabarga ...	Bad ...	9	6	0 0 0	5 4 0	0 0 0

Reports of Inspectors of Schools

CENTRAL DIVISION.

FROM THE REPORT OF MR. H. WOODROW, M. A.

* * * * *

THE Central Division contains the zillahs or counties of Nuddea, Moorshedabad, the 24-Perganas, with Baraset and the Eastern portion of the Hooghly zillah. The zillahs contain an area of 9,190 square miles and an estimated population of 4,279,698 souls.

The survey of Hooghly zillah having been condemned as worthless by Government, and the map suppressed. the area is only approximate, and the recorded population is little better than a guess.

The year ending the 31st March 1868, shews an increase of forty schools and 2,373 pupils above the number of the previous year. The schools under my inspection have risen from 715 to 785, and the pupils in them from 38,141 to 40,522, which is an increase of a little more than 6 per cent in the number of scholars and of a little less than 6 per cent in the number of schools. This shews that the schools are a trifle fuller generally than they were last year.

The schools not under my inspection are the great collegiate schools of Calcutta, which supply nearly half the passed students at the Entrance Examination, and the Vernacular schools under the control of Babu Bhudev Mukhopadhyay. The extension in these latter schools is great, but will be reported on by their own Inspector.

This increase of 6 per cent on the number of last year is small, compared with the rate of increase in some former years,

but it has been obtained under adverse circumstances that would have justified the expectation of a diminution instead of an increase.

The ill-fated zillahs of Nuddea, Hooghly, and the 24-Perganas have suffered as has been usual of late years from atmospheric disturbances. Cholera has supervened on the epidemic, and the cyclone of the 1st November 1867, swept away the school houses which had been re-built after the cyclone of 1864. Such a matter as the late inundation, which laid some thousands of square miles deep under water and melted the walls of houses in hundreds of villages, and destroyed thousands of cattle, is a calamity not without some attendant advantages in the richness of the subsequent crops; and though worse than an overflow of the Rhone, or the bursting of an embankment in the Fen country, yet in comparison with the mighty ravages of pestilence and cyclone, it may be passed over as a secondary evil.

The depressing influence of these calamities on the progress of education may be gathered from the following extracts from the reports of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools in the districts which suffered the most severely.

THE PESTILENCE, CHOLERA, AND CYCLONE.—Babu Amrita Lal Pal, B. L, the Deputy Inspector of Hooghly, writes thus of the pestilence and the cholera that has this year followed its steps.

"The terrible epidemic with redoubled virulence devastated the whole country, carrying away in some places more than 50 per cent of the population of this rich district. The unhappy inhabitants of the once prosperous district suffered two-fold from the pestilence, the working of which has not yet ended. A singular feature observable in the appearance of the pestilence was that its first stroke came in the shape of fever, and by a tardy and pain-giving progress prostrated hundreds in its course. No sooner did the influence of

fever abate a little, than its more fearful brother, cholera, steps in and, from the state of men's health, which has been so seriously impaired, easily performs the work of death. The villages that suffered most were in the Thannahs of Pandua, Dhuniyakhali and Haripal. The villages of Paramba and Sahabazar were almost depopulated. The few who escaped the general contagion vacated their houses, leaving their sick relatives to groan to death, and without caring to perform their funeral obsequies, from the established mode of which the least deviation would have at other times inspired them with awe as the commission of a great sin and subjected them to excommunication and other social penalties. Almost the same was the fate of the villages around Dvarbasini; Mahanad suffered terribly from an epidemic of cholera from the effects of which it has not yet fully recovered."

"I may here mention as a fact that the epidemic mostly made its appearance in old villages. The villages that are very ancient suffered the most, while the new villages were comparatively healthy."

"The next cause that retarded the progress of education in Hooghly was the cyclone of the 1st November 1867. Some of the school bungalows were levelled to the ground, while others suffered partial damages. The poor people in the mofussil had not yet fully repaired the damages committed by the terrible cyclone of the 5th of October 1864, before they were subjected to another. The trees which fortunately escaped the general havoc of the preceding cyclone were blown down into the tanks by its successor. From the price of labor which at once rose very high, few people could afford to pull the trees out. A general putrefaction of the leaves and branches at once spoiled the water and made it unfit for use, and spread malaria, the parent of disease, all around."

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"From the combined effects of epidemic and cyclone, the number of pupils was reduced enormously low in almost all the schools of my district. From more than one hundred and fifty the number at Ilsaba Mandlai English school was reduced to sixty-seven; in Dvarbasini it fell from forty-nine to seventeen, and in almost all schools at a rough average the number was reduced by one-half. Dasghara lost a great many pupils, and to the extreme regret of the head master, the best pupils of the first class who were preparing themselves for the Entrance Examination died a little before the examination."

Babu Mahendra Nath Ráy, the Deputy Inspector of Santipur, writes thus—

"The lower portion of the Lower Provinces will not for a long time be able to raise up its head. Epidemic diseases of the most malignant and morbid type, viz., fevers, cholera, sore-throat, spleen, hepatites, &c., together with cyclones, famines, inundations, have as it were become the order of the day. Much has been said about them, neither have I refrained from dwelling on them in my previous years' reports. The subject has become stale, and frequent mention would only tend to make it still more disagreeable. The present time is one of progress. It is impossible for any thing to stand in the way or impede it; hence it is that education in the face of such odds and "fiery trials" is gradually disseminating itself and carrying along with it all the good it gives birth to. Besides fever which raged with all its native malignity from August to December, cholera has this year spread far and wide in the eastern portion of my district, where it is committing fearful ravages."

"Fever raged this year more violently in the Hooghly than in the Nuddea portion of my district, and there is not a school that did not suffer from its effects. Fair and populous villages have been destroyed and deserted. These epidemics

have become, as it were, the stumbling blocks on which all our exertions for the advancement of education are being split. To the pestilence, add the horrible cyclone of November last. This part of the country had scarcely recovered from the shock of the first cyclone when this second visited us. Almost all the school houses, thatched ones especially, were blown down. It is cheering to observe that though the people of this district are generally poor and too much oppressed with pestilence and other accidents of the like nature, yet every school house has been re-raised. The two school houses at Ranaghat only remain unrepaired, as it will cost a large sum of money to make them useable."

"There has not passed a year within these seven or eight years that has not its history of woe and misery to tell. Leaving all previous years, if we only confine our attention to the one under review, we shall find that the cyclone was followed by fever, and fever by cholera. Besides the cyclone and before it, an inundation caused by the overflowing of several rivers did to the country great injury. Many parts of my district were under water for a long time so that there were no means to go from one place to another unless it were by swimming or by boats. From Kuneara to Garapotta and from Garapotta to Gopalnagar, and from Bongong and southwards, it was a wide sheet of water that destroyed rich crops of paddy and other corn of the value of thousands of Rupees. After the waters had subsided, there was left on the soil a rich deposit that made it yield winter crops abundantly, and thereby compensated for all previous losses which the farmers had undergone. The Bengal farmers as a class are not hard-working. Deep ploughing or doing any thing to improve or enrich the soil are unknown to them. If heaven does not send rain, famine comes with all its attendants, but not so are the North-West Provinces' farmers.

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It is from deep wells that water has to be fetched to irrigate the soil, and they work so hard that the same piece of land is seen to yield all sorts of crops throughout the year, and not a single portion thereof is suffered to be useless."

Babu Hara Mohan Bhattacharya, the Deputy Inspector of Schools for Baraset writes—

"In the previous year the people of my district had to struggle with the rigour of the famine followed by an outbreak of pestilence. During the year under review, the district was swept over by the cyclone which prostrated almost all *katcha* houses and killed several hundreds of the people, besides doing infinite damage to the cattle and the crops. I have already submitted to your office a full account of the damage done to the schools, which it is needless to repeat here. Scarcely had the people recovered from the dreadful shock of the cyclone, before they had to undergo the hard ordeal of cholera which broke out with unusual vigour mostly on the east of the river Ichhamati where it almost depopulated several villages, and is still doing its work of destruction. The Secretaries of some of the schools found it necessary to close them for some time, as I have already reported to you. I need scarcely add that these great calamities coming successively one after the other within two years, have greatly retarded the progress of education in my district; several more schools might have been set up, but men have become hopeless and impoverished and can hardly be moved to any new expense."

Babu Nilmani Mukhopadhyay, Deputy Inspector of Jaynagar, writes of the southern part of the 24-Perganas as follows—

"A strange fatality seems to hang over the education of the people of the southern half of the 24-Perganahs. While they had yet to recover from the effects of the cyclone of 1864, and its accompanying evils, they were visited by another

cyclone of an equally terrible nature. The loss of life occasioned by the fury of the hurricane as well as by cholera and fever which came in its train, has been very great. The former malady raged more frightfully in the vicinity of Rajpur and Jaynagar than elsewhere. The persons that fell victims to it may be counted by hundreds, and the schools that fell within its range suffered much both with regard to their attendance and efficiency.

"The loss of property caused by the cyclone has been great. The majority of the people have become houseless; and though the prompt measures adopted by Government have tended to alleviate the sufferings of many, there still remain not a few who have no other shelter from the wind and the sun than the shattered remnants of their cottages. Most of my scholars have lost their houses and have taken refuge in commodious sheds and private buildings: it will be long before they are accommodated with proper houses. About two-thirds of the rice-crop, which was at first so promising that the peasants hoped to have compensation for the dearth of the past years, had been altogether destroyed, and, as the majority of the people live on agriculture, this mishap will, I believe, entail on them more misery than the pestilence."

"In the midst of this general wreck it is somewhat refreshing to compare the effects of the present cyclone with those of its predecessor. The loss of life in this year though quite alarming can sustain no similitude with that occasioned by the overflowing of the sea in 1865; and on the other hand the quantity of the rice-crop left behind after the havoc of this hurricane will, I think, prove sufficient to rescue the people from the agonies of the scarcity under which they groaned for two years after the former cyclone."

Babu Sripati Mukhopadhyay the Deputy Inspector of Nuddea, writes—

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"With perhaps the only exception of Katdaha, which has been half depopulated, the schools in my district generally had a comparatively healthy year. Yet the country has not been without disturbance. Many of the villages suffered extremely from the visitation of that dreadful enemy the Asiatic cholera. As early as in the excessive cold of January the foe was insidiously lurking at Goatoli in the eastern part of my district. By rapid strides it marched northward to Durgapur and made itself epidemic there, and now it has extended its way westward up to Dadupur on the banks of the Bhagirathi. At Durgapur the school servant and the teacher of the girls' school died of cholera. The little village of Kasipur has been almost ruined. Six deaths were reported in one day and the school is now closed. At Kurkura near Muragatcha the devastation was so severe that no medical aid could be administered. In one instance an entire family consisting of four souls died in one and same day. All these places had been previously visited by the inundation, and the land had become saturated with damp."

"The cyclone of the 1st November injured some of my schools. The wind blew violently in the eastern part of my district, and the bungalows of some of the schools came down. In some cases the people have not been able to re-build the houses as yet. Three years ago we had a similar cyclone, from the effects of which the people were just recovering. It is really hard for them to build and re-build the school houses within the short period of three years."

The Deputy Inspector of Calcutta, Babu Radhika Prasanna Mukhopadhyay, whose district is small in area writes thus—

"The great calamity of the year, the cyclone of 1st November, told with terrible effect on the schools of my district, most of which had to be closed for longer or shorter periods, owing to the want of ordinary house accommodation, and the great distress endured by all but the richest classes of the population

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The schools in Calcutta and the suburbs which are held in rented brick-built houses and the schools for girls which are generally held in private dwellings, were almost the only institutions which escaped the common disaster. The force of the gale blew down almost all the thatched houses, and the furniture, maps, and books were all but reduced to heaps of lumber. Of the bigger and more substantial thatched bungalows, those at Behala, Kasiabagan, Tollyganj, Kaura-pukur, Rammakhalchak, Thakurpukur, Boral, Kansaripara, and Mudiali were levelled to the ground, and the amount of total damage estimated in money at these places alone is something above Rupees 2,500. The Lower class schools under Missionary bodies though not held in splendid houses, have suffered an aggregate loss of several hundreds of Rupees in school houses and apparatus. So that I am not wide of the mark, when I state that the late cyclone has occasioned a waste of at least 3,500 Rupees to the various kinds of schools in my district alone. Such a waste of local resources is deeply to be deplored, especially as several places were not yet free from the epidemic fever and cholera and the sad effects of the first cyclone. Many of the houses still remain unbuilt for want of adequate funds."

INSPECTION.—The work of actual inspection has, owing to the increase of office work, fallen principally into the hands of the Deputy Inspectors. The Inspector sees a percentage more or less of their schools, and from this as a sample judges of their general state. The classification of schools is, therefore, mainly the work of the Deputy Inspectors. The Inspector classifies those he himself inspects, and the Deputy Inspector arranges the others according to their relative merit. During the year I had privilege leave for one month, when Mr. Martin officiated for me, to whom my best thanks are due. During the remaining eleven

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months, I inspected 108 schools and took a part in several examinations.

The regular work of the Deputy Inspectors is shewn in the accompanying tables, but all of them have more or less been employed in examinations. This is an essential and necessary duty, and is as much a part of their work as inspection, but it does not appear in the tables of schools inspected.*

Deputy Inspectors.		Schools under inspection.	No. of schools visited during the year ending 31st March 1868.	Miles travelled during the year ending 31st March 1868.	Remarks.
24-Pergunahs (North) ...	Babu Jagat Chandra Bandyopadhyay ...	97	282	6162	* Employed on special duty for five months and was on leave for six weeks.
Calcutta ...	Babu Radhika Prasanna Mukhopadhyay* ..	73	92	425	
Nuddea ...	Babu Sripati Mukhopadhyay	55	148	1760½	
Santipur ..	Babu Mahendra Nath Ray ..	68	148 } 212	1072 } 1893	
	Babu Haran Chandra Chattopadhyay	0	94 }	821 }	
Howrah ...	Pandit Madhab Chandra Tarkasidhanta ..	58	127	1258	
Hooghly ..	Babu Amrita Lal Pal ...	57	92	1192½	
Baraset ...	Babu Hara Mohan Bhattacharya ...	71	152	1552	
Moorshedabad (North) ...	Babu Jageswar Mukhopadhyay ..	43	143	2093½	
24-Pergns. South or Jaynagar ...	Babu Nilmani Mukhopadhyay ..	93	183	1855½	
Moorshedabad, South or Plassey	Babu Haran Chandra Chattopadhyay ...	52	130 } 216	1746 } 2670	
	Babu Mati Lal Maitra .		86 }	924 }	
	Total ...	667	1687	16362½	
	Average ...	67	169	1636	

* There are 118 schools not included in the Deputy Inspector's lists, half of them being Zenana institutions and the other half being composed of girls' schools, and schools examined by the Inspector only.

List of Deputy Inspectors.

Date of appointment of each incumbent as Deputy Inspector of Schools.	Names.	Present situation.	Salary actually drawn during the year ending 31st March 1868.	Travelling and halting charges actually drawn during the year ending the 31st March 1868.
	First Grade on Rs 200.			
29th June 1855.	Babu Jagat Chandra Bandyopadhyay,	Deputy Inspector of 24-Perghs. North.	2,400 0 0	339 9 6
	Second Grade on Rs. 150			
7th May 1855	Pandit Madhab Chandra Turkasidhanta,	Deputy Inspector of Howrah ..	1,800 0 0	209 2 0
1st March 1858	Babu Radhika Prasanna Mukhopadhyay,	Deputy Inspector of Calcutta ...	1,800 0 0	107 12 0
15th November 1858 ...	„ Sripati Mukhopadhyay, ...	Deputy Inspector of Nuddea ...	1,800 0 0	382 6 0
10th January 1862 ...	„ Mahendra Nath Ray ...	Deputy Inspector of Santipur ...	1,500	294 3 0
	„ Haran Chandra Chattopadhyay, ...	Offg. Deputy Inspector of Santipur .	292 } 1,792-4	
	Third Grade on Rs.. 100.			
27th June 1866	„ Amrita Lal Pal, ...	Deputy Inspector of Hooghly ...	1,200 0 0	276 6 0
23rd Ditto 1865	„ Haramohan Bhattacharya, ...	Deputy Inspector of Baraset ...	1,200 0 0	508 6 0
10th February 1864 ...	„ Jageswar Mukhopadhyay, ...	Deputy Inspector of Moorshedabad.	1,200 0 0	451 15 6
22nd January 1867 ..	„ Nilmani Mukhopadhyay, ...	Deputy Inspector of Jaynagar (South 24-Pergunnahs) ...	1,200 0 0	458 3 0
22nd Ditto 1867	„ Haran Chandra Chattopadhyay, ...	Deputy Inspector of Plassey (South Moorshedabad) ..	1,132 2 3	794 11 6
	„ Mati Lal Maitra, ...	Offg. Deputy Inspector Do. Do.		
		TOTAL Rs. ...	15,524 6 3	3,822 10 6

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No changes have occurred during the present year among the ten Deputy Inspectors of the Central Division except temporary arrangements in consequence of leave on medical certificate or on private affairs. The number of schools to be inspected by each Deputy Inspector is still much too large. One has 97 schools, another 93, a third 73, a fourth 71, a fifth 68. Five Deputy Inspectors have among them 402 schools or 80 to each. It is evidently impossible for one man however, energetic to do justice to so many as 80 schools. If these 402 schools were superintended by double the number of officers, each district would be sufficiently large, especially as the great examinations for the Normal schools, and for Vernacular and Minor Scholarships, occupy much of their time.

Each Deputy Inspector gives in his annual report a detailed account of the schools under his charge, mentioning also other circumstances connected with the progress of education. From these reports I shall make extracts as occasion requires. It is, however, on account of their number impossible to speak of the schools in detail in this report.

The Deputy Inspector of the 24-Perganahs, Baboo Jagat Chandra Bandyopadhyay is distinguished for his physical energy. He was formerly the head native master in the General Assembly's Institution, and has had great experience in school work. He is a remarkably safe man, and during the thirteen years he has served under me, I do not remember ever having found a mistake in any statement he has submitted to me. He has the charge of compiling the classification of schools given at the end of the report, and by his accurate knowledge of the schools of the Division, blunders in the returns of other Deputy Inspectors are sometimes discovered. In his own report he gives among other matters the annual detailed account of all the more important schools

under his charge. It is impossible to quote from the journals of my Deputies as fully as I could wish. Babu Jagat Chandra in explaining why one of the best boys of a Middle Class school was absent from the Minor Scholarship Examination, says of him: "He got married and being a Kulin Kayastha "this wedlock secured him a large sum of money. Very "probably the marriage itself was the cause of his ruin, "because from that day he left his studies and school al- "together." Early marriage is altogether unfavorable to education; a young lad with a wife, perhaps with two or three wives, and several children cannot study; and a married girl even if only nine years old seldom attends school. In shewing the advantage of local co-operation, the Deputy Inspector says of the Nibadhay school that the school house is so well built as to have stood two cyclones. It cost the public spirited Secretary, Babu Kali Krishna Datta, Rs. 3,000 and the Assistant Magistrate on his late visit to the place declared that Government could not have raised such a building for less than Rs. 10,000.

In speaking of his schools this Deputy Inspector points out that there are several Secretaries who really are anxious for the good of their schools, and some whose conduct disgusts the teachers, and ruins the schools. There are also teachers who work hard and deserve more pay than is given them, and there are some who deserve no pay at all, but who should at once be dismissed, as doing injury to the schools that they are paid to teach.

The Deputy Inspector of Howrah, Pandit Madhava Chandra Tarkasidhanta, is our chief authority in Sanskrit, even though among the Junior Deputy Inspectors we count two who were for many years senior scholars in the Sanskrit College, and whose attainments, therefore, in that language are really high, one of them being an M. A. in Sanskrit. Still Pandit Madhava from

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his age and his influence, and the fact of his having under him the best schools of the Division, is respectfully consulted on the questions regarding Sanskrit. He gives in his report a detailed account of his schools, and has supplemented it with a learned paper on the Sanskrit Tols. I regret I annot enter this paper in my report, but I shall send it, as I did a previous one, to the Social Science Associations before whom it will doubtless be read and in whose proceeding it will be published

The Pandit in speaking of the results of the Entrance Examination as regards the schools in his district says—

"One cause of this, (a decline in the number of candidates) has been that most "of the boys who were poor were not willing to stake so much as Rupees 10, "the amount each has to pay as examination fee, merely for the sake of passing "in the third grade or at best in the second grade, which gives little chance of "obtaining scholarships. The teachers too encourage this feeling in their boys, "their object being to delay a year longer, so as to have time to prepare for "the first grade which would be to the credit and profit of both teachers and "taught."

I am very glad the teachers do keep their boys back, for the general level of the students who enter the Colleges is now at least half a year below the standard fifteen years ago, and might with advantage to the Colleges be raised. The chief objection to raise the standard of the Entrance Examination is that it would debar from admission to the University the sons of rich zemindors, whom it is expedient for the good of the country to encourage to study in Colleges.

I encourage the Deputy Inspectors to give their opinions freely, whether their views agree or do not agree with my own. The Pandit disapproves of the vast increase of Sanskrit apparently on the principle that a little Sanskrit is a dangerous thing. Concerning the hours of study in our improved schools the Pandit also makes some remarks which are interesting and worthy of consideration, as in considering the feeble physique of our scholars he compares them with students

who have the same enervating system of early marriage and rice diet.

"It is," he says, "a remarkable and highly deplorable fact in the history of the "present system of education in Bengal, a fact worthy of serious con "sideration, that the health of our students in English and in Vernacular schools is "being greatly injured. When it pleased His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor "General of India to honor Uttarpara with a visit, the physical debility of the "school boys struck him, and he took compassion upon their thin bodies and "wan visages. One of the two chief causes to which this evil is tracible "is excess of mental labour at an early age. The little student is overwhelmed "with a multitude of books, the studying of which engrosses the greater part "of the day, leaving him little time for sport and recreation. The next cause is "the unseasonableness of working hours. I beg leave to insert here my observations "on the subject made in my letter No. 14, dated 19th September 1867, addressed "to you in continuation of my report on Tols. It is remarkable that the stu- "dents of Tols including those who study that most difficult subject the Nyaya, "are often seen to be healthier than the students of schools conducted according "to the English system. One of the main causes, if not the only cause, to "which this is attributable is, I believe, the coolness of the hours morning and "evening during which the pupils of the Tols study and their practice of taking "rest after meals so as not to impede the process of digestion This state of "things is quite agreeable to the climate of the country. The students of the "English and Vernacular schools pursue an entirely opposite system and read "during the hottest hours of the day and after meals (not to mention the ex- "cessive labour they are obliged to undergo in the morning and evening in order "to prepare their lessons) to the utter ruin of their health. The same system "of working during the cooler hours of the day morning and evening with rest "between, is also followed by the students in Patshalas, by the Amlas in "Zemindari katcharies, and by the day labourers throughout Bengal. This system "if introduced into the Mofussil schools would prove highly beneficial to them".

Babu Sripati Mukhopadhyay, the Deputy Inspector of Nuddea, has for many years resided in that zillah and the fever has greatly reduced his strength and energy. He was once the head master of the Jonai Training school.

Babu Radhika Prasanna Mukhopadhyay, the Deputy Inspector of Calcutta, is an exceedingly valuable officer. His promotion, has been slow, and though I should be sorry to lose his services, he ought to be transferred to the instructive branch of the service, where he would obtain the advancement which

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the inspectional branch cannot offer. He has the charge of printing the examination papers and despatching them. None but those who know the exceeding difficulty of printing and despatching examination papers with secrecy, can estimate the amount of labour that the work entails. The duties of examination and privilege leave on account of the death of his son have caused the number of schools inspected by him to be less than either he or I wished.

Babu Mahendra Nath Ráy, the Deputy Inspector, Santipur, was very ill at the commencement of the year and was absent for four months; he is now happily well. His report is very interesting, but it is somewhat too hopeful for the future, and too contented with the past.

The six Deputy Inspectors in the third grade have all given me satisfaction by the manner in which they have discharged their duties. Under Babu Jagesvar Mukhopadhyay and Babu Haran Chandra Chattopadhyay, the schools in Moorshedabad have rapidly increased. Babu Nilmani Mukhopadhyay, M. A., has an unmanageable number of schools to inspect and requires immediate assistance.

Babu Amrita Lal Pal, B. L., the Deputy Inspector of Hooghly, has proved himself very useful in the great examinations. His University distinctions fit him peculiarly for this kind of duty. I regret that the climate of Hooghly has undermined his health. He says at the conclusion of his interesting annual report, "from the prevailing epidemic in the district, and "from the weak state of my own health, I could not do so much "work as I should have done. I have only visited ninety-two "schools and travelled over 1,192 miles"

Number of Schools and Pupils and Cost of Education—During the past year sixty-eight new grants amounting to Rupees 1,305-4-0 monthly have been awarded, the details of which will be found in the Appendix. Out of this number

fifty-six were to schools under native management. There were twenty grants cancelled, and twelve more suspended, but not formally cancelled. These thirty-two grants amounted altogether to Rupees 696. Twenty-three special grants amounting to Rupees 2,630-12 for books, maps, and school apparatus were sanctioned. Twenty-six grants to existing schools were renewed or revised, of which twenty were increased, one was reduced, and five remained unaltered. The net increase was Rupees 625-10-5 monthly.

A difficulty arises with regard to Zenana agencies; each agency is much too large to be considered one school, and each Zenana is too small to be considered a school. It has been determined to consider that each agency represents as many schools as it has paid agents. Though Mrs. Murray has relinquished the agency which she supported, yet the other three agencies have so extended their operations that the paid teachers have risen from fifty to fifty-seven. Some of the houses which were taught by Mrs. Murray's assistants, now pay their former teachers as a private arrangement. This is an interesting circumstance, being the first example that has come to my notice of Hindu gentlemen paying independent governesses to teach their families.

It has been usual to give a tabular statement shewing the increase or decrease during the year in the several kinds of schools. In the present year, however, the changes are so small that the table of difference is not required. The schools have increased in number from 745 to 785, or by forty schools, and the pupils attending them from 38,149 to 40,522 or by 2,373 pupils. It is sufficient in explaining this increase to notice the chief points of difference between the two years. The pupils in Government schools have increased by 259 though the schools are reduced by one in number owing to the closing of the English department of the Calcutta

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Normal school. The aided boys' schools under Missionary management have increased by two, but the pupils in these are less by 165. The schools under Christian but not Missionary management have increased in number by one, and the pupils attending them by 64.

The principal increase in the year is with aided schools under native management. This increase amounts to twenty-three schools, and 2,811 pupils.

The aided schools and agencies for girls show an increase of seventeen schools and 123 pupils. The boys' schools aided under other rules show an increase of one school and a loss of 265 pupils. As some of the largest Circle schools have obtained aid under the regular grant-in-aid system, much of this apparent loss is a transfer to the account of aided schools under native management. The girls' schools aided under other rules show a loss of two schools and of seventy-one pupils.

In the unaided schools under inspection and sending returns to the Educational Department, there is a loss of one school and of 589 pupils. Similar schools for girls show a loss of one school, but an increase of eighty-nine pupils. I think it very inexpedient to include these unaided schools at all in the returns, as they are liable to great fluctuation.

The following tables classify the schools according to the standard of instruction given in them, which is the most important classification in the eyes of the teacher. The classes of schools are those prescribed by the Government of India.

(1)—Higher Class schools teaching up to the University Entrance.

(2 and 3)—Middle Class schools under the two heads of English or Vernacular.

(4)—Lower Class schools teaching in the Vernacular, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.

(5)—Girls' schools for foreign races and for native races, and Zenana agencies.

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(6)—Normal Schools.

(7)—Schools for special instruction.

Each class is divided according to its management, and the schools of the class are entered under four heads, according as the direct control is in the hands of Government, of Missionaries, of other Christian bodies, or of native gentlemen.

The unaided schools are shewn separately, so that in the list of Government and aided schools, the head of Government schools contains all the schools supported and controlled by Government and the next three heads contain the aided schools.

It is inconvenient to introduce the further division of grants-in-aid under the rules, and irregular grants, but as it points to an important difference in the character of the school, I have shewn it in the summary of the total expenditure.

The remarks that I have made in former years on the cost of the instruction of each boy, apply to the present year, and need not again be repeated.

The tables are, I believe, so clear as to speak for themselves.

Table shewing the yearly cost of pupils in each class of schools.

Government and Aided Schools.	On the 31st March 1868.		Imperial Funds.	Total cost.	Annually for each pupil.	
	No. of schools.	No. of pupils.			Cost to Govt.	Total Cost.
Schools for Boys. Higher Class.			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs As. P	Rs. As. P
Government	4	765	6,097 9 6	22,681 7 1	7 15 6	29 10 5
Missionary	11	1,530	9,947 0 0	39,968 14 9	6 8 0	26 2 0
Other Christian Bodies	1	139	416 0 0	1,994 10 9	2 15 11	14 5 7
Native	39	4,799	22,066 2 9	82,884 10 4	4 6 3	10 11 8
Total	55	7,233	37,526 12 3	1,47,529 1011	5 3 0	20 6 4
Middle Class' English.						
Government	2	387	0 0 0	4,645 7 9	0 0 0	12 0 1
Missionary	2	279	1,152 0 0	3,627 9 9	4 2 1	13 0 0
Other Christian Bodies	6	516	12,522 13 3	29,612 12 7	24 4 4	57 6 3
Native	78	4,333	24,879 13 10	66,670 9 4	5 11 10	15 6 2
Total	88	5,515	38,554 11 1	1,04,556 7 5	6 15 10	18 15 4

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

Government and Aided Schools.	On the 31st March 1868. No. of schools.	No. of pupils.	Imperial Funds.	Total Cost.	Annually for each pupil. Cost to Government.	Total Cost.
Middle Class, Vernacular.			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Government ...	19	2,020	8,579 5 10	18,210 14 10	4 11 3	9 0 3
Missionary	11	567	1,651 6 0	4,066 10 9	2 14 7	7 2 9
Other Christian Bodies ..	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Native .	219	11,558	28,463 1 1	77,049 13 8	2 7 5	6 10 8
Total ..	249	14,145	38,693 12 11	99,327 7 3	2 11 9	7 0 4
Lower Class, Vernacular.						
Government ...	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Missionary ..	69	2,934	4,414 15 8	12,606 13 4	1 8 1	4 4 9
Other Christain Bodies	1	73	240 0 0	632 0 0	3 4 7	8 10 6
Native ...	119	4,001	7,209 15 1	15,850 15 4	1 12 9	3 15 [illegible]
Total ...	189	7,008	11,864 14 9	29,089 12 8	1 11 1	4 2 5
Schools for Girls.						
European and Foreign races ...	10	835	13,355 2 9	37,170 10 0	15 15 11	44 8 3
Native races— Missionary						
English ...	1	51	900 0 0	2,700 0 0	17 10 4	52 15 1
Vernacular ...	24	715	4,937 10 9	11,803 10 2	6 14 6	16 8 2
Other Christian Bodies.						
English ...	1	36	388 0 0	1,482 11 0	10 12 5	40 5 4
Vernacular ...	22	497	2,840 10 6	5,851 9 0	5 11 5	11 12 5
Native.						
Vernacular ...	35	1,051	5,436 12 3	11,458 0 9	5 2 9	10 14 5
Total ...	93	3,985	27,854 4 3	70,435 14 5	6 15 10	34 11 7
Zenana Instruction ...	57	858	10,285 14 0	32,366 0 0	11 15 10	31 11 7
Normal Schools.						
For Masters.						
Government ..	3	224	19,028 6 0	20,494 10 3	84 15 2	91 7 11
Aided .	2	55	3,540 0 0	8,603 14 0	66 2 11	156 8 5
For Mistresses.						
Aided ...	1	10	1,900 0 0	7,899 0 0	190 0 0	789 14 5
Total ...	6	289	37,002 6 0	9,709 8 3	84 10 8	128 0 7
Special Education ...	1	128	2,006 0 0	20,00 0 0	7 13 0	15 10 9

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Unaided Schools.	On the 31st March 1868. No. of schools.	No. of pupils.	Imperial funds.	Total cost.	Annually for each pupil. Cost to Government.	Total cost.
Schools for Boys. Higher Class.						
Missionary	0	0	...	0 0 0	...	0 0 0
Native Nizamat and Kandi Schools	2	408	...	16,104 14 11	...	39 7 10
Total ...	2	408		16,104 14 11		39 7 10
Middle Class, sEnglish.						
Missionary	0	0	...	0 0 0	...	0 0 0
Native including Nizamat College	20	789	...	23,386 8 3	...	29 10 3
Total ...	20	789		23,386 8 3	...	9 10 3
Middle Class, Vernacular.						
Missionary	1	89	...	120 0 0	...	6 5 1
Native	14	576	...	1,975 6 9	...	3 6 10
Total ...	15	595	...	2,095 6 9	...	3 8 4
Lower Class, Vernacular.						
Missionary	1	20	...	0 0 0	...	...
Native	4	99	...	22 8 0	...	0 3 8
Total ...	5	119	...	22 8 0	...	0 3 0
Schools for Girls.						
Missionary	0	0	...	0 0 0	...	0 0 8
Native	5	197	...	278 9 6	...	1 6 0
Total ...	5	197	...	278 9 6	...	1

The yearly expense of each boy in each class of Schools, Government and Aided—1867-68.

No. of pupils on which the average is taken.	Class of Schools.	Annually for each pupil. Cost to Government	Cost to the people.	Total cost.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
7,694	Higher Class Schools for boys ...	5 2 0	17 3 0	22 5 7
6,304	Middle Class English Schools ditto ...	6 9 3	15 4 1	21 13 4
14,470	Do. Do. Vernacular Do. ditto ..	2 12 2	4 7 8	7 3 10
7,127	Lower Class Schools	1 10 10	2 6 11	4 1 9
835	European & Eurasian Girls' Schools ...	16 6 2	29 3 7	45 9 9
2,547	Native Girls' Schools	5 11 10	7 8 6	13 4 4
858	Zenana Instruction	13 9 5	29 1 5	42 10 10
289	Normal Schools	99 13 11	51 2 6	151 0 5
128	Special Education	9 1 5	9 2 4	18 3 9

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

Table of Efficiency.

	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Unclassed.	Total.
SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.								
Higher Class.								
Government	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Missionary	2	3	5	1	0	0	0	11
Other Christians	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Natives	2	16	10	13	0	0	0	41
Total, ...	6	21	15	15	0	0	0	57
Middle Class, English.								
Government	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Missionary	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Other Christians	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	6
Natives	0	9	23	46	16	0	7	101
Total, ...	0	12	27	48	17	0	7	111
Middle Class, Vernacular.								
Government	2	13	3	1	0	0	0	19
Missionary	0	2	5	4	0	0	0	11
Other Christians	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natives	5	37	70	73	43	4	1	233
Total, ...	7	52	78	78	43	4	1	263
Lower Class, Vernacular.								
Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missionary	0	1	8	21	19	6	12	67
Other Christians	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Natives	1	2	14	45	40	16	6	124
Total ...	1	3	23	66	59	22	18	192
Schools for Girls.								
European and Foreign Races ...	0	0	2	0	0	0	8	10
Government	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Missionary	0	0	4	9	9	5	6	26
Other Christians	0	0	1	0	13	2	21	24
Natives	0	1	10	14	15	0	0	38
Total, ...	0	1	17	23	0	7	35	98
Zenana Instruction	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	57
Normal Schools.								
For Masters, Government ...	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
Ditto, Aided ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
For Mistresses, Aided ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total ...	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	6
Special Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Grand Total ...	14	91	162	230	134	33	121	785

Abstract return of Expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1868.

Source of charge.	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.	Total.	Percentage of total cost.
Inspector:—	Rs. As. P.			
Salary	16,500 0 0	.....	16,500 0 0	3·01
Travelling charges	140 3 0	.. ..	140 3 0	
Office charges (including rent, salaries and contingencies)	2,590 15 3	. . .	2,590 15 3	
Deputy Inspectors.				
Salaries	15,524 6 3	.. ..	1,5524 6 3	3·19
Travelling charges	3,822 10 6	.....	3,822 10 6	
Peons and contingencies	498 6 0	. . .	498 6 0	
	39,076 9 0	.	3,9076 9 0	6·20
Instruction (including all charges entered in the form issued with the Director's orders, dated 13th March 1866)	1,90,252 11 3	3,70,360 13 5	5,60,613 8 8	
Special Grants for furniture, books, &c., not included in the above	2,630 12 0	.. ..	2,630 12 0	91·54
Rewards (not included under the head Instruction)	2,010 8 10	.. ..	2,010 8 10	
Instruction for Schools abolished during the year.	3,040 5 2	.. ..	3,040 5 2	
Scholarships—				
Minor	3,062 1 4	...	3,062 1 4	1 97
Vernacular	9,174 4 1	.	9,174 4 1	
Remuneration of Examiners (not included under the head "Instruction")	700 0 0	493 0 0	1,193 0 0	·29
	2,10,870 10 8	.	5,81,724 8 1	93·80
Total	2,49,947 3 8	3,70,853 13 5	62,080 1 1	100

Remarks.	Local Funds.	Imperial Funds.
Government Schools	32,327 2 7	33,705 5 4
Receiving allowances under the Grant-in-aid Rules	2,80,271 2 4	1,35,117 4 11
" " other Rules	19,462 12 0	21,430 1 ..
" " no allowances but not supplie	41,837 15 5	
" Guru Schools	.....	3,040 5 2
Abolished Schools		
Total,	3,73,940 1 1	1,93,293 0 6

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

EXAMINATIONS.—Four great examinations are held during the year, one by the University for the schools of the Higher Class, and three by the Educational Department for the Normal schools, and the English and Vernacular schools of the Middle Class. By these examinations the standard of a school is determined. General examinations are not an infallible test of the merits of a school, for by some accident a good school sometimes drops behind, and an inferior school rises high; and some school managers bribe well prepared pupils to leave the schools in which they have received good instruction in order to bring credit to some schools that deserve only censure. The University to check this evil classifies those candidates who have not been six months in a school as private students, and the educational authorities refuse scholarships to those who have not studied nine months in the school from which they come. Exceptions are made to this rule when good and sufficient reasons are given by the candidate for the change of school.

The accompanying list shews the Higher Class schools of the Central Division that have passed students at the last Entrance Examination. Each group of schools is arranged in alphabetical order, the figure on the left shewing its rank in the group according to its examination merit mark. This merit mark is determined by giving for each candidate in the first division three marks, in the second division two marks, and in the third division one mark.

If the University list be thus arranged in order of merit, and compared with the list of last year, we miss among the twenty schools at the top of the list the Doveton Collegiate School, the Mymensingh Zillah School, the Bhagulpur Zillah School, the Calcutta Training Academy, and Seal's Free College.

In the place of these five schools we find the Bhagulpur School, Bareilly Collegiate School, the Canning College,

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Lucknow, the Delhi Collegiate School, and the Serampore College. The Collegiate Schools in Upper India have made a considerable advance. It is a matter of some surprise to find the General Assembly's Institution suddenly spring to the second place among the schools in the Bengal Presidency. A few years ago owing to orders from Scotland prohibiting affiliation to the University, it passed scarcely any students, but when these orders were removed, its advance was absolutely unprecedented. It is a matter of still greater surprise to find the Free Church Institution so low as eleventh on the list. The Chinsura Free Church Institution is tenth; the same place as it held last year. The following is the order according to examination merit marks of the first twenty schools.

1867.	1866.	
1	2	Hare School.
2	7	General Assembly's Institution.
3	1	Hindu School.
4	7	Dacca Collegiate School.
5	3	Hooghly Collegiate School.
6	11	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
„	13	Metropolitan Institution.
8	8	Howrah School.
„	13	Queen's College, Benares.
10	10	Chinsura Free Church Institution.
11	5	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
12	3	Pogose Aided School, Dacca.
13	„	Beerbhoom School.
14	22	St. Xavier's College.
15	„	Bareilly Collegiate School.
16	11	Hooghly Branch School.
17	„	Canning College, Lucknow.
18	„	Delhi Collegiate School.
19	17	Berhampur Collegiate School.
20	9	Utarpara School.

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

Of these twenty Institutions, eleven belong to Government; three are endowed and wholly managed by Government; two are "unaided" Missionary schools one an "aided" Missionary school; one an aided school managed by Government; and two are independent.

Schools in the Central Division that passed candidates at the Entrance Examination.

Name of School.	District.	Passed in the 1st. Dn.	Passed in the 2nd. Dn.	Passed in the 3rd. Dn.	Total Passed.	Merit mark.
I.—Schools under Inspection.						
Government Schools.						
1. Howrah, ...	Hooghly ...	3	9	4	16	31
2. Utarpara, ...	Hooghly ...	3	4	1	8	18
3. Barrackpur, ...	24-Perganahs.	0	1	5	6	7
4. Baraset, ...	24-Perganahs.	0	1	1	2	3
		6	15	11	32	59
	Average ...	...	...	...	...	59÷4=14·7
Aided Schools under Missionary Bodies.						
1. Chinsura, F. C. ...	Hooghly ...	0	10	10	20	30
2. Agarpara C. M. Institution ...	24-Perganahs.	1	4	3	8	14
3 Tollyganj, S. P. G. ...	24-Perganahs.	0	1	1	2	3
4. Mahanad F. C. ...	Hooghly ...	0	1	0	1	2
5. Bansbaria, F. C. ...	Hooghly ...	0	0	1	1	1
6. Sonatigri F. C. ...	Hooghly ..	0	0	1	1	1
		1	16	16	33	51
	Average ...	...	...	...	...	51÷6=8·5

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Name of School.	District.	Passed in the			Total Passed.	Merit mark.
		1st. Dn.	2nd. Dn.	3rd. Dn.		
AIDED SCHOOLS UNDER NATIVE MANAGERS.						
1. Krishannagar ...	Nuddea ...	1	4	5	10	16
2. Konnagar	Howrah ...	0	3	2	5	8
2. Santipur	Nuddea ...	0	1	6	7	8
4. Jagatballabpur ...	Hooghly ...	0	0	7	7	7
5. Ilsobamandlai ...	Hooghly ...	0	3	0	3	6
5. Jonai Training ...	Howrah ...	2	0	3	4	6
7. Bhastara	Hooghly ...	0	2	1	3	5
8. Barripur	24-Perganahs.	0	1	2	3	4
8. Kasipur	24-Perganahs.	1	0	1	2	4
8. Sibpur	Howrah ...	0	2	0	2	4
8. South Baharu ...	24-Perganahs.	0	1	2	3	4
12. Boral	24-Perganahs.	0	1	1	2	3
12. Barrisa	24-Perganahs.	1	0	0	1	3
12. Harinavi	24-Perganahs.	0	1	1	2	3
12. Sulkea	Howrah ...	0	0	3	3	3
16. Bullaghur ...	Hooghly ...	0	0	2	2	2
16. Gossai Durgapur ...	Nuddea ...	0	1	0	1	2
16. Paikpara	24-Perganahs.	0	1	0	1	2
16. Ranaghat	Nuddea ...	0	1	0	1	2
20. Dashghurra	Hooghly ...	0	0	1	1	1
21. Sialdpur	24-Perganahs.	0	0	1	1	1
		4	22	38	64	94
	Average ...	...	...	...	...	94÷21=4·5
UNAIDED SCHOOLS.						
1. Kandi Schoool ...	Moorshedabad.	0	1	3	4	5
1. Nizamat School ...	Moorshedabad.	0	1	3	4	5
3. Bali Seminary ...	Howrah. ...	0	1	0	1	2
		0	3	6	9	12
	Average ...	...	...	...	...	12÷3=4

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

Name of School.	District.	Passed in the			Total Passed.	Merit mark.
		1st. Dn.	2nd. Dn.	3rd. Dn.		
II. SCHOOLS NOT UNDER INSPECTION BUT SITUATED IN THE CENTRAL DIVISION.						
GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.						
1. Hare School ...	Calcutta ...	14	14	4	32	74
2. Hindu School ...	Calcutta ...	9	10	9	28	56
3. Hooghly Collegiate ...	Hooghly ...	5	8	3	16	34
4. Krishnaangar Collegiate	Nuddea .	3	9	6	18	33
5. Hooghly Branch ...	Hooghly ...	0	10	3	13	23
6. Berhampur Collegiate ..	Moorshedabad.	0	6	6	12	18
		31	57	31	119	238
	Average ...	...	...	...	...	238÷6=39·6
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION.						
1. Calcutta Madressa ...	Calcutta ...	0	5	2	7	12
2. Sanskrit College ...	Calcutta ...	0	3	3	6	9
3. Medical College ...	Calcutta ...	0	0	1	1	1
		0	8	6	14	22
	Average ...	...	...	...	...	22÷3=7·3
SCHOOLS UNDER MISSIONARY BODIES.						
1. General Assembly's Institution ...	Calcutta ...	4	19	14	37	64
2. Calcutta Free Church Institution ...	Calcutta ...	2	9	5	16	29
3. Srirampur College ...	Hooghly ...	2	5	3	10	19
4. L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur ...	24-Perganahs.	1	4	4	9	15
5. Entali Institution ...	24-Perganahs.	0	1	5	6	7
6. Useful Arts A. ...	Calcutta ...	0	0	1	1	1
		9	38	32	79	135
	Average ...	...	...	..	...	135÷6=22·5

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Name of School.	District.	Passed in the			Total Passed.	Merit mark.
		1st. Dn.	2nd Dn.	3rd. Dn.		
UNDER NATIVE MANAGERS.						
1. Metropolitan Institution.	Calcutta ..	3	8	8	19	33
2. Cal. Training Academy ..	Calcutta ..	0	4	2	6	10
3. Oriental Seminary ...	Calcutta ..	1	2	2	5	9
4. Seal's Free College ...	Calcutta ..	1	2	1	4	8
5. Taltola Preparatory	Calcutta ..	0	3	0	3	6
6. Chinsura Hindu School	Hooghly ...	0	0	2	2	2
6. Kalighat Hindu Academy	24-Perganahs.	0	0	2	2	2
6. Nandan Brother's Academy ...	24-Perganahs.	0	1	0	1	2
6. Shambazar Preparatory.	Calcutta ..	0	1	0	1	2
10. Baranagar Hindu School.	24-Perganahs.	0	0	1	1	1
10. Haris School, Sorsuno ...	24-Perganahs.	0	0	1	1	1
		5	21	19	45	76
	Average ...	...	...	...	...	76÷11=6·9
UNDER OTHER CHRISTIAN BODIES.						
1. St. Xavier's School ...	Calcutta ...	2	8	3	13	25
2. Doveton College ...	Calcutta ...	1	3	2	6	11
3 La Martinere College ...	Calcutta ...	2	1	0	3	8
4. Bengal Academy ...	Calcutta ...	1	1	1	3	6
		6	13	6	25	50
	Average ...	...	...	...	...	50÷4=12·5

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

MINOR AND VERNACULAR SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

Forty Middle Class English schools sent up 165 students to the Minor Scholarship Examination, and there was one private student. The first, second, and third divisions have for their lower limits, four-eighths, three-eighths, and two-eighths of the head mark respectively, and therefore it seems suitable to give four, three, or two marks to each candidate in these divisions. The merit mark of each school is the sum of the marks of its pupils, and the schools are arranged according to these marks, but the order thus resulting is not the same as the order of classification, for in the latter, the lower classes of a school as well as the higher, are considered.

The results of the first table are summed up, in the second table, shewing the zillahs in which Middle Class English schools have made the greatest progress. Hooghly and Nuddea are at the top of the list, but the numerous Higher Class schools in the 24-Perganahs modify the conclusion that Nuddea is more advanced than the 24-Perganahs in English instruction. Both of them, however, are behind Hooghly in English, as well as in the Vernacular.

The next two tables shew the schools which have gained minor scholarships in the last examination, and the religion and caste of the scholars. Tables of the results of the Vernacular scholarship examination follow, and shew the order of merit of Middle Class Vernacular schools, the scholarships won, and the caste of the scholars. One hundred and ten schools sent up 377 candidates, of whom 353 passed; 98 in the first division, 159 in the second, and 96 in the third.

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Schools which competed in the Minor Scholarship Examination.

No.	Name of School.	Deputy Inspector's District.	First Division, ½ marks and upwards.	Second Division, ⅓ and upwards.	Third Division, ¼ and upwards.	Total passed.	Failed.	Total examined.	Merit mark.
1	Calcutta Patshala ...	Calcutta ...	1	5	6	12	1	13	31
2	Halishahar ...	24-Perganahs	0	2	8	10	2	12	24
3	Chandernagar ...	Hooghly ...	0	4	4	8	3	11	20
4	Kansarapara ...	Santipur ...	0	2	4	6	3	9	14
5	Krishannagar C. M. S. ...	Nuddea ...	0	1	5	6	5	11	13
6	Hooghly Model ...	Hooghly .	1	1	2	4	3	7	11
7	Bagatti	Santipur ...	0	0	5	5	0	5	10
8	Chuadanga	Nuddea ...	0	1	3	4	0	4	9
9	Jagacha	Howrah ...	0	0	4	4	2	6	8
10	Kurulgachi	Nuddea ...	0	1	2	3	1	4	7
11	Muragacha	Nuddea ...	0	0	3	3	0	3	6
12	Rampurhat	Moorshedabad	0	1	1	2	0	2	5
	Athra	Hooghly ...	0	1	1	2	1	3	5
	Talinipara	Hooghly ...	0	1	1	2	0	2	5
15	Bishnupur	24-Perganahs	0	0	2	2	0	2	4
	Nulta	Baraset ...	0	0	2	2	0	2	4
	Panchghurra ...	Hooghly ...	0	0	2	2	0	2	4
	Khamargachi ...	Santipur ...	0	0	2	2	2	4	4
	Hayera	Santipur ...	0	0	2	2	1	3	4
	Damurhudda ...	Nuddea ...	0	0	2	2	4	6	4
	Sonadanga	Nuddea ...	0	0	2	2	0	2	4
	Mamjuan	Nuddea ...	0	0	2	2	2	4	4
	Santipur Private ...	Santipur ...	0	0	2	2	3	5	4
24	Echapur	24-Perganahs	0	1	0	1	2	3	3
	Bhandarhati ...	Hooghly ...	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
	Carried forward ...	....	2	22	67	91	35	126	210

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

No.	Name of School.	Deputy Inspector's District.	First Division, ¾ marks and upwards.	Second Division, ½ and upwards.	Third Division, ¼ and upwards.	Total passed.	Failed.	Total examined.	Merit mark.
	Brought over ...	....	2	22	67	91	35	126	210
24	Banderdaha	Howrah ...	0	1	0	1	1	2	3
	Bahirgurra	Hooghly ...	0	1	0	1	3	4	3
	Atpur	Hooghly ...	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
	Saderpur	Nuddea ...	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
30	Nibadoy	24-Perganahs...	0	0	1	1	2	3	2
	Kadihatti	24-Perganahs...	0	0	1	1	0	1	2
	Gur Bhavanipur ...	Howrah ...	0	0	1	1	1	2	2
	Salipur	Baraset ...	0	0	1	1	0	1	2
	Narayanpur	24-Perganahs...	0	0	1	1	2	3	2
	Srimanthapur ...	Moorshedabad.	0	0	1	1	0	1	2
	Choa	Plassey ...	0	0	1	1	0	1	2
	Baligori	Hooghly ...	0	0	1	1	0	1	2
	Bongong	Santipur ...	0	0	1	1	3	4	2
39	Krishnanagar Mohestola	Calcutta ...	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
	Narkaldanga	24-Perganahs...	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
	Dvarbasini	Hooghly ...	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
	Paniara	Howrah ...	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
	Kasipur	Nuddea ...	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
	Private Student ...	Calcutta ...	0	0	1	1	0	1	2
		Total ...	2	26	77	105	61	166	242

The scholars are of the following creeds and castes.

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Christians	...	...	...
Musaulmans	..	..	2
Hindus Brahmans	11	12	14
,, Baydyas	1	4	2
,, Kayasthas	9	7	8
,, Nabasak, &c.	4	10	4
Total	25	33	30

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Schools which enjoy Minor Scholarships.	1866.	1867.	1868.	Total.
Calcutta.				
Calcutta Practising School	4	5	5	14
24-Perganahs and Baraset.				
Areadaha	1	1	0	2
Boral	1	0	0	1
Echapur	1	1	1	3
Nalkura	1	0	0	1
Halishahar	2	4	2	8
Bishnupur	0	1	0	1
Nulta	0	0	1	1
Hooghly.				
Chandernagar	5	4	3	12
Khamargachi	0	2	0	2
Bagati	2	2	1	5
Hooghly Practising	0	3	2	5
Guptipara	0	1	0	1
Tallnipara	0	1	1	2
Bhandarhatti	0	0	1	1
Athra	0	0	1	1
Bahargurra	0	0	1	1
Atpur	0	0	1	1
Howrah.				
Jogacha	1	0	0	1
Bali Training	3	2	0	5
Moshati	0	1	0	1
Bhanderdaha	0	0	1	1
Nuddea.				
Kanchrapara	1	0	2	3
Ula	1	0	0	1
Carried over ...	23	28	23	74

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Schools which enjoy Minor Scholarships.	1866.	1867.	1868.	Total.
Brought over ...	23	28	23	74
NUDDEA.—(*Continued.*)				
Mamjuan	1	1	0	2
Sundarpur	1	0	0	1
Damurhuda	0	2	0	2
Jayrampur	0	1	0	1
Kuralgachi	0	0	1	1
Krishnanagar Model	0	0	1	1
Saderpur	0	0	1	1
Chuadanga	0	0	1	1
MOORSHEDABAD.				
Itampurhát	0	1	1	2
Choa	0	0	1	1
Srimanthpur	0	0	1	1
	25	33	30	88

Name of Zilla.	No. of schools which sent candidates to the Minor Scholarship Examination.	No. of Candidates sent to the examination.	No. of candidates gained certain proportions of the marks.				
			Half or upwards or first division.	⅔ and under ½ or second division.	⅓ and under ⅔ or third division.	Under ⅓ or plucked.	Total.
Calcutta	1	13	1	5	6	1	13
24-Pergunahs and Baraset ...	10	32	0	3	16	13	32
Hooghly and Howrah ..	17	60	1	11	25	23	60
Nuddea	12	56	0	6	26	24	56
Moorshedabad ..	3	4	0	1	3	0	4
Private Students ..	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
	43	166	2	26	77	61	166

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Results of the Vernacular Scholarship Examination.

Order of merit.	Name of School.	Deputy Inspector's District.	First division & marks and upwards.	Second division & marks and upwards.	Third division & marks and upwards	Total passed	Failed	Total examined.	Merit mark.	Remarks.
1	Krishnanagar	Nudden,	5	5	3	13	1	14	41	
	Sheakhala	Howrah,	7	3	0	10	0	10	37	
	Konnagar	Ditto,	9	0	0	9	0	9	36	
	Santipur Ramnagar	Santipur,	0	7	4	11	1	12	29	
	Hooghly Model	Hooghly,	3	5	0	8	0	8	27	
5	Ilaoha Mandlai	Ditto,	4	1	3	8	0	8	25	
	Srirampur	Howrah,	4	1	2	7	1	8	23	equal.
	Uttarparah	Ditto,	2	5	0	7	0	7	23	
	Mohespur	Nudden,	3	4	1	8	0	7	23	
10	Lakbures	Plassey,	3	3	0	6	1	7	22	
	Purah	Barasat,	3	3	0	6	0	6	21	equal.
	Santipur Kuteyapara	Santipur,	2	3	1	6	1	7	21	
	Belara	Hooghly,	2	3	0	5	0	5	19	
15	Barnea Pathsala	Nudden,	1	4	1	6	1	7	19	
	Naihatti	24-Pergunahs,	4	0	2	6	0	6	17	equal.
	Rishera	Howrah,	1	4	0	5	0	5	17	
	Haripur	Santipur,	4	0	0	4	1	5	16	
	Mohen	Howrah,	2	3	1	6	0	6	16	equal.
20	Santragachi	Ditto,	1	3	0	4	1	5	16	
	Dakhineshvar	24-Pergunahs,	3	1	0	4	0	4	15	
	Bhasanghat	Nudden,	3	1	0	4	0	4	15	equal.
	Majilpur	Jaynagar,	3	1	0	4	0	4	15	
	Mayduh	Ditto,	2	1	1	4	0	4	14	
25	Hallisahar	24-Pergunahs,	1	3	1	5	0	5	13	
	Ranaghat	Santipur,	0	3	0	3	1	4	13	equal.
	Bhudrakhali	Howrah,	1	2	1	4	0	4	13	
	Arachi	Jaynagar,	1	3	1	5	0	5	13	
	Ajumganj	Moorshedabad,	1	1	1	3	1	4	12	
30	Saindabad	Ditto,	2	1	1	4	0	4	12	equal.
	Chandernagar	Hooghly,	3	2	0	5	0	5	12	
	Boydabatti	Ditto,	0	4	0	4	0	4	12	
	Jagat Ballabhpur	Ditto,	1	4	0	5	2	7	12	
	Hali	Howrah,	0	4	0	4	0	4	12	
35	Gunjolli	Nudden,	0	4	0	4	0	4	12	
	Panchithopi	Plassey.	1	1	2	4	0	4	11	

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	Mallihatti	Plassey,	0	1	2	4	0	4	11	
	Ramkrishnapur	Howrah,	2	1	0	3	1	4	11	equal.
	Santipur Private	Santipur,	0	3	1	4	0	4	11	
	Dundirhat	Baraset,	0	2	2	4	1	5	10	
40	Goas	Plassey,	2	0	1	3	3	6	10	
	Subarnapalli	24-Perganahs,	1	2	0	3	0	3	10	equal.
	Narit	Howrah,	0	2	2	4	0	4	10	
	Chakrabari	Calcutta,	0	3	0	3	0	3	9	
	Maderhat Patshala	Jaynagar,	0	3	0	3	0	3	9	
45	Kandi	Moorshedabad,	0	1	3	4	0	4	9	equal.
	Faridpur	Plassey,	0	3	0	3	0	3	9	
	Bathuadori	Nuddea,	1	1	1	3	0	3	9	
	Charakdanga	Calcutta,	0	2	1	3	0	3	8	
	Bara Jagulia	24-Perganahs,	0	2	1	3	0	3	8	
50	Ramnagar	Jaynagur,	0	2	1	3	1	4	8	
	Chota Jagulia	24-Perganahs,	2	0	0	2	0	2	8	equal.*
	Debgram	Plassey,	0	2	1	3	0	3	8	
	Dadupur	Nuddea,	0	2	1	3	0	3	8	
	Gopalpur	24-Perganahs,	1	1	0	2	0	2	7	
55	Dhubdhubi	Jaynagar,	0	1	2	3	0	3	7	
	Sripur	Baraset,	1	1	0	2	0	2	7	
	Kagachi	24-Perganahs,	0	1	2	3	0	3	7	
	Athpur	Ditto,	1	1	0	2	0	2	7	
	Natagor	Ditto,	1	1	0	2	0	2	7	
60	Eraul	Moorshedabad,	1	1	0	2	0	2	7	
	Bachra	Plassey,	0	1	2	3	1	4	7	equal.
	Bhastara	Hooghly,	1	1	0	2	0	2	7	
	Somra	Santipur,	0	1	2	3	0	3	7	
	Khantura	Ditto,	0	1	2	3	1	4	7	
65	Ranaghat Night	Ditto,	0	1	2	3	1	4	7	
	Bhandardaha	Howrah,	1	1	0	2	0	2	7	
	Ballati	Ditto,	1	1	0	2	0	2	7	
	Sonadanga	Nuddea,	0	1	2	3	0	3	7	
	Khurda	24-Perganahs,	1	0	1	2	0	2	6	
70	Panpur	Howrah,	0	2	0	2	0	2	6	equal.
	Jonai	Ditto,	0	2	0	2	0	2	6	
	Karulgachi	Nuddea,	0	2	0	2	0	2	6	
	Santipur Night	Santipur,	0	2	0	2	0	2	6	
	Khiderpur	Calcutta,	0	1	1	2	0	2	5	
75	Dakhin Baraset	Jaynagar,	0	1	1	2	1	3	5	
	Bhara Simla	Baraset,	0	1	1	2	1	3	5	equal.
	Taraguniya	Ditto,	0	1	1	2	1	3	5	
	Lalbag	Moorshedabad,	0	1	1	2	0	2	5	
		Carried over	95	144	76	315	21	336		

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Order of merit	Name of School.	Deputy Inspector's District.	First division, ¼ marks and upwards	Second division ⅜ mark and upwards	Third division ⅛ marks and upwards	Total passed	Failed	Total examined.	Merit mark	Remarks.
		Brought forward ...	95	144	76	315	21	336	.	
	Janghipur	Moorshedabad ...	0	1	1	2	0	2	5	
80	Berhampur	Ditto	0	1	1	2	1	3	5	equal.
	Echapur	Santipur ...	0	1	1	2	0	2	5	
	Kadihati .. .	24-Perganahs, ...	1	0	0	1	0	1	4	
	Baksa Private	Howrah, ...	1	0	0	1	0	1	4	
	Baripur	Jaynagr. ...	0	0	2	2	1	3	4	
85	Ruderpur	Baraset, ..	0	0	2	2	0	2	4	equal.
	Dhulihur	Ditto, ..	1	0	0	1	0	1	4	
	Echapur	24-Perganahs, ...	0	0	2	2	0	2	4	
	Ramesvarpur	Howrah, .	0	0	2	2	1	3	4	
	Behala	Calcutta, ...	0	1	0	1	1	2	3	
90	Uttar Baranagur	24-Perganahs, ..	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	
	Kaikali	Ditto, ..	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	
	Patihal	Howrah, ..	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	
	Arbelia	Baraset ...	0	1	0	1	1	2	3	
	Adhatta	24-Perganahs, ...	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	equal.
95	Barrackpur	Ditto, ...	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	
	Choa	Plassey, ...	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	
	Gopalnagar . ..	Hooghly, ..	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	
	Sripur	Santipur, ..	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	
	Digani	Ditto, .	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	
100	Khurigachi	Hooghly. .	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	
	Sarengabad ...	Calcutta, ..	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	
	Shakurbali	Jaynagar, .	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	
	Bansidhurpur . .	Jaynagar .	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	
	Malungpara	Baraset, ...	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	
105	Daypara	Ditto, .	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	
	Badu ...	24-Perganahs,	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	equal.
	Mohisar ..	Moorshedabad, ..	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	
	Nusipur ..	Ditto, ..	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	
	Belia Shikhra	Hooghly, .	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	
110	Dhoradaha Patshala	Nuddea,	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	
		Total ..	98	159	97	354	33	387	..	

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

Schools that enjoy Vernacular Scholarships.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	Total.	Remarks.
24-Perganahs —						
Barisa ...	2	2	...	...	4	
Dakhin Baraset ...	...	1	1	...	2	
Baripur Circle ...	...	1	...	..	1	
Majilpur ...	1	1	2	2	6	
Rajpur Mission Vernacular ...	...	1	1	...	2	
Boral ...	...	...	2	...	2	
Chakrabaria ...	...	...	1	..	1	
Khurda ...	...	...	1	...	1	
Dakhineswar ...	...	...	1	1	2	
Kadihatti ...	...	...	...	1	1	
Natagor ...	...	...	...	1	1	
Gopalpur ...	...	...	...	1	1	
	3	6	9	6	24	
Baraset: —						
Naihati ...	...	2	1	...	3	
Chota-Jagulia ...	1	1	1	1	4	
Subarnapali ...	1	1	1	1	4	
Ruderpur ...	...	2	...	...	2	
Pura ...	1	...	2	1	4	
Dakhin Sripur ...	1	1	...	...	2	
Bara Jagulia ...	2	1	1	...	4	
Rajibpur ...	1	1	...	...	2	
Sripur ...	1	...	...	1	2	
Halishahar ...	...	1	1	1	3	
Dhulihar .	..	...	..	1	1*	* for 2 years.
	8	10	7	6	31	

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Schools that enjoy Vernacular Scholarships.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	Total.	Remarks
HOOGHLY :—						
Hooghly Model School ...	3*	2	...	1	6	* for 3 years.
Ilsoba Mandlai ...	...	3	1	2	6	
Somra ...	...	...	1	...	1	
Balara ...	2	...	...	2	4	
Boidabati ...	...	...	1	...	1	
Haripal ...	...	1	...	...	1	
Chandernagar ...	...	1	...	...	1	
Baligori ...		...	1	...	1	
	5	7	4	5	21	
HOWRAH :—						
Sheakhala ...	3	4	4*	3	14	* 1 for 3 years.
Santragachi ...	2	1	...	1	4	
Mohes ...	2	2	2	1	7	
Srirampur ...	2	2	1	3	8	
Rishra ...	1	...	...	2	3	
Konnagar ...	3	3	2	5	13	
Uttarpara ...	2	1	1	2	6	
Ampta ...	...	2	...	...	2	
Ballati ...	...	1	1	1	3	
Ramkrishnapur	1	2	3*	...	6	* 1 for 3 years.
Jagatballabhpur	1	2	1	...	4	
Bhadrakali ...	...	2	...	...	2	
Narit ...	...	..	1	...	1	
	17	22	16	18	73	
NUDDEA :—						
Bhajanghat ...	...	2	2	1	5	
Garapota ...	2	...	...	...	2	
Devagram ...	1	...	...	...	1	

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

Schools that enjoy Vernacular Scholarships	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868	Total	Remarks
Lakhuria		.		2	2	
Govind Sarak			2		2	
Huripur	1	1		2	4	
Private Student	1	.	.	.	1	
Santipur Mission ..	1	3	1		5	
Mohespur	1	1	2	1	5	
Goatoli	...	1	1	.	2	
Khantura		1	.	.	1	
Krishnanagar ..	3	2	2	2	9	
Daulatganj .	.	..	1	.	1	
Santipur, Kutipara				2a	2	a 1 for 2 years.
	10	11	11	10	42	
MURSHEDABAD —						
Lalbag	2		.		2	
Goas			..	1	1	
Kandi .	1	1	1		3	
Panchthopi	.	1	1	1	3	
Janghipur	1	.			1	
Sadakbag	1	...			1	
Berhampur .	...	1			1	
Saiadabad	.	2			2	
Eraul	.	..	2	1	3	
Malihati .	.		...	1	1	
Ajimganj ..	.		..	1	1	
	5	5	4	5	10	
Tota	48	61	51	50	210	

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Religion of the Vernacular Scholars.

	1865	1866	1867.	1868.	Total	Remarks.
Christians	0	0	0	0	0	
Mussulmans ...	0	0	0	0	0	
Hindus—Brahmans .	25	32	35	30	122	
,, Boydyas	2	3	2	3	10	
,, Kayasthas	15	20	8	9	52	
,, Nabasaks, &c.	6	6	6	8	26	
Total awarded	48	61	51	50	210	

Table showing the awards of the nine Free Vernacular Scholarships given to Vernacular Schools in Calcutta and tenable for five years in the Hindu School.

Names of School.	Number of candidates sent in.	Number of Scholarships gained
Calcutta Government Patshala . .	26	5
Ahiritola Aided School ..	8	3
Bowbazar Aided ,,	6	1
Shambazar Aided ,,	4	0
Ahiritola Bidyalaya Aided School	7	0

MINOR AND VERNACULAR SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

The following is the Statement of receipts and expenses :—

	Rs. As. P	Rs As. P.
Receipts.		
Government allowance to Examiners	200 0 0	
Fees	785 0 0	985 0 0
Expenses.		
Fees to the Examiners	693 0 0	
Printing the questions	90 0 0	
Printing the examination list	30 0 0	
Pen, ink, paper, &c.	166 12 0	
Balance	5 4 0	985 0 0

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

FEMALE EDUCATION.—The statistics of five years shew a steady development in female education. Last year, I reported that in 1863 there were 999 pupils, excluding the Bethune and Kishnanagar Branch School, which then numbered 400, making 1,400 in all. In 1866 by a steady onward progress, the number had risen to 3,307 and on the 31st March 1867, it stood at 3,746. At the same date this year it stood at 4,011. Hence in five years the number has been trebled. The advance this year is not much, being only 265 on 3,746 or about 7 per cent; and the improvement in the quality of the instruction is not much more encouraging than the increase in quantity. I have still to complain that the out-turn of work in girls' schools is lamentably small, that half the pupils do not know the alphabet, and both the Managers and Deputy Inspectors seem satisfied with such results. The schools for girls are classified on a different scale from those of boys, and a state of proficiency called "moderate" in a boys' school, would in a girls' school be deemed "fair" or even "good."

The chief effort for the elevation of the general standard of study in girls' school is being made by the Hitakari Sabha of Uttarpara. This association has for one of its objects the advancement of female education. For this object it subscribes monthly Rupees 16 for scholarships, which sum is met by an equal contribution from Government. The scholarships were first of two kinds Senior and Junior, they now have extended to two more years under the names of Final and Zenana. Hence a girl may obtain a scholarship for four years successively. The examination for these scholarships was held in March last, but the report was not sent in till the middle of May. The candidates for the different kinds of reward were—

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

For Junior Scholarships	..	..		13
,, Senior ,,	..	..		9
,, Final ..	..	...		5
,, Zenana ...	..	..		1
				28

Six schools competed and therefore the average number of candidates from each of them was between four and five. The examiners report favorably of the answers of the candidates except in Arithmetic, and the examination results are as follows, the names being in order of merit.

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.—(*One Rupee a month.*)

1.	Srimati Jagesvari Devi	...	Bali Girls' School.
2.	,, Thakurmani Devi	...	Uttarpara ,,
3.	,, Narayani Dasi	...	Ditto ,,
4.	,, Rajabala Devi	...	Ditto ,,
5.	,, Kusamkumari Devi	...	Ditto ,,
6.	,, Bhuvan Mohini Devi	...	Bali ,,
7.	,, Katiyani Devi	...	Uttarpara ,,
8.	,, Durgamani Dasi	...	Konnagar ,,
9.	,, Khiroda Devi	...	Srirampur ,,

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.—(*Two Rupees a month.*)

In order of merit.

1.	Srimati Syama Sundari Devi	...	Srirampur Girls' School
2.	,, Keron Sasi Devi	...	Uttarpara ,,
3.	,, Bhava Tarini Devi	...	Ditto ,,
4.	,, Susila Devi	...	Srirampur ,,
5.	,, Aghar Maya Dási	...	Konnagar ,,
6.	,, Bhava Tarini Dási	...	Uttarpara ,,

FINAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

In order of merit.

(1.)	Srimati Bhuvan Kali Dási	... Bali School	... 3 Rs. monthly.
(2.)	Kiron Kumari Devi	... Uttarpara	... 2 ,,
(3.)	Nitambini Devi	... Bali	... 2 ,,

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

ZENANA SCHOLARSHIP.

1. Srimati Gaynoda Devi.....Rupees 4 monthly.

The age of the oldest of these young ladies is, as the examination list shews, eleven and half years, and the age of the youngest eight years. There is no necessity to speak more explicitly of their ages. Four of them are married, three are betrothed, and the rest unmarried.

It is worthy of notice that the Zenana Agencies conducted by European ladies believe that it would injure their cause to give the names of the gentlemen in whose houses they teach. As for the names of the ladies taught they are never mentioned. The nearest approach to it was when the death of a hopeful pupil was mourned over in a pretty elegy. The young lady was there called "Beautiful Star," which might be a real name (Tara Sundari) or an assumed one.

At Uttarpara the head quarters of Kulin Brahmans there is not the slightest hesitation in putting in print the names of all the successful students. The list above given shews that there are fourteen Brahmans and five ladies of other castes. The Brahmans are known by the name Devi (*Deva* goddess) and the other castes by the name of Dasi (*Das* servant).

The marks are given just as in a regular scholarship examination, for the examiners were gentlemen accustomed to the work. The Hitakari Society, however, is not satisfied with the exceeding smallness of the number of competitors. Only twenty-eight candidates competed for nineteen scholarships. This is worse than the Civil Service Examination of 1860, when eighty appointments were given to 154 candidates.

The Secretary of the Sabha in his report writes as follows :—

"It is now four years since Government aid was solicited for founding scholarships for girls whose qualifications are tested by competitive examinations Considering the numerous obstacles to their education offered by the social, religious and political conditions of the country, the prejudices of the ignorant as well as of the half-wise, the religious fear of the orthodox, and the lukewarm interest taken on the subject

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

by the managing body, and the short period which has elasped since its foundation it is not proper that the Hitakari Sabha or any public body or individual should attempt now to test the working of the system under which the education of the girls in the several schools in the Howrah and Hooghly districts is conducted. The system is yet in its infancy and therefore some time must elapse before any judgment can be passed on it. It should have a fair trial during which the most disheartening and adverse causes that now bar its progress may be removed by the intelligent exertions of those whom it will benefit, and of the Government."

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"But whilst the examinations have been successful, there is one circumstance, the Sabha regrets to notice, that is most discouraging to the promoters of female education and checks its progress. It is the very limited number of girls that are returned by the affiliated schools. Even taking into consideration the exceptional case of the Rishra girls' school which has providentially escaped abolition as the consequence of the demolition of the village for the purposes of the East Indian Railway Company, as also of the not very satisfactory causes which prevented the Baranagar and Ariada girls' schools from appearing at the annual examination, there should have been, the Sabha thinks, at least twice the number of girls that presented themselves at the trial this year instead of a handful of young ladies who should have represented the *alumni* of two girls' schools and not six girls' schools conjointly."

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"It is not enough that schools for the education of girls are established, but care should be taken to train up every year a certain fair proportion of students whose number must necessarily ensure for the institutions the respect of the public and contain a guarantee of its continued prosperity."

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In addition to the Junior, Senior, and Final Examinations noticed above, an examination of a zenana student was held and conducted by myself and by Babu Karunamay Bandyopadyay, B. A. It will be remembered that two girls, Srimati Gaynoda Devi, and Srimati Anuja Devi, of the Uttarpara and Bali Schools respectively obtained stipends at the Final Examination of 1866-67, and were allowed to continue their studies in the Zenana on account of their advanced age, as also for the reason that they could not be taught at the schools, where no provision was made for their instruction, the Pandits having enough of duties on their hands. The course of study fixed for these girls was of such a character that it could not but materially benefit them. It embraced subjects of the highest importance which were as follow :

1. Literature and Grammar { Páddini Upakhyan. / Sitar Banabas.
2. History of India.
3. Arithmetic—Natural Philosophy.
4. Infant Treatment.
5. Cookery.

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"Of the two students, only Srimati Gaynoda Devi of the Uttarpara school appeared at the examination. This girl passed a very successful examination and her essay on "Infant Treatment" the Sabha intends to publish in its annual Report."

The Secretary has truly stated the great defect of girls' schools in Bengal. In nine-tenths of the girls' schools I inspect, there are in the first class two girls, some times three, and these can read fairly, can show some places on a map of India, can write correctly at dictation, and can work with difficulty easy sums. In the second class there are four or five who can read so as to understand and can do sums in simple addition and subtraction. In the third class there are some sections, and probably the two girls of the first section may read and understand what they read; they know nothing of Arithmetic. With the exception of these eight or nine girls none of the rest can read with any apprehension of the meaning of the story they read. The first class with its one, two, or three girls, and as often one as three, is the shew class of the school and takes half of the Pandit's time.

I am often reminded when inspecting these schools of a story told by the late revered Bishop Cotton. He said that Arch-Bishop Whately called the few shew boys of a school "*Prize Gooseberries.*" It was the custom of the gardeners in the Arch-Bishop's part of the country to compete for prizes in fruit, and in order to have the finest gooseberries they would pluck off most of the berries and leave on the branches only a few of the most promising fruit, which thus received the whole of the strength of the tree and grew to great perfection; just so, when a few boys occupy the time and attention of the master they thrive to the detriment of the others.

In most of the girls' schools of this Division the chief care is given to the production of prize gooseberries.

From the reports of the Deputy Inspectors I make the following extracts on the subject of female education.

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FEMALE EDUCATION—Pandit Madhab Chandra Tarkasidhanta writes thus :—

"On the question of the education of Hindu females having been agitated and discussed since the time of the late Honorable W. D. Bethune, on its having been proved as well by several Sanskrit erudite scholars as by men of learning and experience that the custom of educating females prevailed in ancient India, and especially on its having been observed that although female schools are being set up here and there, and girls who have not attained the age of puberty are being taught in them, yet their parents and guardians are not excommunicated from Hindu society, many have indeed ceased to entertain hostile feelings against female education. But nevertheless a few only are impressed with the conviction that female education is of the utmost importance to society, that it is one of the duties of the father to undergo expense for the education of his daughters as well as of his sons, and that the non-fulfilment of that duty is a moral deviation. Hence the majority are not willing to subject themselves to the expense of purchasing books and to the payment of schooling fees for the education of their daughters. In particular from the very antiquity of India its students far from being accustomed to pay for education, were in the habit of receiving it gratis from their teachers. It is only in recent times that th people of India are learning to subject themselves to the expenses of giving English education to their sons, but this is mainly from the hope of securing good employment to their sons. There is no such hope with respect to their daughters. Besides the circumstances of natives placed in the intermediate station of life are such that it is only with great difficulty that an individua can afford to maintain his family consisting of numerous members, if he has at the same time to educate properly one boy, not to speak of more. Consequently to spend money for the eduention of their daughters after having to pay for the education of their sons is a matter of insuperable difficulty.

Such being the condition of the country, if in the greater number of cases free girls' schools be established and maintained by Government solely at its own expense, and if in certain cases only, where it is practicable, managers be required to pay only a small part of the charges necessary to maintain a female school, Government paying the rest, then within a short time a far greater number of female schools would spring up into existence than there are at present. Boys pay schooling fees which together with the subscriptions given by the managers being considered as local resources, a proportional amount of aid is given by Government. In this manner the managers of a flourishing Vernacular boys' school can obtain from Government a grant of Rs. 25 a month on paying only a fifth of that sum as subscription. For this reason it is that the number of Vernacular schools for boys is increasing day by day. On the other hand it being impossible to realize fee from girls, the managers of a female school cannot obtain a grant-in-aid of Rs. 15 without paying an equal sum as subscription. The payment of subscription

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again falls on the shoulders of a few individuals devoted to the cause of female education. Fearing if the schooling fee system be introduced, female schools would either at once be abolished or the number of girls on the rolls would be greatly reduced, these devoted managers are with great difficulty bearing the burden of paying subscriptions. I know from personal experience that several girls' schools failing to obtain aid (beyond half the total expense of the school) have been abolished after they had been established and had been in existence for some time. Unfortunately the average number of educated men in a village, through whose exertions alone female schools have been and can be established, is very small, and very few of them again are in a condition to bear the burden of maintaining female schools. It is very hard for a small number of poor men to spend a large sum. Hence female education is but very slowly spreading.

On these grounds it appears to me that should the grant-in-aid rules be relaxed in favor of girls' schools, should free girls' schools like the Halliday Model schools be established solely at the expense of the Government, and should scholarships be awarded to girls after the example of the Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha, and even monthly stipends be awarded to them over and above the rewards and prizes distributed to them at regular intervals, it would greatly promote and extend female education in Bengal. After the girls have left the public schools, the same system of awarding scholarships to them may be continued in the zenana department with great advantage.

Babu Amrita Lal Pal, the Deputy Inspector of Hooghly, writes as follows :—

"The prejudices of the people against the education of females are daily losing ground. Although I have but four girls' schools in my district educating on the whole about eighty pupils and seven girls educated in boys' schools, yet from the conversation held with the people in the mofussil on this subject, I can conclude that they are no longer averse to educate their females. A few staunch old-class men still retain a degree of tenacious aversion towards female education. This is the time when the bait is to be thrown. If the Government at this transition state of men's minds offer scholarships to successful girls, as they do to boys, the time will soon come when the people having shorn off all the prejudices they have entertained against female education, will themselves be the workers for the effectual carrying out of this system. The education of girls has made a visible progress. But the education of elderly females is still a subject quite unthought of and deemed impracticable in the mofussil; being only confined to a few fortunate females, whose fathers and brothers take upon themselves the task of teaching them in the family. Calcutta is singularly ahead of the mofussil. In the metropolis, the system of zenana instruction is doing very well. But this zenana system can never be tried in the mofussil until we have a sufficient number of female teachers. Calcutta is peculiarly fortunate in the possession of the advantages whereby zenana instruction

can be efficaciously carried out. The want of female teachers is a great drawback to the spread of the system in the mofussil. The establishment of female normal schools for the training of teachers is therefore very desirable, and until it is done, the attempt to promote female education in the country can never be considered complete. The difficulty is however great, from the present state of society, to get pupils for such Normal schools. In our society a large number of poor women acquire a livelihood by cooking in rich houses. In those houses they remain just in the same state as the female members of the family. Whether they will consent to go to public Normal schools is the question. If the instructive staff and the inspecting agency of such Normal schools be constituted by females, these poor women may consent to go to such schools. It is a great and a noble object, and in my humble opinion worth the while of the Education Department to try experimentally.'

The Deputy Inspector of Baraset, Babu Hara Mohan Bhattacharya, says concerning the want of progress in girls' schools—

"The reason is obvious. The girls do not enter their schools to receive education before completing their sixth year and leave them the moment they are betrothed, which generally occurs at the ninth or tenth and, in rare instances, at the eleventh year. Thus from the irregular attendance of little girls during three or four years what more can be expected."

The Deputy Inspector of Jaynagar says —

"It is not now-a-days so much through the influence of prejudice, as it is through the non-perception of its utility, that the cause of female education is so little advanced; for prejudice, however inveterate, can seldom stand when utility is set in opposition to it. People had prepossessions, great prepossessions, against English education, but every thoughtful mind can now understand how they disposed of them as soon as they began to appreciate its importance. But the usefulness of female education cannot easily be brought home to the generality of men who can comprehend only immediate results and are utterly blind to remote ones; and as female education does not yield here pecuniary advantages, which are ignorantly thought to be the primary results of education, the advantages of it, which are remote, having reference to social reform and domestic order, are generally lost sight of.

The foregoing consideration will, I apprehend, explain why persons who are zealous for the training of their sons, stand aloof from the training of their daughters. It is therefore requisite that some temporary standard of utility should be created, which would be sufficient to interest popular sympathies without injuring the existing principles of educational finance.

The only way in which this evil may admit of remedy, in a place where a combination of educated men above adverted to is not possible, seems to be to encourage female education in schools for boys on the following plan. It is not enough that the girls should be exempt from payment of their schooling fees, but in addi-

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tion to this privilege, it is requisite that the best two or three girls of each class should be rewarded from the reward fund with monthly scholarships varying from four Rupees to one Rupee; and that the manager of the school who may succeed in attaching to his school a certain fixed number (say 15) of girls or upwards should have his aid augmented in proportion to his success, so far as the rules for grant-in-aid will allow.

This principle of encouraging girls by small scholarships may be applied with better success to schools consisting exclusively of girls; but it will entail far more expense on Government, unless the managers, like the Hitakari Shava, are able and willing to render proper contributions to Government for the foundation of scholarships."

All the Deputy Inspectors are strongly in favor of the establishment of scholarships as the only means of improving the state of the schools of girls.

Schools for Girls of Native Parentage.

Grant-in-aid Schools.		Pupils.	
Bow-Bazar	In Calcutta, ...	52	
Calcutta Central	Ditto ...	36	
Calcutta Hindu Girls'	Ditto ...	42	
Callinga, O. C.	Ditto ...	20	
Dr. Duff's Girls'. F C.	Ditto ...	45	
Mr. Dall's Girls' O. C.	Ditto ...	55	
Free Church Orphanage, F. C. ...	Ditto ...	51	
Entalli (Miss Brittan's)	Ditto ...	15	
Mirjapur	Ditto ..	32	
Syam Bazar	Ditto ...	42	
Simla, ...	Ditto ...	26	
		416	416
Agarpara	In the 24-Perganahs ...	46	
Ariadaha	Ditto ...	31	
Baranagar	Ditto ...	39	
Baripur S. P. G....	Ditto ...	40	
Belghoria	Ditto ...	20	
Boral	Ditto ...	21	
Bulrampur, S. P. G.	Ditto ...	20	
Bon Hooghly, S. P. G.	Ditto ...	21	
Baikantapur I.	Ditto ...	30	
Baikantapur II.	Ditto ...	15	
Changripatha (Miss Brittan's) ...	Ditto ...	25	
Dakhin Baraset	Ditto ...	27	
Gangria's L. M. S.	Ditto ...	17	
Carried over ...	... ...	352	416

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Schools for Girls of Native Parentage.

Grant-in-aid Schools.		Pupils.	
Brought over ..	... ...	352	416
Gajipur I (Miss Brittan's) ...	In the 24-Perganahs ...	20	
Gajipur II „	Ditto ...	16	
Gajipur III „	Ditto ...	10	
Harinavi I „	Ditto ...	20	
Harinavi II „	Ditto ..	30	
Jhanjra	Ditto ...	20	
Kashia Bagan	Ditto ...	29	
Kali's Girls' School (Miss Brittan's) ...	Ditto ...	15	
Khurda	Ditto ...	28	
Kodalia (Miss Brittan's)	Ditto ...	20	
Kaurapuker	Ditto ...	12	
Mandarhat	Ditto ...	27	
Mohini's Girls' School (Miss Brittan's)...	Ditto ...	16	
Majilpur	Ditto ...	50	
Natagor	Ditto ...	14	
Nistarini's Girls' School (Miss Brittan's)	Ditto ...	25	
Nibadhai	Ditto ...	30	
Naihati	Ditto ...	27	
Panihati	Ditto ...	30	
Raghabpur	Ditto ...	13	
Rajpur L. M. S.	Ditto ...	34	
Rajpur (Miss Brittan's)	Ditto ...	17	
Rajahat C. M. S.	Ditto ...	30	
Ramnagar	Ditto ...	23	
Sursuna	Ditto ...	38	
South Jagatdal (Miss Brittan's) ...	Ditto ...	15	
Salpuker	Ditto ...	20	
		981	981
Sripur	In the 24-Pergs. (Baraset)	38	
Taki	Ditto ...	28	
		66	66
Carried over ...	... ...		1,463

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Schools for Girls of Native Parentage.

Grant-in-aid Schools.		Pupils.	
Brought over ...	... ...	...	1,463
Akna F. C.	In Hooghly ...	17	
Chandernagar	Ditto ...	25	
Dantra F. C.	Ditto ...	29	
Dhamasin F. C.	Ditto ...	14	
Ghutiya Bazar	Ditto ...	48	
Ramnathpur F. C.	Ditto ...	14	
Srinagar F. C.	Ditto ...	18	
Tribeni F. C.	Ditto ...	12	
		177	177
Bali	In Howrah ...	43	
Johnnagar O. C.	Ditto ...	33	
Konnagar	Ditto ...	37	
Uttarpara	Ditto ...	55	
Rishra	Ditto ...	31	
Santragachi	Ditto ...	37	
Srirampur	Ditto ...	48	
Sulkea	Ditto ...	7	
		291	291
Central Kishnanagar	In Nuddea ...	25	
Chand Surruk	Ditto ...	28	
Dogachea	Ditto ...	15	
Guatalli	Ditto ...	20	
Gosain Durgapur	Ditto ...	25	
Kasiadanga	Ditto ...	19	
Krishnaghur Roman Catholic ...	Ditto ...	62	
Lakhuria	Ditto ...	13	
Muragacha	Ditto ...	14	
Santipur Lakhitalla	Ditto ...	60	
Santipur Ramnagar C. M. S. ...	Ditto ...	67	
		348	348
Carried over ...	.. ...	...	2,279

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Schools for Girls of Native Parentage.

Grant-in-aid Schools.		Pupils	
Brought over ...	... ...		2,279
Berhampur	In Moorshedabad ...	25	
Choa	Ditto ...	15	
Lalbagh	Ditto ...	31	
Zenana Associations (Aided.)		71	71
Calcutta Zenana (Mrs. Sandys) ...	In Calcutta ...	138	
Calcutta F. C. Zenana ...	Ditto ...	150	
Calcutta Zenana (Miss Brittan's) ...	Ditto ...	550	
		838	838
Rajpur Zenana (Miss Brittan's) ...	In the 24-Perganahs ...	20	20
Girls' Schools assisted under other Rules.			
Belghoria	Ditto ...	30	
Mandarhat	Ditto ...	27	
Unaided.		57	57
Mahee	In Howrah ...	22	
Patul	Ditto ...	60	
Seakhala	Ditto ...	43	
Sibpur	Ditto ...	56	
		181	181
Mahula	Moorshedabad ...	16	16
Taltala	Calcutta ...	30	
Bethune School	Ditto ...	25	
Girls' attending	Schools for boys ...	133	
Mission Schools.		188	188
Under Mrs. Schurr.			
Kapasdanga	Nuddea ...	55	
Ratanpur	Ditto ...	50	
Ballabhpur	Ditto ...	56	
Chapra	Ditto ...	53	
Solo	Ditto ...	65	
Bhabarpara	Ditto ...	29	
Jagendra	Ditto ...	26	
Nutangram	Ditto ...	15	
Najir Kunna	Ditto ...	12	
		361	361
Total ...	... ...		4,011

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SANSKRIT TOLS.—Pandit Madhava Chandra Tarkasidhanta, gives the following account of the Sanskrit schools of Nuddea.

"On my visit to Navadvipa in January last, I visited seventeen Tols, in which pupils are taught. In these Tols the number of students present was 105. Of these seventeen Tols, six are Nyaya Tols and the number of pupils present in them was fifty-five; seven are Smriti Tols and the number present twenty-one; one is a Vedanta Tol and the pupils present six; three are Grammar and Belles-Lettres' Tols including two Akras, and students present twenty-three. Of 105 students forty-one are from Navadvipa, one from Koostea, two from Mymensingh, two from Chittagong, seven from Bakla, two from Bogra, two from Jessore, eight from Bikrampur, one from Comilla, four from Burdwan, one from Pubna, two from Dacca, one from Hooghly, one from Furidpur, four from the Panjab, two from Haridwar, one from Kurukhetra, one from Marwar, two from Jeypur, one from Mathura, five from Toilanga, three from Orissa, one from Nipal, nine from Mithila, and one from Dravira.

"I should observe here that the Tol of Pandit Prasanna Chandra Tarkaratna contains the greatest number of students that have come from comparatively remote parts of India.

"Rupees 250 were distributed as *bonus* among the seventeen Pandits only who had Tols, for the sum was too small to be given as rewards to the students. This reward has given encouragement to the Pandits who have hopes that ere long Government will assist them more liberally in the study of the Sanskrit language and philosophy."

VERNACULAR PUBLICATIONS—Among vernacular publications, a school book in general use is valuable property, almost every thing else is printed at a loss.

Pandit Madhava Chandra Tarkasidhanta says that there is no encouragement to men to write works of high merit

in Bengali. "If such a work were written either in "History, Literature, or Science, who would patronize it? It would be too high to be used in schools. Bengali Zemindars and Politicians with a few well known exceptions give nothing for the advancement of Bengali learning, the public do not buy such books, and if works of real merit were published they would fall dead from the press and their authors would be ruined. I may mention as an instance of the great discouragement that befals all authors whose works are above the level of mere school books, that the Khagol Bibaran, the best Bengali work on Astronomy yet published, has been a serious pecuniary loss to its author Babu Navin Chandra Datta. The Educational Department have taken 200 copies and distributed them widely as prizes to boys and gifts to school libraries, but still official patronage cannot compensate for the want of public support.

FRIENDS OF EDUCATION.—The friends of education in the Central Division are so numerous that only a few of the principal supporters can be mentioned by name.

In the district of Howrah there are the Uttarpara Zemindars Babu Jaykrishna Mukhopadhyay, Babu Rajkrishna Mukhopadhyay and Babu Bijaykrishna Mukhopadhyay; then comes Babu Sibchandra Deb of Konnagar, to whose exertions chiefly the excellent state of the schools in that place are due. Babu Ramgopal Ghosh of Ilsoba-Mandlai, Babu Jagesvar Sinha of Bhastara support schools in those places.

In Nuddea the name of Babu Sarada Prasanna Mukhopadhyay the Zemindar of Gobardanga must in every educational report be mentioned with respect. Ever since grants-in-aid were first issued he has supported his school at Gobardanga. He is a man of sound judgment and of good business habits, so that his genuine desire to be kind and considerate to the teachers

of his school does not degenerate into a listless habit of allowing them to neglect their duties.

Ray Jadunath Ray Báhádur of Kishnanagar is a zealous and intelligent friend of educational progress and specially encourages female education. The Zemindars of Muragacha and Babu Srihari Ray of Chandipúr support schools near their family seats. Babu Syama Charan Sarkar, the Chief Interpreter of the Calcutta High Court, not only pays the whole subscription for the school at Mamjoan, but the fees of the boys as well. The three schools at Gosain Durgapur are due to the exertions of Babu Radhika Prasanna Mukhopadhyay. Babu Srigopal Ray Chaudhuri and his brothers, the Zemindars of Ranaghat, support three schools, a Higher Class school, a Middle Class Vernacular school, and a Night school at Ranaghat; it is to be regretted that they allowed the girls' school to die of decline.

In Baraset, Babu Prannath Ray Chaudhuri, one of the great Zemindars of Baraset, has maintained for many years a school at his country seat at Satkhira. This is a populous village in the east of Baraset, but it is surrounded by swamps. The value of education is only partially appreciated in those parts, and boys are removed before their course is finished. The great liberality of Babu Prannath who for many years has paid the whole subscription, merits a better return. The Deputy Inspector reports that the four best boys of the school were induced to leave it during the year by the promise of free board and lodging at the Kasipur school. To the disadvantages of its locality and to family dissensions among the Zemindars rather than to the inefficiency of the teachers is due the failure of the Satkhira school to attain a high position.

The other friends of education in Baraset are chiefly Babu Bhupendra Nath Ray of Táki, Babu Brajendra Kumar Sil, the

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Munsif of Baraset, and the members of the Brahma Samaj at Sripúr.

In the 24-Perganahs the best aided schools are chiefly supported by Babu Kasinath Ray Chaudhuri at Kasipúr, by Babu Srinath Basu at Boru, by Babu Haranath Bhanja at Jaynagar, by Babu Raj Kumar Ráy Chaudhuri at Barripúr, and by Pandit Dvarakanath Bidyabhusan at Harinavi.

In Zillah Moorshedabad the Nizamat school at Moorshedabad is supported by the Nizamat Deposit Fund, and a good unaided school has been established at Baluchar by Luchmipat Sinha Ráy Bahadur. Mr. Hampton of Rampúr Hât is the principal supporter of the school which is the best Middle Class school in the Zillah. The unaided English school at Kandi is still supported by the estate of the late Raja Pratap Chandra Sinha Bahadur and has always held a high position among Mofussil schools. Among the native ladies who support schools must be mentioned first of all the name of the Rani Sarnamayi of Kasimbazar whose liberality is seldom wanting in any good work. This Rani supports without aid the school at Katlamari and has contributed liberally to the Berhampur College and to several Mofussil schools. The Rani of Srimanthapur has for many years supported the school at Srimanthapur near the banks of the Ganges on the north of Moorshedabad. The district itself is backward and the school does not attain a high position, but it gradually improves and, considering the drawbacks of the locality, and the ill health that invariably afflicts masters not accustomed to the climate, all has been done that can reasonably be expected. The son of the Rani was married this year with all the pomp and splendour that distinguished these ceremonies a generation or two ago, when it was usual to spend at one marriage the entire rents of the estates for many years.

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In the two marriages of Srimanthapur and Baluchar money was spent enough to endow in perpetuity a College with a full staff of Professors, Lecturers, and scholars.

Srimati Sarnamayi Dasi of Haradham is the liberal patroness of the new Anglo-Vernacular school at Haradham. This is the first time that her name has been mentioned among the supporters and friends of education, and it is much to be hoped that the pleasure of doing good may be an encouragement to continue her contribution after the novelty of the school has passed away.

The Free Church Mission have a series of schools, Higher Class, Middle Class, Lower Class, and girls' schools, in the neighbourhood of Mahanad. They were intended to bring education within the reach of all the inhabitants of a considerable tract of country in the north of Hooghly zillah. I regret that competition has arisen to some of these schools and that though thousands of populous places without schools of any kind are to be found scattered about all the zillahs of Bengal, yet opposition schools are established where they are not wanted and where consequently instead of one fairly filled school, we have two small ones which never effect the same good as large schools.

The Free Church of Scotland has also the great school at Chinsura which this year passed twenty students at the Entrance Examination and ranked 10th in the general list of the schools in the Bengal Presidency. The great Free Church Institution in Calcutta, the Female Orphanage at Baytakhana, the Jewish girls' school at Murgihatta, Dr. Duff's girls' school, and the Scotch Ladies' Zenana Association are all in connection with the Free Church Mission.

The Church Missionary Society in my Division has at Krishnanagar a Normal and Training school, and at Navadvipa an English school, and at Santipur two Vernacular schools

for boys and two for girls, all under Mr. Gmelin's supervision. The vernacular schools at Santipur have risen to the high places of 4th and 12th among the best schools of my Division. There are no Missionary Vernacular schools at all to be compared to them in my opinion.

The Church Missionary Society has also several boys and girls' schools not yet aided in Nuddea. It has also Higher Class English schools at Agarpara, Garden Reach, and Chattra, and Circles of vernacular schools at Panchla and Kidderpur. The Reverend J. Long has a series of schools about Thakurpukur.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has an English school at Russapagla, and a number of Vernacular schools for boys and girls connected with the Mission stations at Tollyganj and Barripúr.

The London Missionary Society has an English school at Behala and several Vernacular schools for boys and girls in connection with the Mission station at Bhavanipur.

Vernacular schools are aided by the Christian Vernacular Instruction Society of which the Reverend J. Vaughan is Secretary.

The Jesuit Fathers support a girls' orphanage in Krishnanagar, and in the time of the famine with very inadequate assistance from the public and the relief fund supported a large number of destitute children. The educational grant is given solely for instruction, and no part is considered as spent on maintenance. Hence the grant-in-aid could not be increased in order to feed orphans.

The greatest Zenana Agency is managed by Miss Brittan and her assistants, who are supported by the New York Ladies' Association for female education. The oldest Zenana Association is managed by the Ladies' Society for female education in India and the East.

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It is much to be regretted that Mrs. Murray has given up the Zenana Agency for which she provided the means.

The Indigo planters who have subscribed to schools are Mr. Betts to the Arangabad and Dhulian schools. Mr. Glascot to the Damurhuda school, and Mr. Sheriff to the Saduhati school.

Among the Civilians the chief supporters of education are Mr. R. B Chapman, the Commissioner of the Alipore Division, Mr. R. V. Cockerell of Hooghly, Mr. Coxhead of Meherpur, Mr. Webster of Choadanga, Mr. Quinn of Bongong, and Mr. Clark of Baraset.

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Classification of Schools in the Central Division.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE. From Grants given by Government.	EXPENDITURE. From all sources other than Government Grants	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P
Higher Class.						
Howrah Zillah School .	Excellent	226	203	2,616 0 0	5,775 9 6	0 15 5
Uttarpara Zillah School	Excellent	177	156	848 8 6	6,155 7 6	0 6 4
Barrackpur Zillah School	Good ...	127	97	728 12 5	2,356 8 0	0 7 7
Baraset Zillah School	Good ..	178	145	1,904 4 7	2,296 4 7	0 14 3
	Total ..	708	601	6,097 9 6	16,583 13 7	0 11 6
Middle Class. (English)						
Calcutta Practising ..	Good ..	189	150	0 0 0	3,942 6 0	0 0 0
Hooghly Practising ...	Good ...	109	83	0 0 0	703 1 9	0 0 0
	Total ...	298	233	0 0 0	4,645 7 9	0 0 0
Middle Class. (Vernacular.)						
Calcutta Model School ..	Excellent	532	449	2,899 5 7	5,303 4 0	0 7 3
Hooghly Model School	Good ...	83	62	435 2 6	366 11 9	0 7 0
In Hooghly (Howrah.)						
Seakhala Model School	Excellent	130	118	666 3 6	409 7 6	0 6 5
Uttarpara Hardinge School	Good ...	130	108	168 5 6	552 1 0	0 1 9
Narit Model School ..	Fair ..	56	44	300 0 0	165 14 0	0 7 2
In Moorshedabad.						
Kandi Hardinge School	Good ..	113	101	249 15 0	291 8 9	0 2 11
Saidabad Hardinge School .	Good ...	79	59	202 3 9	242 1 0	0 4 6
Carried over ...		1,132	941	4,931-3-10	1,331-0-0	. .

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance	EXPENDITURE. From Grants given by Government.	EXPENDITURE. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				Rs As P	Rs As. P.	Rs As P
Middle Class VERNACULERA—*(Conted.)*						
Brought forward ...		1,132	941	4,981 3 10	1,331 0 0	
In Nuddea.						
Bhajanghat Model School	Good ...	79	61	290 6 0	316 10 0	0 4 11
Devagram Model School	Good	71	60	563 10 3	204 5 9	0 10 7
Harripur Model School	Good	61	44	299 6 6	119 8 3	0 8 7
Kantura Model School	Good	62	40	321 12 5	160 0 0	0 6 4
Mohespur Model School	Good .	37	30	351 5 3	111 0 0	0 12 8
Belpuker Model School	Fair .	29	25	223 3 0	76 13 0	0 12 7
Garapota Model School	Fair ...	45	35	300 0 0	120 0 0	0 8 11
In 24-Perganahs.						
Majulpur Hardinge School	Good ...	130	96	289 8 0	308 4 0	0 3 0
Dakhin Baraset Hardinge School	Moderate	70	57	237 12 0	191 3 0	0 4 6
In 24 Pergns (Baraset)						
Bara Jagulia Hardinge School	Good ...	77	61	272 7 9	172 7 0	0 4 9
Chota Jagulia Hardinge School	Good	102	90	271 9 0	307 8 0	0 3 7
Halishahar Model Scoool	Good ..	61	49	177 2 0	122 14 0	0 3 10
	Total ..	1,956	1,589	8 570 6 0	9,631 9 0	0 5 10
Normal School for Masters (English)						
Hooghly Normal School	Fair .	21	15	2,046 10 3	134 5 9	11 11 1
Normal Schools for Masters (Vernacular)						
Calcutta Normal School	Good .	68	50	6 573 11 9	490 2 6	8 0 11
Hooghly Normal School	Good .	94	66	9,508 0 0	841 12 0	8 6 10
	Total	162	116	16,081 11 9	1,331 14 6	8 4 4

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Private Schools under Government Inspection.

Aided Schools.

Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure.		Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants	
Higher Class. *In Hooghly*				Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P.
Chinsura F. C.*	Excellent .	354	340	2,400 0 0	10,320 0 0	0 9 0
Ilsoba Mandlai ...	Excellent .	72	39	624 0 0	1,076 11 9	0 11 7
Bhastara ...	Good	92	70	633 0 0	1,344 4 3	0 9 3
Balaghur .	Good ...	132	102	600 0 0	2,087 2 6	0 6 1
Dasghara	Good	110	80	502 0 0	998 12 0	0 6 1
Jagatballabhpur	Good .	255	215	600 0 0	2,495 1 3	0 3 2
Mahanad F. C	Good	49	33	476 0 0	952 0 0	0 12 11
Chattra C M S.	Fair	130	91	960 0 0	2,167 6 0	0 9 10
Sonatigri F. C	Fair	34	25	395 0 0	790 0 0	0 15 6
Bansbaria F. C.	Moderate .	31	25	420 0 0	897 8 0	1 2 1
Bora	Moderate	43	35	456 0 0	912 0 0	0 14 1
Dhamasin F. C.	Moderate .	31	25	196 0 0	392 0 0	0 8 5
Sheorapalli	Moderate .	44	33	250 0 0	205 0 0	0 7 7
	Total	1,377	1,113	8,512 0 0	24,807 13 9	0 8 3

* The initials appended to the name of School shew the Society by which it is managed — Thus F. C. means the Free Church of Scotland.

C. M. S. the Church Missionary Society
S. P G the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
L. M S. the London Missionary Society.
B M S the Baptist Missionary Society.
V C E S. the Vernacular Christian Education Society.
S J. the Society of Jesus.
O. C. Other Christian Bodies.

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

Aided Schools, Higher Class.

Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
In Howrah.						
Jonai	Good ...	221	168	849 0 0	2,697 0 6	0 5 2
Konnagor . . .	Good	208	174	900 0 0	3,638 11 3	0 5 9
Andul	Fair ...	127	102	600 0 0	1,750 8 0	0 6 3
Balati	Fair ..	106	89	720 0 0	1,327 6 3	0 9 1
Sibpur . .	Fair ..	186	142	600 0 0	2,298 0 0	0 4 4
Sulkea	Fair	102	81	540 0 0	2,170 0 0	0 7 0
Ampta	Moderate .	68	49	415 0 0	817 9 0	0 8 2
Bagnan	Moderate .	68	50	407 0 0	899 8 3	0 8 0
Bellur	Moderate .	120	96	343 1 9	1,406 1 0	0 3 10
Ramkrishnapur O. C. ...	Moderate .	148	112	416 0 0	1,578 10 0	0 3 8
	Total .	1,354	1,063	5,790 1 9	18,583 7 0	0 5 8
In Moorshedabad.						
Bhagiruthpur	Fair .	53	44	590 0 0	1,202 14 3	0 14 10
Jangipur	Moderate .	28	23	232 0 0	319 8 0	0 11 1
	Total ...	81	67	822 0 0	1,582 6 3	0 13 6
In Nuddea.						
Krishnanagar ...	Excellent .	284	214	675 0 0	3,517 6 9	0 3 2
Santipur	Good ...	187	159	0 0 0	3,054 5 0	0 0 0
Goverdanga . .	Good ...	89	74	875 0 0	3,190 13 3	0 11 3
Carried over ...		560	447	1,550 0 0	9,762 9 0	. ..

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

AIDED SCHOOLS, HIGHER CLASS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE. From Grants given by Government.	EXPENDITURE. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Brought forward ...		560	447	1,550 0 0	9,762 9 0	.....
Ranaghat	Good ...	129	101	543 0 0	13,78 5 6	0 5 7
Gosai Durgapur ...	Fair ...	59	40	384 0 0	757 3 0	0 8 8
Koostea	Fair ...	81	57	660 0 0	1,469 14 3	0 10 10
Nabadwipa C. M. S. ...	Fair ...	160	123	1,500 0 0	2,219 12 9	0 12 7
Meherpur	Moderate .	59	46	574 0 0	1,306 3 9	0 13 0
Mohespur	Moderate .	35	29	420 0 0	644 14 0	1 0 0
Ula	Moderate .	68	48	650 0 0	1,197 15 6	0 11 9
	Total ...	1,151	891	6,281 0 0	18,736 13 9	0 7 3
In 24-Perganahs and Baraset.						
Agurpara C. M. S. ...	Excellent .	299	221	720 0 0	3,205 6 6	0 3 3
Baripur	Good ...	80	64	720 0 0	1,277 9 9	0 12 0
... ...	Good ...	216	144	705 0 0	2,951 12 6	0 4 4
ach C. M. S. ...	Good ...	195	153	960 0 0	4,002 1 0	0 6 7
... ...	Good ...	209	163	300 0 0	1,565 5 0	0 3 10
... ...	Good ...	168	123	480 0 0	1,283 1 7	0 3 10
a	Good ...	191	141	600 0 0	2,480 8 6	0 4 2
anj S. P. G. ...	Good ...	108	87	1,080 0 0	3,136 3 9	0 13 4
a	Fair ...	92	63	430 1 0	1,070 15 0	0 6 3
Behala L. M. S. ...	Fair ...	119	90	840 0 0	1,939 8 9	0 9 5
Barrisa	Fair ...	170	128	840 0 0	1,747 7 9	0 6 9
Carried over ...	.....	1,847	1,377	7,675 1 0	24,660 0 1	.....

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

Aided Schools, Higher Class.

Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Brought forward ...	.....	1,847	1,377	7,675 1 0	24,060 0 1	0 0 0
Saidpur	Fair ...	97	62	526 0 0	1,125 6 3	0 7 6
Boral	Moderate .	76	59	564 0 0	1,116 0 0	0 9 11
Gobindpur	Moderate .	74	46	347 0 0	889 5 0	0 6 3
Jadubpur	Moderate .	55	48	312 0 0	902 0 6	0 7 7
Taki	Moderate .	65	41	600 0 0	1,215 12 6	0 12 1
	Total ...	2,214	1,633	10,025 1 0	29,908 8 4	0 6 1
Grand Total of 51 Aided Higher Class Schools		6,177	4,767	31,429 2 4	93,419 1 1	0 6 0

Aided Schools, Middle Class.—*(English.)*

Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
In Calcutta.				Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P.	Rs As. P
Calcutta boy's O. C. ...	Fair ...	66	58	2,400 0 0	4,306 12 8	3 0 5
St. Stephen's boy's O. C.	Fair ...	32	28	520 0 0	1,131 12 0	1 5 8
Calcutta Pastorate Mission O. C. ...	Moderate .	28	18	220 0 0	330 0 0	0 12 7
	Total	126	104	3,140 0 0	5,768 8 8	2 1 3

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

AIDED SCHOOLS, MIDDLE CLASS.—*(English.)*

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE. From Grants given by Government.	EXPENDITURE. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
In Hooghly.				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Chandernagor ...	Good ...	201	132	420 0 0	1,250 3 7	0 2 9
Talinipara	Good ...	77	58	636 0 0	1,014 6 0	0 11 2
Athra	Fair ...	58	42	420 0 0	630 8 0	0 9 8
Autpur	Fair ..	74	59	552 0 0	860 4 0	0 9 11
Bagati	Fair ...	84	64	600 0 0	815 0 0	0 9 6
Bahirgurra ..	Fair ...	106	100	358 0 0	716 0 0	0 4 6
Bhanderhatti ...	Fair ...	77	61	445 0 0	869 0 0	0 7 8
Khamargatchi ...	Fair ...	41	36	420 0 0	437 11 3	0 13 8
Baligori	Moderate .	46	33	432 0 0	648 0 0	0 12 6
Bandipur	Moderate .	34	25	198 0 0	869 12 0	0 7 9
Dwarbasini	Moderate .	33	21	396 0 0	589 7 9	1 0 0
Hoyera	Moderate .	30	18	300 0 0	341 15 0	1 10 4
Malbandi	Moderate .	38	28	224 0 0	571 4 0	0 11 4
Panchgurra ..	Moderate .	46	22	514 0 0	821 0 0	0 15 2
Shughundhia ...	Moderate .	53	34	240 0 0	367 12 0	0 6 0
	Total ...	998	733	6,255 0 0	10,802 3 7	0 8 4
In Howrah.						
St. Thomas boy's O C. ...	Fair ...	46	39	978 8 0	2,263 6 6	1 12 0
Banderdaha ...	Moderate .	45	33	440 0 0	868 7 3	0 13 1
Gur Bhavanipur ...	Moderate .	84	70	210 0 0	348 3 3	0 5 0
Jagatcha	Moderate .	76	60	504 0 0	650 3 6	0 8 10
Jhingra	Moderate .	66	53	45 0 0	315 6 0	0 2 0
Moshat	Moderate .	110	82	351 0 0	803 10 4	0 3 9
Paniara	Indifferent	34	25	288 0 0	480 8 0	0 11 4
	Total ...	470	363	2,796 8 0	5,729 12 10	0 7 11

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

AIDED SCHOOLS, MIDDLE CLASS.—(*English.*)

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE. From Grants given by Government.	EXPENDITURE. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
In Moorshedabad.						
Choa	Good ...	36	28	440 0 0	529 7 10	1 0 4
Rampurhat ...	Good ...	72	60	528 0 0	843 5 0	0 9 9
Beldanga	Fair ...	44	30	416 0 0	598 0 0	0 12 7
Mankahar	Fair ...	27	1	237 0 0	412 0 6	0 11 4
Nalhati	Fair ...	53	30	480 0 0	771 0 0	0 12 1
Srimonthpur ...	Fair ...	27	22	305 15 4	515 14 2	0 15 1
Ajimganj	Moderate .	32	22	433 3 3	629 12 9	1 2 1
Bharutpur	Moderate .	62	49	143 8 0	241 8 0	0 5 4
Choitonpur ...	Moderate .	21	20	140 0 0	250 4 0	0 8 10
Dhulian	Moderate .	40	36	168 0 0	176 0 0	0 13 8
Goas	Moderate .	22	17	195 0 0	270 0 0	0 11 10
Kagram	Moderate .	82	62	264 0 0	396 0 0	0 4 4
Aurungabad ...	Indifferent	47	37	217 0 0	359 0 0	0 6 9
Dharampur ...	Indifferent	43	33	98 0 0	168 0 0	0 5 3
Patkabari	Indifferent	35	25	303 0 0	464 0 0	0 11 7
Rampal	Indifferent	28	20	143 3 6	164 12 6	0 6 10
Sadikhandiar ...	Indifferent	40	30	51 0 0	450 14 4	0 1 10
	Total ...	711	546	4,562 14 1	7,239 15 1	0 8 7
In Nuddea.						
Choadangah... ...	Good ...	68	48	466 10 0	776 14 0	0 9 2
Kanchrapara ...	Good ...	128	101	600 0 0	1,078 8 9	0 6 3
Krishnagar Model C. M. S. ...	Good ...	209	162	792 0 0	1,638 9 9	0 5 0
Carried over ...		405	311	1,858 10 0	3,494 0 6	... ..

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

AIDED SCHOOLS, MIDDLE CLASS.—(*English.*)

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE. From Grants given by Government.	EXPENDITURE. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Brought forward		405	311	1,858 10 0	3,494 0 9	.....
Kurulgatchi ...	Good ..	42	37	561 0 0	798 10 9	1 1 10
Muragatcha ...	Good ...	113	94	600 0 0	943 5 0	0 7 1
Amla-Sudderpur ...	Fair ...	42	32	365 0 0	579 5 6	0 11 7
Damoorhooda ...	Fair ...	33	23	352 0 0	405 0 0	0 14 3
Joyrampur ...	Fair ..	56	40	288 0 0	445 0 0	0 6 10
Mamjoani	Fair ...	72	56	480 0 0	648 0 0	0 8 11
Sonadanga	Fair ...	27	20	360 0 0	425 4 0	1 1 9
Sunderpur ...	Fair ...	23	21	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 10 5
Bongong	Moderate .	46	33	509 0 0	775 9 0	0 14 9
Cossipur	Moderate .	44	28	402 0 0	585 0 0	0 12 2
Habibpur ...	Moderate .	20	18	22 8 0	33 15 0	0 9 0
Hurdham ...	Moderate .	33	29	0 0 0	168 0 0	0 0 0
Katdah ...	Moderate .	14	12	88 0 0	180 8 4	0 8 5
Munshiganj ...	Moderate .	37	25	264 0 0	428 0 0	0 9 6
Lakhuria ...	Indifferent	64	52	230 13 3	380 14 6	0 4 9
Saduhatti ...	Indifferent	27	23	28 0 0	46 12 0	0 5 6
	Total ...	1,098	854	6,688 15 3	10,517 4 7	0 8 1
In 24-Perganahs.						
Halishahur ...	Good ...	121	101	516 0 0	1,044 2 6	0 5 8
Bishnupur C. M. S. ...	Fair ...	55	43	360 0 0	837 0 0	0 8 9
Itchapur ...	Fair ...	43	31	306 0 0	297 6 0	0 9 6
Nebadhai ...	Fair ...	85	77	420 0 0	840 1 6	0 6 7
Bowali ...	Moderate .	47	36	459 0 0	828 10 0	0 13 0
Ghateswar ...	Moderate .	36	36	166 10 6	284 10 10	0 6 2
Gorea ...	Moderate .	31	22	210 0 0	329 12 0	0 9 3
Kadihatti ...	Moderate .	34	21	288 0 0	441 0 0	0 11 4
Carried over ...		452	367	2,731 0 0	4,905 10 10	... .

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

AIDED SCHOOLS, MIDDLE CLASS.—(*English.*)

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE. From Grants given by Government.	EXPENDITURE. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Brought forward ..		452	367	2,731 0 0	4,905 10 10	... ..
Karanjali ...	Moderate.	42	35	0 0 0	248 0 0	0 0 0
Krishnanagar (Mahestolla) ...	Moderate.	61	51	292 0 0	591 0 6	0 6 4
Naraynpur (Kentia) ...	Moderate.	26	22	180 0 0	348 4 0	0 9 3
Narikeldangah ...	Moderate.	55	31	300 0 0	636 0 0	0 7 3
Rajibpur ...	Moderate.	60	49	300 0 0	559 11 0	0 6 8
Sarengabad ...	Moderate.	38	31	240 0 0	380 1 4	0 8 5
Sarisa ...	Moderate.	50	42	360 0 0	555 4 0	0 9 7
Nalkura ...	Indifferent	49	41	345 0 0	737 8 0	0 9 5
In 24-Pergks. (Baraset).	Total ...	833	669	4,748 10 6	8,961 7 8	0 7 7
Nulta ...	Fair ...	30	20	225 14 0	462 5 6	0 10 0
Satkhira ...	Fair ..	37	28	750 0 0	984 0 0	1 11 0
Bussirhat ...	Moderate.	85	53	240 0 0	325 8 6	0 3 9
Magura ...	Moderate.	45	35	552 0 0	853 10 0	1 0 4
Shalipur ...	Moderate.	38	27	253 0 0	497 4 0	0 8 11
Charghat ...	Unclassed.	27	14	37 8 0	62 8 0	0 7 0
Khasra ...	Unclassed.	45	28	0 0 0	93 12 0	0 0 0
	Total ...	307	205	2,058 6 0	3,279 0 0	0 8 11
Grand Total of 84 Aided Schools, Middle Class English ...		4,543	3,476	30,150 5 11	52,298 4 5	0 8 10
Receiving Allowances under other Rules.						
MIDDLE CLASS (ENGLISH.) *In Calcutta.*						
Free School Boys. O. C. B.	Fair ...	225	189	7,150 5 3	8,288 2 4	2 10 4
Benevolent Institution O. C. B. ...	Indifferent	90	66	1,254 0 0	769 13 10	1 2 7
	Total ...	315	255	8,404 5 3	9,058 0 2	2 3 7

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

AIDED SCHOOLS, MIDDLE CLASS.—*(Vernacular.)*

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE. From Grants given by Government.	EXPENDITURE. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
In Calcutta.				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Aheritollah ...	Excellent .	276	242	325 0 0	1,467 6 3	0 1 7
Aheritollah Bungobidyalaya ...	Good ...	133	107	433 13 5	1,620 5 4	0 4 4
Bow-bazar ...	Good ...	331	266	240 0 0	3,157 3 0	0 1 0
Syambazar ...	Good ...	174	134	192 0 0	1,143 0 0	0 1 5
	Total ...	914	749	1,190 13 5	7,387 14 7	0 1 9
In Hooghly.						
Boidabatti ...	Good ...	80	61	196 0 0	304 0 6	0 3 3
Chandernagar (attached)	Good ...	84	63	144 0 0	470 9 6	0 2 3
Chinsura Infant ...	Good ...	59	47	144 0 0	360 7 6	0 3 3
Ilsoba Mondlye ...	Good ...	126	73	332 10 0	433 6 0	0 3 6
Belara ...	Fair ...	46	33	204 0 0	317 0 0	0 5 11
Belia Shikra ...	Fair ...	39	26	180 0 0	180 2 0	0 6 2
Bhastara ...	Fair ...	44	32	178 0 0	172 12 9	0 5 5
Dhamasin F. C. ...	Fair ...	33	23	156 0 0	156 0 0	0 6 3
Ghutiabazar ...	Fair ...	70	47	180 0 0	292 11 3	0 3 5
Haripal ...	Fair ...	68	55	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 3 6
Jagatbullubhpur ...	Fair ...	120	97	100 0 0	409 4 6	0 1 1
Malparah ...	Fair ...	60	43	228 0 0	345 14 0	0 5 1
Panchpara ...	Fair ...	46	32	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 5 8
Polba F. C. ...	Fair ...	45	42	102 0 0	102 0 0	0 3 0
Somra F. C. ...	Fair ...	30	21	192 0 0	289 3 0	0 8 6
Sonatikri F. C. ...	Fair ...	34	25	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 7 1
Sripur ...	Fair ...	51	33	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 4 8
Baligori ...	Moderate .	33	26	132 0 0	132 0 0	0 5 8
Bashna ...	Moderate .	24	20	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 10
Cochatti ...	Moderate .	48	38	175 8 0	214 8 0	0 4 6
Carried over ...		1,140	837	3,544 2 0	5,079 15 0	.....

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

AIDED SCHOOLS, MIDDLE CLASS.—(*Vernacular.*)

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE. From Grants given by Government.	EXPENDITURE. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly
				Rs. As. P	Rs. As P	Rs. As P.
Brought forward		1,140	837	3,544 2 (	5,079 15 0	. .
Digsui .	Moderate .	22	15	180 0 (	183 15 0	0 10 11
Gopalnagar .	Moderate .	64	49	179 8 (	180 8 0	0 3 9
Kurigacthi	Moderate .	57	31	168 0 (	252 0 0	0 8 11
Mahanad F. C. .	Moderate .	29	17	180 0 (	180 0 0	0 8 3
Patna F. C. ...	Moderate .	28	20	162 0 (	162 0 0	0 7 6
Shahaganj .	Moderate .	78	58	174 0 (	175 5 6	0 2 11
Alla Mamudpur .	Indifferent	85	63	145 8 (	210 0 0	0 2 3
Bagati (attached) .	Indifferent	19	14	0 0 0	72 0 0	0 0 0
Barul ...	Indifferent	45	38	165 0 0	168 8 0	0 4 11
Bora ..	Indifferent	29	22	60 0 0	62 8 0	0 3 8
Boshua .	Indifferent	42	35	180 0 0	180 0 9	0 5 10
Hoyera, (attached) .	Indifferent	11	3	0 0 0	149 13 9	0 0 0
Khamargatchi (attached) .	Indifferent	15	11	0 0 0	144 0 0	0 0 0
Talnniparah .	Indifferent	60	46	154 0 0	165 9 9	0 3 5
	Total	1,724	1,264	5,292 2 0	7,366 3 0	0 4 1
In Howrah.						
Konnagar	Excellent .	177	155	360 0 0	715 6 9	0 2 9
Sreerampar .	Excellent .	230	166	360 0 0	1,037 13 9	0 2 1
Mahesh ..	Good	63	47	288 0 0	425 11 0	0 6 1
Rishra .	Good ..	47	35	215 11 10	436 4 2	0 6 1
Santragatchi	Good .	85	68	240 0 0	384 2 3	0 3 9
Amptah (attached)	Fair	60	47	0 0 0	280 9 6	0 0 0
Bali .	Fair	105	89	312 0 0	483 6 0	0 4 0
Bhanderdaha ..	Fair .	100	79	192 0 0	381 10 6	0 2 7
Carried over ..		867	686	1,987 11 10	4,144 15 1	... ..

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

AIDED SCHOOLS, MIDDLE CLASS —(*Vernacular.*)

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE. From Grants given by Government.	EXPENDITURE. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Brought forward ...		867	698	1937 11 10	4144 15 11	...
Bhuddrakali ..	Fair ...	44	34	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 5 5
Baluti (attached) ...	Fair ...	44	35	0 0 0	293 8 6	0 0 0
Jonye ...	Fair ...	80	58	190 0 0	351 10 6	0 3 2
Panpur ..	Fair ...	37	29	162 0 0	200 0 0	0 5 10
Pantihal ..	Fair ...	42	40	165 0 0	231 0 0	0 5 3
Ramkistopur ...	Fair ...	116	93	217 8 0	465 14 0	0 2 6
Barrackpur (Bali) ...	Moderate .	44	35	180 0 0	185 15 0	0 5 5
Chattra ..	Moderate .	78	58	71 0 0	135 13 6	0 2 1
Chanditollah ...	Moderate .	88	58	234 0 0	376 11 6	0 3 7
Jujorsa ...	Moderate .	50	40	130 15 3	254 0 0	0 4 8
Makurdaha ...	Moderate .	83	64	264 0 0	392 0 2	0 4 3
Rameswarpur ...	Moderate .	47	36	169 0 0	221 0 0	0 4 10
Sankral ..	Moderate .	49	38	72 0 0	108 0 0	0 4 8
Sibpur (attached) ...	Moderate .	44	32	0 0 0	229 0 0	0 0 0
Jogatcha (attached) ...	Indifferent	32	25	0 0 0	130 0 0	0 0 0
	Total ...	1,745	1,361	4,004 3 1	7,899 9 1	0 3 1
In Moorshedabad.						
Berhampur ...	Good ...	78	69	192 0 0	323 10 3	0 3 3
Eroul ...	Good ...	24	19	180 0 0	209 12 10	0 10 6
Goas ...	Good ...	28	21	182 0 0	145 0 0	0 8 8
Lalbagh ...	Good ...	60	48	246 0 0	307 10 0	0 4 9
Malihatti ...	Good ...	30	24	108 0 0	109 8 9	0 4 9
Panchtopi ...	Good ...	57	39	180 0 0	204 0 0	0 4 3
Ajimganj ...	Fair ...	44	32	169 10 0	279 7 0	0 5 9
Bachra ...	Fair ...	28	24	120 0 0	120 0 0	0 5 9
Carried over ...		358	276	1,397 10 0	1,699 0 1	...

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow

AIDED SCHOOLS, MIDDLE CLASS.—(*Vernacular.*)

NAMES OF SCHOOLS	Grade	Number on the Rolls monthly average	Average daily attendance	EXPENDITURE		Cost to Government of each pupil monthly
				From Grants given by Government	From all sources other than Government Grants	
				Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P
Brought forward		358	276	397 10 0	699 0 1	
Barala	Fair	39	34	54 0 0	80 11 0	0 2 6
Choa (attached)	Fair	25	20	0 0 0	178 2 0	0 0 0
Hillora	Fair	32	19	168 0 0	223 2 0	0 5 1
Jajeegram	Fair	36	36	0 0 0	151 15 0	0 0 0
Jadupur	Fair	43	38	103 0 0	137 0 0	0 4 3
Jangipur	Fair	45	34	88 0 0	89 8 0	0 2 7
Mirjapur	Fair	47	39	132 0 0	218 13 0	0 3 9
Mahisar	Fair	28	23	165 0 0	161 7 0	0 8 8
Andulbaria	Moderate	25	24	0 0 0	388 15 3	0 0 0
Beldanga	Moderate .	67	42	138 8 0	160 14 6	0 2 9
Daulatbazar	Moderate	65	41	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 3 8
Goytha	Moderate	24	20	53 6 0	98 10 0	0 3 8
Hurnipur	Moderate	30	28	180 0 0	165 0 0	0 6 8
Jellinghi	Moderate	49	41	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 4 11
Mahula	Moderate	34	27	180 0 0	198 4 0	0 7 1
Mashimpur	Moderate	15	12	120 0 0	120 0 0	0 10 8
Nashipur	Moderate .	30	22	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 8 0
Shalu	Moderate .	26	21	48 0 0	48 0 0	0 4 11
Bhudderpur	Indifferent	18	14	99 0 0	108 0 0	0 7 4
Kasimbazar	Indifferent	23	18	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 10 5
Dahapara	Indifferent	35	27	150 0 0	190 0 0	0 5 9
Gowkuru	Indifferent	42	29	96 0 0	98 6 0	0 4 0
Mankahar	Indifferent	35	18	72 0 0	102 4 0	0 2 9
Mirjapur	Indifferent	40	33	24 0 0	28 0 0	0 3 0
Carried over		1211	931	3,959 8 0	355 15 10	

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

AIDED SCHOOLS, MIDDLE CLASS.—(*Vernacular.*)

NAMES OF SCHOOLS	Grade	Number on the Rolls monthly average	Average daily attendance	EXPENDITURE		Cost to Government of each pupil monthly
				From Grants given by Government	From all sources other than Government Grants	
				Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P
Brought forward		1,211	931	3,958 8 0	5,355 15 10	
Nandigram	Indifferent	18	11	132 0 0	132 0 0	0 9 9
Nushipur Pansala	Indifferent	25	14	96 0 0	96 0 0	0 5 1
Sadukbag	Indifferent	36	18	180 0 0	217 0 0	0 6 8
Tayah	Indifferent	27	23	66 0 0	66 0 0	0 6 6
Sagorpara	Bad	31	25	0 0 0	24 0 0	0 0 0
Srimantpur	Bad	27	20	52 0 8	116 7 5	0 2 7
	Total	1,375	1,042	4,484 8 8	6,007 7 3	0 4 4
In Nuddea						
Krishnanagar (attached)	Excellent	14	11	0 0 0	444 0 0	0 0 0
Dadupur	Good	33	23	180 0 0	178 14 0	0 7 3
Daulatganj	Good	60	51	180 0 0	180 1 0	0 4 0
Gustali	Good	58	43	240 0 0	350 0 0	0 5 6
Govindsaruk	Good	72	55	262 0 0	289 9 0	0 4 8
Santipur Kotipara C M S.	Good	105	83	276 0 0	513 0 9	0 3 6
Santipur Ramnagar C M S	Good	106	84	229 0 0	597 12 0	0 2 10
Bethodohori	Fair	22	18	140 0 0	196 9 6	0 8 6
Echapur	Fair	54	44	180 0 0	193 0 0	0 4 -
Faridpur	Fair	29	23	133 0 0	176 4 0	0 6 1
Ranaghat	Fair	70	59	180 0 0	234 7 3	0 3 0
Sonadanga (attached)	Fair ..	21	15	0 0 0	120 0 0	0 0 0
Kasipur (attached)	Moderate	21	16	0 0 0	90 0 0	0 0 0
Gossai Durgapur	Moderate	19	14	126 0 0	126 0 0	0 5 1
Kurulgatchee (attached).	Moderate	29	25	0 0 0	135 1 3	0 0 0
Carried over		722	564	2,114 0 0	3,924 10 9	

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

AIDED SCHOOLS, MIDDLE CLASS.—(*Vernacular.*)

NAMES OF SCHOOLS	Grade	Number on the Rolls monthly average	Average daily attendance	EXPENDITURE		Cost to Government of each pupil monthly
				From Grants given by Governments	From all sources other than Government Grants	
				Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P
Brought forward		722	564	2,114 0 0	3,824 10 9	
Kooshtea	Moderate	23	14	19 8 0	18 0 3	0 3 11
Damurhuda (attached)	Indifferent	11	8	0 0 0	121 0 0	0 0 0
Habipur (attached)	Indifferent	30	25	0 0 0	10 0 0	0 0 0
Haradham (attached)	Indifferent	10	9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Mamjuan (attached)	Indifferent	18	13	0 0 0	72 0 0	0 0 0
Meherpur	Indifferent	34	28	0 0 0	129 0 0	0 0 0
Mira	Indifferent	22	18	114 8 0	114 9 9	0 8 0
Ula	Indifferent	28	18	104 0 0	104 0 0	0 4 6
	Total	898	697	2 352 0 0	4,393 4 9	0 8 9
In 24 Perganahs						
Dakhineshar	Excellent	126	103	204 0 0	521 2 9	0 2 2
Allachi	Good	61	49	120 0 0	188 0 0	0 2 7
Chackraberia	Good	94	73	252 0 0	532 13 5	0 3 7
Charackdanga	Good	117	80	220 0 0	505 7 0	0 2 6
Khidderpur	Good	81	63	300 0 0	559 1 3	0 4 11
Khardaha	Good	71	57	192 0 4	531 10 9	0 3 7
Moyda	Good	42	39	120 0 0	144 0 0	0 3 10
Na hatti	Good	85	66	300 0 0	453 0 0	0 4 8
Subernapalli	Good	43	35	144 0 0	202 6 10	0 4 6
Atpur ..	Fair	68	57	165 0 0	196 14 9	0 3 3
Badu	Fair	29	25	168 0 0	194 4 0	0 7 9
Barripur	Fair	03	38	90 0 0	138 4 6	0 3 10
Behala	Fair	65	50	180 0 0	238 4 0	0 3 8
Boral	Fair	56	49	164 8 0	177 10 0	0 3 11
Carried over		1091	784	2,618 8 0	4,582 15 3	

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

AIDED SCHOOLS, MIDDLE CLASS.—(*Vernacular.*)

NAMES OF SCHOOLS	Grade	Number on the Rolls monthly average	Average daily attendance	EXPENDITURE						Cost to Government of each pupil monthly		
				From Grants given by Government.			From all sources other than Government Grants					
				Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P
Brought forward		1,001	784	2,018	8	0	4,582	15	3			
Dhab-dhabi	Fair	39	22	136	4	0	109	4	0	0	4	8
Gopalpur C M S	Fair	38	28	174	0	0	199	0	0	0	6	1
Garpar	Fair	55	54	240	0	0	439	10	6	0	5	9
Itchapur (attached)	Fair	39	27	0	0	0	342	0	0	0	0	0
Kadihatti	Fair	43	37	132	0	0	132	0	0	0	4	1
Kalighat	Fair	44	40	144	0	0	328	0	0	0	4	4
Kansaripara	Fair	70	54	240	0	0	559	12	3	0	4	7
Mathurapur	Fair	63	48	156	0	0	180	8	6	0	3	4
Nataghor	Fair	23	16	132	0	0	162	3	9	0	7	8
Sarengabad	Fair	27	23	120	0	0	236	11	2	0	5	11
Shikharbali	Fair	44	40	216	0	0	325	7	0	0	6	7
Agurparah C. M. S.	Moderate	77	70	13	6	0	50	8	0	0	1	5
Barrackpore	Moderate	39	34	180	0	0	180	0	0	0	6	2
Bishnupur (attached) C M S	Moderate	43	32	0	0	0	96	0	0	0	0	0
Barul	Moderate	33	29	180	0	0	180	3	9	0	7	3
Kodalia	Moderate	67	53	144	0	0	216	0	0	0	2	10
Kangatchi	Moderate	22	17	144	0	0	145	6	0	0	8	9
Mahdabpur	Moderate	38	32	60	0	0	75	0	0	0	5	1
Munirampur	Moderate	37	36	156	0	0	180	0	0	0	5	7
Mudiali	Moderate	47	34	180	0	0	185	0	0	0	5	1
Mallikpur	Moderate	29	25	156	0	0	185	0	0	0	7	2
Nakalia	Moderate	28	22	120	0	0	127	12	0	0	5	9
Nunta	Moderate	49	36	102	0	0	198	0	0	0	4	5
Paikpara	Moderate	60	35	120	0	0	360	0	0	0	3	2
Carried over		2,055	1,623	5,924	2	0	9,755	6	3			

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

AIDED SCHOOLS, MIDDLE CLASS.—(*Vernacular.*)

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE. From Grants given by Government.	EXPENDITURE. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Brought forward .		2,055	1,623	5,924 2 0	9,755 6 2	?.....
Panihati ..	Moderate .	46	33	240 0 0	360 0 0	0 6 11
Punjali .	Modetate .	27	20	126 0 0	134 14 0	0 6 3
Sodepur .	Moderate .	32	22	144 0 0	144 0 0	0 6 0
Santaspur ..	Moderate .	49	36	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 4 8
Tulliganj S. P. G .	Moderate .	33	23	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 6 6
Krishnanagar (attached)	Indifferent	17	14	0 0 0	25 8 0	0 0 0
Narayanpur (attached)	Indifferent	28	23	0 0 0	132 0 0	0 0 0
	TOTAL ...	2,287	1,794	6,794 2 0	10,911 12 2	0 4 0
In 24-Perganahs (Baraset.)						
Bhulihar ...	Good ...	29	17	240 0 0	379 14 0	0 11 0
Dandeerhat .	Good ...	51	41	200 0 0	312 0 3	0 5 3
Pura ...	Good ..	56	40	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 4 3
Sripur ...	Good ...	46	31	179 0 0	224 12 6	0 5 2
Arbellia .	Fair ...	63	32	180 0 0	181 8 0	0 4 6
Bodra .	Fair ...	49	34	165 0 0	174 6 0	0 4 6
Dakhin Sripur ...	Fair ...	25	20	135 0 0	157 0 0	0 7 2
Ruderpur ...	Fair ...	34	22	180 0 0	206 0 0	0 7 1
Sibhatti ...	Fair ...	44	35	168 0 0	161 4 0	0 5 0
Taragania ...	Fair ..	36	28	132 0 0	144 0 0	0 4 11
Beliadanga .	Moderate .	30	19	94 8 0	165 0 0	0 4 2
Bharasimla ...	Moderate .	21	17	90 0 0	120 0 0	0 5 9
Carried over ...		474	336	1,043 8 0	2,406 12 9	

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

AIDED SCHOOLS, MIDDLE CLASS.—(*Vernacular.*)

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE. From Grants given by Government.	EXPENDITURE. From all sources other than Government Grant.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P.
Brought forward		474	336	1,943 8 0	2,405 12 9	. .
Karagatchi ...	Moderate .	40	28	75 0 0	185 10 0	0 2 6
Prithiba	Moderate .	27	24	180 0 0	186 2 6	0 8 11
Taki ...	Moderate .	48	33	165 0 0	168 8 0	0 4 7
Tababaria .	Moderate .	32	27	144 0 0	144 0 0	0 6 0
Bhangor .	Indifferent	31	28	180 0 0	176 0 0	0 6 5
Chanduria .	Indifferent	36	24	84 0 0	147 0 0	0 5 4
Chandaneswar ..	Indifferent	36	24	77 8 0	99 0 0	0 4 11
Hadipur ..	Indifferent	25	20	150 0 0	193 0 0	0 8 0
Satkhira (attached)	Indifferent	20	15	90 0 0	120 0 0	0 6 0
	TOTAL	769	559	3,059 0 0	3,825 1 3	0 5 4
Grand Total of 188 Aided Middle Class Vernacular Schools . .	...	3,712	7,466	27,176 13 2	47,791 3 10	0 4 10
RECEIVING ALLOWANCES UNDER OTHER RULES.						
Middle Class Vernacular						
Santipur Private Vernacular ...	Fair	40	34	50 0 0	83 3 8	0 1 8
Santipur Night	Fair .	24	17	55 0 0	2 8 0	0 3 0
	TOTAL	64	51	105 0 0	85 11 6	0 2 2

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

CIRCLE SCHOOLS, MIDDLE CLASS.—(*Vernacular.*)

NAMES OF SCHOOLS	Grade	Number on the Rolls monthly average	Average daily attendance	EXPENDITURE		Cost to Government of each pupil monthly
				From Grants given by Government	From all sources other than Government Grants	
				Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P
In 24 Perganahs.						
Mandarhat	Good	75	62	95 12 3	225 0 0	0 1 8
Phutigoda	Good	73	50	114 0 0	91 8 0	0 2 1
Sarbaria	Good	41	25	72 0 0	60 0 0	0 2 4
Sarisadaha	Good	49	29	72 0 0	48 0 0	0 2 0
Telipara	Good	82	62	98 0 0	172 8 0	0 1 7
Belghoria	Fair	60	56	55 0 0	144 0 0	0 1 3
Barranagar I	Fair	69	64	81 10 8	207 0 0	0 1 7
Barranagar II.	Fair	93	90	67 11 8	209 4 0	0 1 0
Fartabad	Fair	45	38	72 0 0	84 0 0	0 2 0
Sukchar	Fair	67	64	84 0 0	96 0 0	0 1 8
Srikristopur	Fair	28	21	63 0 0	36 0 0	0 3 0
Adhatta	Moderate	30	24	60 0 0	45 0 0	0 2 8
Bhatanda	Moderate	42	34	60 0 0	72 0 0	0 1 11
Chandpur	Moderate	36	30	60 0 0	66 0 0	0 2 3
Chandanbati	Moderate	38	31	64 4 0	36 0 0	0 2 3
Dadpur	Moderate	35	27	72 0 0	52 8 0	0 2 9
Dhitara	Moderate	28	22	65 0 0	60 0 0	0 3 1
Dattapukur	Moderate	49	40	65 0 0	73 14 0	0 1 9
Kaikhali	Moderate	42	38	78 0 0	57 0 0	0 2 6
Kajipara	Moderate	43	34	64 0 0	56 0 0	0 2 0
Kubeerpur	Moderate	25	16	64 0 0	90 0 0	0 3 5
Langalbaria	Moderate	66	41	72 0 0	99 0 0	0 1 5
Rara	Moderate	30	28	60 0 0	60 0 0	0 2 8
Rangapur	Moderate	49	34	77 10 0	96 0 0	0 2 3
Sibadaspur	Moderate	39	31	72 0 0	48 0 0	0 2 6
	Total	1,234	991	1,809 0 7	2,284 10 0	0 1 11

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

CIRCLE SCHOOLS, MIDDLE CLASS.—*(Vernacular.)*

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE. From Grants given by Government.	EXPENDITURE. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
In 24-Perganahs—(Baraset.)						
Bajitpur ...	Fair ...	30	24	60 0 0	59 0 0	0 2 8
Malangapara ...	Fair ...	36	29	67 0 0	55 0 0	0 2 6
Kusdanga ...	Fair ...	72	49	80 0 0	96 0 0	0 1 6
Sankara ...	Fair .	43	26	72 0 0	93 0 0	0 2 3
Belgoria ...	Moderate .	23	17	72 0 0	48 0 0	0 4 2
Bhandarkola ...	Moderate .	32	26	59 4 0	48 0 0	0 2 6
Brajabaksha ...	Moderate .	31	24	80 0 0	84 0 0	0 3 5
Kachua ...	Moderate .	26	20	71 0 0	39 0 0	0 3 8
Sikra ...	Moderate .	25	22	88 0 0	48 0 0	0 4 8
Sangrampur .	Moderate .	31	22	72 0 0	54 8 0	0 3 1
Bhatpota ...	Indifferent	29	25	60 0 0	48 0 0	0 2 9
Gopinathpur ...	Indifferent	35	25	59 5 4	60 0 0	0 2 3
Khargatchee ...	Indifferent	23	21	60 0 0	36 0 0	0 3 6
Tantra ...	Indifferent	35	19	63 0 0	42 0 0	0 2 5
Baduria ...	Bad ...	20	12	60 0 0	30 0 0	0 4 0
	Total .	491	361	1,023 9 4	840 8 0	0 2 9

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

AIDED SCHOOLS, LOWER CLASS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE. From Grants given by Government.	EXPENDITURE. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
In Calcutta.						
Calcutta Practising C. M. S. ...	Unclassed.	41	32	300 0 0	1,500 0 0	0 9 9
Miss Carpenter's Ragged School O. C. ...	Fair ..	62	41	240 0 0	392 0 0	0 5 2
	Total ...	103	73	540 0 0	1,892 0 0	0 7 0
In Hooghly.						
Ballaghar Sripur Night ...	Fair ...	17	14	78 0 0	78 0 0	0 6 1
Baligori Night ...	Moderate .	15	9	124 0 0	124 0 0	0 10 9
Panchpara Night ...	Indifferent	27	12	60 0 0	60 0 0	0 3 7
	Total ...	59	35	259 0 0	262 0 0	0 5 10
In Moorshedabad.						
Kaniepara ...	Fair ...	32	23	78 0 0	78 0 0	0 3 3
Bholta ...	Moderate .	48	36	0 0 0	28 0 0	0 0 0
Gopalpur ..	Moderate .	27	20	72 0 0	72 0 0	0 3 7
Berhamganj .	Indifferent	16	9	60 0 0	72 0 0	0 5 0
Chaitanapur Night ...	Indifferent	15	6	0 0 0	30 0 0	0 0 0
Gopegram ...	Indifferent	38	36	7 0 0	7 0 0	0 2 9
Salinda ...	Indifferent	25	19	70 0 0	70 1 9	0 4 6
Singha ...	Indifferent	19	13	84 0 0	108 0 0	0 6 0
Bachra Night ...	Bad ...	13	10	55 0 0	55 0 0	0 5 8
Beldanga Night ...	Bad ...	14	10	55 0 0	55 0 0	0 5 3
Banamalipur Night ...	Bad ...	19	18	96 0 0	96 0 0	0 6 9
Gopalpur Night ...	Bad ...	13	12	55 0 0	55 0 0	0 5 8
Mankahar Night ..	Bad ..	20	12	70 0 0	98 0 0	0 4 8
	Total ...	299	224	702 0 0	824 1 9	0 3 2

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

AIDED CIRCLE SCHOOLS, LOWER CLASS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Roll monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE. From Grants given by Government.	EXPENDITURE. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs As. P
Brought forward ..		278	201	215 1 0	425 1 0	...
Ramnathpur F. C. ..	Moderate..	33	30	30 13 6	54 13 6	0 1 3
Shathan F. C. ...	Moderate..	30	28	30 13 6	48 13 6	0 1 4
Shamshara F. C. ...	Moderate..	29	20	30 13 6	48 13 6	0 1 5
Bhusil F. C. ..	Indifferent	26	21	30 13 6	45 13 6	0 1 7
Sharsha F. C. ...	Indifferent.	54	36	36 13 6	84 13 6	0 1 9
Kampti F. C. ...	Unclassed.	29	21	30 13 6	45 13 6	0 1 5
Namazghar F. C. ...	Unclassed.	31	23	30 13 6	54 13 6	0 1 4
Pownen F. C ..	Unclassed.	48	34	36 13 6	72 13 6	0 0 8
	Total .	558	414	473 13 0	881 13 0	0 1 1
In Hooghly (Howrah.)						
Hakola C. M. S. ...	Unclassed.	55	38	51 0 0	65 0 0	0 1 2
Panchla C. M. S. ...	Unclassed.	82	51	67 0 0	114 0 0	0 1 2
Ramnagar C. M. S. ...	Unclassed.	49	39	40 0 0	49 0 0	0 1 8
Raghudebpur C. M. S .	Unclassed.	63	51	62 0 0	92 0 0	0 1 5
	Total ...	249	179	220 0 0	320 0 0	0 1 2
In 24-Perganahs.						
Akra C. M. S. ...	Fair ...	52	50	4 0 0	100 0 0	0 0 1
Purui C. M. S. ...	Fair ...	58	42	72 0 0	114 0 0	0 1 8
Sarsuna C. M. S. ...	Fair .	50	41	30 0 0	90 0 0	0 0 10
Bagerghol C. M. S. ...	Moderate..	63	44	40 0 0	100 0 0	0 0 10
Bakra C. M. S. ..	Moderate..	54	30	60 0 0	90 0 0	0 1 6
Dobapara C. M. S. ...	Moderate..	63	56	34 0 0	107 0 0	0 0 9
Bhawanipur L. M. S. ...	Moderate..	50	40	26 1 6	56 1 6	0 0 8
Durgapur C. M. S. ...	Moderate..	56	45	30 0 0	90 0 0	0 0 9
Kankuli C. M. S. ...	Moderate..	49	44	29 0 0	109 0 0	0 0 9
Carried over ...		495	392	325 1 6	856 1 6	...

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

AIDED CIRCLE SCHOOLS, LOWER CLASS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE. From Grants given by Government.	EXPENDITURE. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Brought forward ..	...	495	392	325 1 6	856 1 6	...
Kareya L. M. S. ...	Moderate..	36	24	36 1 6	63 14 6	0 1 4
Mandalpara C. M. S. ...	Moderate..	58	47	30 0 0	90 0 0	0 0 8
Purana Talliganj L. M. S. ...	Moderate..	32	21	40 0 0	80 0 0	0 1 8
Potopara L. M. S. ..	Moderate..	40	26	38 9 6	95 6 6	0 1 4
Sonai I., C. M. S. ..	Moderate .	55	43	27 0 0	98 0 0	0 0 8
Thakurpukur C. M. S..	Moderate .	44	27	72 0 0	102 0 0	0 2 2
Baliganj L. M. S. ..	Indifferent	50	40	32 7 6	62 8 6	0 0 11
Bansdhoni L. M. S. ...	Indifferent.	32	25	41 4 8	74 13 8	0 1 9
Beltalla L. M. S. .	Indifferent	36	30	37 11 11	43 11 11	0 1 8
Behala C. M. S.	Indifferent	50	39	40 0 6	60 0 0	0 1 1
Bostomghatta C. M. S. ...	Indifferent	51	46	40 0 0	90 0 0	0 1 1
Digee Allachi C. M. S...	Indifferent	60	50	46 10 11	85 10 11	0 1 2
Gouripur L. M. S.	Indifferent	36	30	40 6 4	53 3 4	0 1 1
Madhya Shanagar L. M. S. ..	Indifferent	30	23	40 0 0	80 0 0	0 1 9
Naskarpur C. M. S. ...	Indifferent	49	48	30 0 0	90 0 0	0 0 10
Ramnagar C. M. S. ...	Indifferent	36	25	60 0 0	75 0 0	0 2 1
Sahapur L. M. S. .	Indifferent	50	40	30 0 0	90 0 0	0 0 10
Sonai I., C. M. S. ...	Indifferent	52	47	15 0 0	68 0 0	0 0 5
Sarkilet C. M. S. ...	Indifferent	71	44	30 0 0	80 0 0	0 0 7
Khaiberia C. M. S. ...	Unclassed.	28	28	60 0 0	65 0 0	0 0 10
Munshiganj C. M. S. ...	Unclassed.	40	33	18 0 0	87 0 0	0 0 7
Moudi L. M. S. ...	Unclassed.	36	28	39 7 8	50 7 8	0 1 6
Mehidibagaun L. M. S..	Unclassed.	44	31	40 0 0	90 0 0	0 1 2
Topna L. M. S. ...	Unclassed.	68	60	45 13 2	70 13 2	0 1 0
	TOTAL ...	1,581	1,247	1,255 11 2	2,701 14 8	0 1 1

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

CIRCLE SCHOOLS, LOWER CLASS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS	Grade	Number on the Rolls monthly average	Average daily attendance	EXPENDITURE		Cost to Government of each pupil monthly
				From Grants given by Government	From all sources other than Government Grants	
				Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P
Receiving allowances under other Rules						
In 24-Perganahs						
Kamea	Excellent	60	36	88 0 0	45 0 0	0 1 11
Deypara	Good	41	28	72 0 0	61 8 0	0 2 4
Mathurapur	Good	39	34	53 0 0	96 0 0	0 2 4
Beniadanga	Fair	37	33	72 0 0	60 0 0	0 2 7
Benipur	Fair	52	41	84 0 0	60 0 0	0 2 2
Bhetkipur	Fair	33	29	53 0 0	84 0 0	0 2 10
Chetlah	Fair	53	30	73 8 0	62 0 0	0 1 10
Maniktolla	Fair	43	38	61 13 4	161 4 0	0 1 11
Nagar ukra	Fair	44	30	84 0 0	48 0 0	0 2 7
Pa'arpur	Fair	52	36	60 0 0	72 0 0	0 1 7
Ra ubpur	Fair	58	38	72 0 0	72 0 0	0 1 8
ddaha	Moderate	31	26	55 0 0	60 0 0	0 2 4
Bakra	Moderate	25	22	60 0 0	37 8 0	0 3 2
Beera	Moderate	45	37	73 4 0	33 12 0	0 2 2
Burboriae	Moderate	30	23	60 0 0	48 0 0	0 2 8
Barranagar III	Moderate	25	20	59 10 8	37 8 0	0 3 2
Chingripota Night	Moderate	20	15	36 0 0	11 4 0	0 3 2
Gahtee ..	Moderate	46	43	60 0 0	96 12 0	0 1 9
Juypul	Moderate	27	25	60 0 0	20 8 0	0 3 0
Kalinagar	Moderate	39	36	60 0 0	58 8 0	0 2 1
Kaotsaha	Moderate	20	20	60 0 0	36 0 0	0 3 0
Konnanagar	Moderate	35	32	60 0 0	52 8 0	0 2 3
Manderhat Night	Moderate	22	18	44 0 0	52 0 0	0 2 8
Carried over		877	690	1,461 4 0	1,366 0 0	

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

CIRCLE SCHOOLS, LOWER CLASS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS	Grade	Number on the Rolls Monthly average	Average daily attendance	EXPENDITURE		Cost to Government of each pupil monthly
				From Grants given by Government	From all sources other than Government Grants	
				Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P
Brought forward		877	690	1,461 4 0	1,366 0 0	
Maiarpol	Moderate	30	30	40 0 0	33 0 0	0 2 1
Newabganj I	Moderate	62	52	60 0 0	93 0 0	0 1 3
Newabganj II	Moderate	56	44	60 0 0	85 0 0	0 1 5
Nayapara	Moderate	29	26	60 0 0	18 12 0	0 2 0
Pardaha	Moderate	32	22	49 9 11	84 0 0	0 2 1
Polghat	Moderate	47	33	68 0 0	88 0 0	0 1 11
Raypur	Moderate	24	20	62 0 0	60 0 0	0 3 5
Ramnagar	Moderate	35	31	53 0 0	84 0 0	0 2 8
Ranglabad	Moderate	65	52	30 0 0	30 0 0	0 2 8
Shahanagar	Moderate	28	25	62 8 0	50 0 0	0 3 0
Sinthi	Moderate	52	50	72 13 4	156 0 0	0 1 10
Sukdebpur	Moderate	38	36	60 0 0	57 0 0	0 2 1
Tala	Moderate	90	80	77 13 4	270 0 0	0 1 2
Teghoria	Moderate	22	18	64 0 0	60 0 0	0 3 11
Teghoria	Moderate	35	32	20 0 0	20 0 0	0 3 2
Telinipara	Moderate	39	33	60 0 0	96 0 0	0 2 1
Alanipur	Indifferent	16	16	62 0 0	48 0 0	0 5 2
Dihimadammulla	Indifferent	38	34	72 0 0	48 0 0	0 2 6
Durgapur	Indifferent	32	25	60 0 0	48 0 0	0 2 6
Fartabad Night	Indifferent	25	18	48 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 7
Kalyanpur	Indifferent	39	36	15 0 0	15 0 0	0 2 1
Kamarpul	Indifferent	23	18	49 9 11	72 0 0	0 2 4
Kantapukur	Indifferent	33	31	10 0 0	8 0 0	0 2 5
Mallar Chak	Indifferent	29	19	25 0 0	30 0 0	0 2 9
Mainpur	Indifferent	22	20	10 0 0	10 0 0	0 9 8
Carried over		1,832	1,490	2,712 10 6	2,969 12 0	

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

CIRCLE SCHOOLS, LOWER CLASS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE. From Grants given by Government.	EXPENDITURE. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	R. As. P.
Brought forward ...		1,832	1,400	2,712 10 6	2,969 12 0	...
Mirhati ...	Indifferent.	32	28	74 0 0	40 0 0	0 3 1
Mottia Buruj ...	Indifferent.	31	25	60 0 0	60 0 0	0 2 7
Madhyagram ...	Indifferent.	23	17	60 0 0	34 4 0	0 3 6
Mahasunda ...	Indifferent.	30	25	60 0 0	48 0 0	0 2 8
Urispara ...	Indifferent.	38	27	60 0 0	60 0 0	0 4 5
Sarisa ...	Indifferent.	28	22	40 9 11	96 0 0	0 2 4
Somapur ...	Indifferent.	50	40	72 0 0	84 0 0	0 1 11
Sonai ...	Indifferent.	20	19	15 0 0	12 0 0	0 4 0
Sripur ..	Indifferent	32	29	60 0 0	48 0 0	0 2 6
Srirampel ...	Indifferent.	36	28	20 0 0	20 0 0	0 2 3
Titaghar ...	Indifferent.	18	16	60 0 0	36 0 0	0 4 5
	Total ...	2,170	1,766	3,303 4 5	3,517 0 0	0 2 0
In 24-Pergunahs— (Barasat.)						
Chatkabaria ...	Moderate...	32	20	60 0 0	42 0 0	0 2 7
Harishpur ...	Moderate...	52	39	67 0 0	60 0 0	0 1 9
Kaleaur ..	Moderate .	34	22	72 0 0	51 0 0	0 2 10
Panch Pota ...	Moderate...	25	23	59 5 4	72 0 0	0 3 2
Putia ...	Moderate...	38	32	59 4 0	57 0 0	0 2 1
Bayra ...	Moderate..	30	22	60 0 0	77 0 0	0 2 3
Gandharbapur ...	Indifferent.	27	23	60 0 0	27 0 0	0 3 0
Jadurhati ...	Indifferent.	26	14	40 0 0	26 0 0	0 3 1
Jhikra ...	Indifferent.	42	35	59 5 4	72 0 0	0 1 11
Kankra ..	Indifferent.	27	16	60 0 0	40 10 0	0 3. 0
Carried over ...		333	246	596 14 8	524 18 0	...

Central Division, Mr. Woodgow.

Circle Schools, Lower Class.

Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P.
Brought forward ...		333	240	596 14 8	524 10 0	...
Parulia	Indifferent	26	16	60 0 0	56 0 0	0 3 1
Ramnarayanpur ..	Indifferent	28	22	79 0 0	21 0 0	0 3 9
Sarapol	Indifferent	35	28	60 0 0	40 0 0	0 2 3
Tarda	Indifferent	35	23	60 0 0	51 0 0	0 2 3
Anudia Night . .	Bad .	23	22	36 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 1
Aturia	Bad .	30	26	60 0 0	36 0 0	0 2 8
Bajitpur Night ...	Bad ...	21	16	36 0 0	11 4 0	0 3 1
Basirhat ...	Bad ...	32	21	53 0 0	46 10 0	0 2 3
Harishpur Night ..	Bad ..	19	15	15 0 0	9 0 0	0 1 7
Jaitra	Bad ...	30	27	59 4 0	20 0 0	0 2 8
Khordasinga .	Bad ...	20	12	60 0 0	36 0 0	0 4 0
Paikpara	Bad ...	25	22	53 0 0	30 14 0	0 2 10
Pratapnagar ...	Bad ..	30	25	60 0 0	50 0 0	0 2 8
	Total ..	687	521	1,288 2 8	1,008 6 0	0 2 6
Grand total 133 Lower Class Circle Schools ...	.....	5,245	1,427	6,540 15 3	8,429 1 8	0 0 8

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

PATSHALAS AIDED BY REWARDS, LOWER CLASS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE. From Grants given by Government.	EXPENDITURE. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
In Hooghly.						
Dumarda ..	Moderate .	27	24	10 0 0	70 0 0	0 0 6
Somra	Indifferent	28	27	5 0 0	35 9 0	0 0 3
	Total ...	55	51	15 0 0	105 9 0	0 0 4
In Nuddea.						
Dadupur Night ...	Fair ...	16	10	30 0 0	12 12 0	0 2 6
Kasiadanga Night ...	Fair ...	26	22	60 0 0	4 8 0	0 3 1
Navadwipa Night ...	Fair .	20	18	48 0 0	10 5 0	0 3 2
Sonadanga Night ..	Fair ...	14	10	30 0 0	5 4 0	0 2 10
Bethodohari Night .	Moderate .	11	10	30 0 0	2 8 0	0 3 8
Santipur .. .	Moderate .	42	40	15 0 0	24 0 0	0 0 5
Goverdanga ..	Indifferent	26	15	10 0 0	24 0 0	0 0 8
	Total ..	155	125	223 0 0	83 5 0	0 1 11
In Moorshedabad.						
Mahula Night ...	Indifferent	25	19	25 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 9

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

AIDED GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE. From Grants given by Government.	EXPENDITURE. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
EUROPEAN AND OTHER FOREIGN RACES.						
In Calcutta.						
Bowbazar Girls' S. J. ...	Unclassed.	140	120	1,034 0 0	1,138 12 0	0 9 10
Calcutta Girls' ..	Unclassed.	79	73	3,600 0 0	5,868 0 0	3 1 3
Entalli Orphanage S. J.	Unclassed.	174	143	1,440 0 0	1,740 0 0	0 11 0
Jewish and Armenian Girls' F. C. ...	Unclassed.	72	60	1,080 0 0	2,049 2 9	1 4 0
European Female Orphan Asylum ...	Unclassed.	57	57	0 0 0	7,632 15 6	0 0 0
St. Stephen's Girls' O. C.	Unclassed.	27	24	440 0 0	647 13 0	1 5 9
In Hooghly (Howrah.)						
St. Thomas' Girls' ...	Unclassed.	35	26	611 8 0	1,937 0 11	1 7 3
	Total ...	584	503	8,205 8 0	21,333 12 2	1 2 9
ANGLO-VERNACULAR.						
In Calcutta.						
Calcutta Central School O. C. ..	Unclassed.	36	36	388 0 0	1,064 0 0	0 14 4
Free Church Orphanage F. C. ..	Unclassed.	60	60	900 0 0	1,800 0 0	1 4 0
	Total ...	96	96	1,288 0 0	2,864 0 0	1 1 11
VERNACULAR.						
In Calcutta.						
Bowbazar ...	Fair ...	52	41	340 0 0	400 0 0	0 8 9
Calcutta Hindu Girls' C. M. S. ...	Moderate.	40	35	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 6 0
Colinga O. C. ...	Unclassed.	20	15	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 12 0
Dr. Dall's Girls' A. U. M.	Unclassed.	46	30	300 0 0	580 0 0	0 8 8
Dr. Duff's Female School F. C. ...	Unclassed.	48	36	960 0 0	1,395 9 8	1 4 0
Carried over ...		206	157	1,960 0 0	2,795 9 8	...

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Aided Girls' Schools.

Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				Rs. As P	Rs As P	Rs. As. P.
Brought forward		206	157	1,960 0 0	2,795 9 8	...
Entalli (Miss Brittan's) O. C.	Unclassed.	15	15	180 0 0	180 0 0	1 0 0
Mirjapur (Miss Gomes') O. C.	Unclassed.	32	25	96 0 0	96 0 0	0 4 0
Syambazar O. C. ..	Unclassed.	42	37	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Simla O. C. ..	Unclassed.	26	22	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Total ..	321	256	2,236 0 0	3,071 9 8	0 9 3
In Hooghly.						
Akna F. C.	Fair ..	9	7	90 0 0	90 0 0	0 13 4
Chandernagar ...	Fair .	24	17	120 0 0	169 4 0	0 6 6
Dantara F. C. .	Fair ...	28	20	90 0 0	90 0 0	0 6 8
Ghutiabazar ..	Fair .	45	31	102 0 0	162 0 0	0 4 10
Ramnathpur F. C. ...	Moderate .	18	10	90 0 0	90 0 0	0 6 8
Tribani F. C. ..	Moderate .	13	6	45 0 0	45 0 0	0 4 8
Dhamasin F. C. ..	Unclassed	18	10	90 0 0	90 0 0	0 6 8
Srinagar F. C. ...	Unclassed.	16	10	90 0 0	90 0 0	0 7 6
	Total .	171	112	777 0 0	826 4 0	0 6 1
In Hooghly—(Howrah).						
Bali ...	Good ...	42	27	208 0 0	225 15 9	0 6 7
Uttarpara ...	Fair .	58	36	360 0 0	401 3 6	0 8 3
Konnagar .	Moderate .	39	22	300 0 0	357 4 9	0 10 3
...rampur .	Moderate .	44	28	300 0 0	379 12 0	0 9 1
Rishra .	Indifferent	30	15	156 0 0	214 4 3	0 6 11
Santragatchi ..	Indifferent	43	26	180 0 0	191 10 9	0 9 1
Johunagar O. C. ..	Unclassed	31	15	192 10 6	244 4 0	0 8 0
Salkea O. C. ...	Unclassed.	11	8	156 0 0	116 11 0	1 2 10
	Total ...	298	177	1,952 10 6	2,131 2 0	0 8 3

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

AIDED GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS	Grade	Number on the Rolls monthly average	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE		Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
				Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P
In Moorshedabad.						
Berhampur .	Moderate .	26	18	384 0 0	384 0 0	1 3 8
Lal bag	Moderate	26	23	300 0 0	255 12 6	0 15 5
Choa	Indifferent	15	14	0 0 0	11 8 0	0 0 0
	Total	67	55	684 0 0	651 4 6	0 13 7
In Nuddea.						
Central Krishnanagar	Fair ..	25	19	180 0 0	181 0 0	0 9 0
Chandsarak	Fair	26	17	150 0 0	215 8 0	0 7 8
Gosai Durgapur	Fair	25	16	96 0 0	96 0 0	0 5 1
Santipur Lakhitalla	Fair .	54	53	180 0 0	193 7 0	0 4 5
Santipur Ramnagor ... C M S.	Fair .	59	35	252 0 8	182 4 0	0 5 8
Dogatchia	Moderate..	15	9	0 0 0	25 0 0	0 0 6
Guatali	Moderate .	20	17	177 0 0	179 13 0	0 11 10
Kasiadanga .	Moderate .	16	11	82 8 0	82 8 0	0 5 11
Krishnanagar (Roman) Catholic S. T. .	Moderate..	72	68	860 0 0	1,758 9 0	0 11 7
Muragatcha	Moderate	16	11	60 0 0	56 0 0	0 5 5
Lakhuria	Indifferent	15	10	46 12 3	52 8 3	0 4 2
	Total	343	266	2,084 4 3	3,022 9 3	0 8 1
In 24 Perganahs.						
Agarpara C M S.	Fair .	46	46	216 10 9	278 5 3	0 6 11
Nibadha ...	Fair .	35	30	108 0 0	108 0 0	0 4 1
Panihati	Fair	25	13	180 0 0	204 0 0	0 9 7
Ariadaha .	Moderate..	36	24	192 0 0	204 0 0	0 7 1
Baranagar .	Moderate	37	22	213 8 0	213 8 0	0 7 8
Baral	Moderate	20	10	120 0 0	121 4 0	0 8 0
Carried over		199	145	1,030 2 9	1,129 1 3	

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Girls' Schools, Aided.

Names of Schools	Grade	Number on the Rolls monthly average	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly
				Rs As P	Rs. As P	Rs As. P
Brought forward .		109	145	1,030 2 9	1,129 1 3	.
Kasaibagan L M S	Moderate .	33	22	150 0 0	148 11 0	0 7 3
Khardaha ..	Moderate .	26	17	144 0 0	144 0 0	0 7 5
Kaurapukur L. M S. . .	Moderate .	11	8	72 0 0	72 5 0	0 8 9
Natagar .	Moderate	24	13	0 0 0	13 13 3	0 0 0
Naihatti	Moderate .	25	14	60 0 0	60 0 0	0 3 10
Rajahat C. M S. ...	Moderate .	30	20	60 0 0	70 0 0	0 3 2
Rajpur L M S .	Moderate .	26	11	144 0 0	150 0 0	0 7 5
Sarsina C M S. ..	Moderate .	37	18	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 6 6
Barripur S P G. .	Indifferent	37	37	420 0 0	600 0 0	0 15 2
Dakhin Barasat	Indifferent	23	21	120 0 0	170 0 0	0 6 11
Mazilpur .	Indifferent	49	30	120 0 0	120 0 0	0 3 3
Balampur S. P G .	Bad	20	13	120 0 0	144 0 0	0 8 0
Ban Hooghly S P G	Bad .	21	14	120 0 0	144 0 0	0 7 8
Baikantpur I , O C.	Bad	30	20	238 0 0	240 0 0	0 10 6
Changripota O. C. ..	Bad ..	25	18	300 0 0	300 0 0	1 0 0
Salpukur S. P. G	Bad	20	10	108 0 0	120 0 0	0 7 2
Baikantpur II , O C	Unclassed	12	9	108 0 0	120 0 0	0 12 0
Gangrai L M S. .	Indifferent	13	8	72 0 0	80 15 6	0 5 8
Gajipur I , O C ...	Unclassed	20	16	140 0 0	140 0 0	0 9 4
Gajipur II , O. C. ..	Unclassed	12	9	108 0 0	120 0 0	0 12 0
Gajipur III , O. C.	Unclassed	10	8	108 0 0	120 0 0	0 14 5
Harinavi I , O. C.	Unclassed	20	15	40 0 0	40 0 0	1 0 0
Harinavi II , O C. ..	Unclassed	30	25	192 0 0	216 0 0	0 8 6
Kali's Girls School O C	Bad	15	12	108 0 0	120 0 0	0 9 7
Jhanjra S P G.	Bad .	20	8	120 0 0	144 0 0	0 8 0
Carried over		738	541	4,382 2 9	4,906 13 0	

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS AIDED.—(*Continued*)

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE. From Grants given by Government.	EXPENDITURE. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Brought forward ...		789	541	4,382 2 9	4,906 13 0	...
In 24-Perganahs.						
Kodalia O. C. ...	Unclassed	20	15	40 0 0	40 0 0	1 0 0
Mahini's Girls' School O. C.	Unclassed	16	12	108 0 0	120 0 0	0 9 0
Nistarini's Girls' School O. C. ..	Unclassed	25	20	192 0 0	226 0 0	0 10 3
Raghabpur S. P. G. ...	Unclassed	13	6	108 0 0	120 0 0	0 11 1
Rajpur O. C. ...	Unclassed	17	12	120 0 0	150 0 0	0 9 5
Ramnagar ...	Indifferent	25	18	180 0 0	202 4 0	0 9 7
South Jagatdal O. C....	Unclassed	15	10	72 0 0	90 0 0	0 7 2
	Total ...	919	634	5,202 2 9	5,855 1 0	0 7 6
In 24-Perganahs (Baraset.)						
Sripur ...	Fair ...	36	23	90 0 0	116 5 0	0 3 4
Taki ..	Moderate	36	17	207 0 0	211 0 0	0 7 8
	Total ...	72	40	297 0 0	327 5 6	0 5 6
Grand total of 88 Vernacular Girls' Schools .		2,875	2,144	22,893 5 3	40,085 15 10	0 10 7

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Zenana Schools Aided.

Names of Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P
Calcutta Zenana, Mrs. Sandys' ...	13	110	110	1,067 0 0	6,717 0 0	0 13 0
Calcutta Free Church Zenana ...	4	137	137	1,587 14 0	2283 2 0	0 15 5
Miss Brittan's Calcutta Zenana ..	38	500	450	7,535 0 0	12,074 0 0	0 14 2
Miss Brittan's Rajpur Zenana .	2	12	10	96 0 0	96 0 0	0 10 8
Total ..	57	759	707	10,285 14 0	22,090 2 0	1 2 1

Schools for Girls under other Rules.

Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
European and other Foreign Races.				Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P
In Calcutta.						
Benevolent Institution Girls' .	Fair ...	101	76	1,254 0 0	769 13 10	1 1 7
Free School Girls' .	Fair ...	113	93	3,582 2 9	1,656 13 3	2 10 4
	Total ..	214	168	4,836 2 9	2,426 11 1	1 14 2
In Hooghly.						
Chin-surah Free School...	Unclassed.	10	15	313 8 0	55 0 0	2 12 0
Vernacular.						
In 24-Pergunahs.						
Bolghoria ...	Indifferent	20	18	55 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 8
Mandarhat .	Indifferent	23	20	27 0 0	0 0 0	
	Total .	43	38	82 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 6

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

SPECIAL EDUCATION—NORMAL SCHOOLS AND

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE. From Grants given by Government.	EXPENDITURE. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	As. P.
NORMAL SCHOOL FOR MASTERS—ENGLISH.						
In Nuddea.						
Kishnagar C. M. S. ...	Good ...	27	26	1,500 0 0	1,461 7 3	4 14 6
NORMAL SCHOOL FOR MASTERS—VERNACULAR.						
In Calcutta C. V. E. S. .	Unclassed.	25	23	1,950 0 0	3,607 6 9	6 8 0
NORMAL SCHOOL FOR MISTRESSES.						
In Calcutta O. C. ...	Fair ..	27	26	1,500 0 0	1,461 7 3	4 14 6
SPECIAL.						
In Calcutta. .						
Calcutta Useful Arts ...	Unclassed.	110	80	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	0 12 1

Private Schools under Inspection, receiving no Allowances.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE. From Grants given by Government.	EXPENDITURE. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
HIGHER CLASS.						
In Moorshedabad.						
Kandi ...	Good ..	142	104	0 0 0	4,998 8 3	0 0 0
Nizamut ...	Good ...	294	191	0 0 0	11,206 6 8	0 0 0
	Total	436	295	0 0 0	16,104 14 11	0 0 0

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Private Schools under Inspection, receiving no Allowances.

Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Middle Class English.						
In Hooghly.						
Guptipara .	Fair .	53	36	0 0 0	714 3 0	0 0 0
Sultangatcha .	Fair	74	53	0 0 0	2,031 4 0	0 0 0
Nityanandapur	Moderate .	20	14	0 0 0	216 0 0	0 0 0
In Hooghly (Howrah.)						
Kulia	Indifferent	43	39	0 0 0	40 0 0	0 0 0
Mugkalyan	Indifferent	65	54	0 0 0	280 0 0	0 0 0
Majerat ..	Indifferent	21	16	0 0 0	87 13 0	0 0 0
In Moorshedabad.						
Baluchar ...	Fair ...	59	38	0 0 0	1,356 6 3	0 0 0
Belia . .	Unclassed .	22	21	0 0 0	132 0 0	0 0 0
Hillora	Unclassed .	28	20	0 0 0	15,215 1 4	0 0 0
Nizamut ..	Unclassed .	38	26	0 0 0	60 0 0	0 0 0
In Nuddea.						
Byrampur ..	Moderate .	34	19	0 0 0	171 8 0	0 0 0
Dignagar ...	Moderate .	17	15	0 0 0	279 0 0	0 0 0
Majdia ..	Moderate .	35	28	0 0 0	399 9 0	0 0 0
Metiari ...	Moderate .	30	21	0 0 0	96 0 0	0 0 0
Priyanagar ..	Moderate .	18	18	0 0 0	32 0 0	0 0 0
Santipur	Moderate .	78	55	0 0 0	601 10 0	0 0 0
Billyagram .	Indifferent	40	36	0 0 0	161 0 0	0 0 0
Matiari . .	Indifferent	20	16	0 0 0	18 0 0	0 0 0
		695	525	... ..	21,591 6 7	... .

Central Division, Mr. Woodrow.

Private Schools under Inspection, receiving no Allowances.

Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Brought forward ...		695	525	.....	21,891 6 7	...
In 24-Perganahs.						
Gopalnagar ..	Moderate.	21	17	0 0 0	138 0 0	0 0 0
Bakra ...	Indifferent	22	18	0 0 0	180 0 0	0 0 0
Malancha .	Indifferent	50	42	0 0 0	300 0 0	0 0 0
Ramchandrapur ...	Unclassed.	20	16	0 0 0	120 0 0	0 0 0
Rammagar ...	Unclassed.	25	21	0 0 0	180 0 0	0 0 0
	Total ...	833	639	0 0 0	22,809 6 7	0 0 0
Middle Class Vernacular.						
In Hooghly.						
Bansbaria F C ...	Fair ...	26	18	0 0 0	120 0 0	0 0 0
Guptipara ...	Indifferent	19	13	0 0 0	48 0 0	0 0 0
Sultangacha ...	Indifferent	27	18	0 0 0	76 0 0	0 0 0
In Hooghly (Howrah).						
Baksa	Fair ...	76	55	0 0 0	351 13 6	0 0 0
Bantra	Moderate...	43	28	0 0 0	88 0 0	0 0 0
Ballabhpur	Moderate...	58	39	0 0 0	211 9 3	0 0 0
Mouri	Indifferent.	57	38	0 0 0	149 0 0	0 0 0
In Moorshedabad.						
Katlamari	Fair ...	29	18	0 0 0	327 4 0	0 0 0
Usthi	Indifferent	35	22	0 0 0	30 0 0	0 0 0
Kheror	Unclassed	20	18	0 0 0	21 0 0	0 0 0
In Nuddea.						
Byrampur attached .	Indifferent	21	16	0 0 0	20 4 0	0 0 0
		411	294	.....	1,441 14 9	..

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Private Schools under Inspection, receiving no Allowances.

Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Brought forward ...		411	284	.....	1,441 14 9	...
In 24-Perganahs.						
Ramnagar	Fair ...	50	47	0 0 0	233 8 0	0 0 0
Barsia	Moderate	35	32	0 0 0	178 0 0	0 0 0
Gurifa	Moderate	23	16	0 0 0	212 0 0	0 0 0
	Total ...	519	378	0 0 0	2095 6 9	0 0 0
Lower Class Vernacular.						
In Hooghly.						
Sonatikri F. C. ...	Indifferent	15	13	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
In Moorshedabad.						
Andulberia ..	Bad ...	23	23	0 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 0
In Nuddea.						
Faridpur ...	Indifferent.	16	14	0 0 0	10 0 0	0 0 0
In 24-Perganahs.						
Harinavi Night ...	Unclassed.	22	20	0 0 0	4 0 0	0 0 0
Napara Jagatdal ...	Unclassed.	20	15	0 0 0	5 0 0	0 0 0
Sonarpur Night ...	Unclassed.	25	23	0 0 0	12 8 0	0 0 0
	Total ...	121	108	0 0 0	32 8 0	0 0 0
Girls' Schools.						
In Hooghly, Howrah.						
Mahes ...	Indifferent	20	9	0 0 0	54 0 9	0 0 0
Tikul ...	Indifferent	50	33	0 0 0	12 0 0	0 0 0
Seakhala ...	Indifferent	43	42	0 0 0	5 8 0	0 0 0
Sibpur ...	Indifferent	63	30	0 0 0	60 0 9	0 0 0
In Moorshedabad.						
Mohulla ...	Indifferent	19	14	0 0 0	147 0 0	0 0 0
	Total ...	197	128	0 0 0	278 9 6	0 0 0

North-West Division, Mr. Fallon.

NORTH-WEST DIVISION.

FROM THE REPORT OF MR. S. W. FALLON, M. A., PH. D.

* * * * *

THE progress described in the report of last year is steadily maintained, as better teachers are trained for their work. The Vernacular Training and Lower schools are advancing in efficiency and general esteem. Middle Class Aided Anglo-Vernacular schools have increased from ten to sixteen schools, the oldest of which are gradually working up to the Minor Scholarship standard. The Higher schools, Purnea excepted, show a larger attendance each year, and more Entrance candidates are passed, though the award of scholarships is not in proportion, because these scholarships are not open to the Divisional Normal school whose "merit mark," at the last examination, was to that of all the "Higher schools" collectively as fifteen to nineteen, according to Mr. Woodrow's standard.

LOWER SCHOOLS.—The Lower schools continue to improve in every district except Monghyr, which has been happily relieved of its inefficient Deputy Inspector. Even Purnea has now some promising schools under its new Deputy Inspector, Lalla Bhagavan Prasad.

There are various signs of this progress. As the Deputy Inspector of Patna and Tirhoot writes in his annual report, "more books have been sold during the year; the desire for knowledge is spreading; Geography, Algebra, and Geometry are now read and discussed in towns and villages where they were never named before; Literary Societies are springing up

among the Hindu and Mahomedan inhabitants of Behar; and, late and early, may be heard the busy hum of voices repeating a proposition in Euclid or a lesson in Grammar." Strange sounds and stranger student-ardour in the heretofore still life of villages whose inhabitants wonder at the eagerness with which boys hasten to school, the number of hours voluntarily spent over their books, and the sharpness, proficiency, and good conduct of the pupils of a Government school.

Similarly in the Gya district, as the Deputy Inspector reports, "whereas formerly the teacher went from house to house to call the boys to school, now they come of their own accord, and if a boy is absent for a day or two, his guardian appears with the truant on the following day. Teachers are no longer deterred from punishing a boy lest he should leave the school, and fines are imposed on absentees and are readily paid by them. The attendance has increased from 360 to 403 pupils, and the number of Vernacular scholarship candidates, paying admission fees for the first time this year, from fifty to fifty-five. Finally, our Lower schools are now preferred to the private schools, zemindars are less unwilling to maintain schools on their estates, and the people generally begin to appreciate the work of the Educational Department, but recently an object of suspicion and dislike.

After Shahabad, Gya, Tirhoot, and Patna, named in order of merit, the greatest advance appears in Sarun, and, after Sarun, in Bhagalpur.

Although coming last—before Monghyr—that most unhealthy district, Purnea, has made a degree of progress under its new Deputy Inspector, Lalla Bhagavan Prasad, not inferior to that of the most favored and advanced districts of Behar. The Deputy Inspector has furnished a full and elaborate report in which he modestly details his efforts and work, his successes and his failures. The earnest truthfulness of this carefully drawn

up report is like the diligence and unassuming simplicity of the man; and I am confirmed in this opinion by what I have seen of his work and by the estimation in which he is held by the European and Native community under whose eye he is placed.

The Deputy Inspector issues, what he calls, a "monthly circular" to his teachers; containing hints and directions, notices of school examinations, scraps of interesting or useful information, criticisms, departmental news, &c. The circular is looked for and read with interest and not unfrequently with profit by others than the teachers whom it specially concerns. It is their newspaper.

Moulvi Mazhar Hassen, from the Patna Normal school, head teacher of Mohespúr Model school, is noticed for "the great improvement and good discipline of his school and his desire for knowledge which impels him to ask the Deputy Inspector's help in solving his difficulties in Arithmetic, Euclid, and Mechanics, even in the presence of his pupils, as Moulvis and Pandits, of all pedagogues, hardly deign to do." He is not, however, "as simple and mild a man as Pandit Gobind Sahai, head teacher of Ararya Model school, also from the Patna Normal school, and the best and most teachable among all the teachers of the Lower schools. He commands the attention of his class and pays most heed and derives most profit from the instruction of the Deputy Inspector."

Krishnaganj Model School.—"The Raja of Krishnagani, as the natives call him, takes no interest in the school and charges high rent for the school house. Most zemindars do not take any rent for a school house. The inhabitants of this Perganah are not in good repute." Is not the indifference or hostility to education in proportion to the need of education?

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

In six Lower schools of the Purneah District there were 101 Mahomedan pupils and only fifty-one Hindus. In this number were ten Saiads and ninety-one, Shekhs to only four Brahmans. Many of the former must be agriculturalists, of whom there were eighty in a total of 152. Is the Mahomedan population of Purnea then double the number of Hindus in this district? And if so, whence this anomaly, and how is the civilization and progress of the district affected by this great preponderance of Mahomedans?

"Mr. S. C. Ráy, Munsif of Arariyá and Babu Kailás Chandra Mukhopadhyay, B. L., provide school houses without charging any rent and shew a certain degree of interest in education. Munshi Ifzatullah, zemindar of Mohespur, is always ready to accompany the Deputy Inspector to the schools, and so are Munshi Ahd-ul-Ghaffar, Mukhtar of Arariya, Morád Baksh Sarkar, Fakiyá, and Shekh Rajub Ali, Rajankhar."

"Moulvi Yar Ali, Pleader, Judge's court, has a rich library of Arabic and Persian books, the only one perhaps in the district. The owner of this library, and Moulvi Mahomed Mohsin who lived for some time in Egypt and Arabia, are mentioned as the only Persian and Arabic scholars in the district known to the Deputy Inspector.

The best Lower schools in order of merit are, 1, Arrah Model school, 2, Chuprah and Gya Attached Model schools and 3, Jahanabad Model school in Gya—total four schools.

In the second rank are Mobarukpur Lower school in Sarun, Tajpur Model school in Tirhoot, Nowada Model school in Gya, Bhagalpur Attached Model school, and Ararya Model school in Purnea—total five schools.

In the third rank follow Kúth Model school, in Shahabad, Bakhra Lower school and Lalganj Lower school, in Tirhoot, Krishnaganj Lower school, Kolgong and Madehpura Model

schools in Bhagalpur, Deo Lower school in Gya, and Purnea Attached Model school—total eight schools.

VERNACULAR SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.—The examination was more difficult and less successful this year. Down to 1865-66 the knowledge of Euclid in Lower schools was confined to the definitions in the first book. In 1866-67, the standard was raised to the 20th Proposition 1st Book, and, in 1867-68, to the end of the first book, with Algebra up to Division and easy Problems in simple Equations. The difficulty of the last examination was further increased by the rule under which no candidate was passed who had not gained the minimum number of marks in every subject. This rule was introduced by me this year for the first time in this Division. The failures were mostly in the subjects of which the standard was proportionally higher than the point to which it had been raised in the previous year. Admission and Certificate fees have also been introduced.

Munshi Surajmal, Deputy Inspector of Patna, was the examiner in Persian and Urdu. He reports that the handwriting is bad, and mistakes in Orthography and in the mode of joining letters in Persian *(imla)* are more frequent than they should be. Also the translations are generally unidiomatic and the method of parsing is not uniform.

The Examiner in Sanskrit and Hindi, Pandit Radha Lal, head master, Training school, Gya, notices similar defects in translation. "There is considerable improvement, however, in spelling and parsing and in pointing out good idioms in the Premsagar. The candidates often fail in giving the Sanskrit roots of words and in explaining certain figures of speech *(Alankar)*." Hazari Lal of Gya Attached Model school is specially distinguished for his idiomatic translation from Sanskrit into Hindi and for the excellence of his papers generally.

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

"In Act X and Dustur-ul-irqam (Kacheri letter writing) the order of merit is as follows; 1 Shahabad, 2 Sarun, 3 Bhagalpur, 4 Tirhoot, 5 Patna, 6 Gya, 7 Monghyr.

The Examiner in Mathematics reports nothing worthy of extract and no special report has yet been received in Geography and History.

Cost of Lower Class Education.—The cost per annum for each student in Lower Vernacular schools, and the proportional cost of each class and student in it is given in the next two tables. The cost for each student per annum, reduced from Rupees 9-5-8 in 1865-66 to Rupees 7-14-3 in 1866-67, has risen to Rupees 8-8-6 in 1867-68. Distributing the excess proportionally, there is an increase of Rupees 7-10-9 in the cost of every first class student, reduced the year before from Rupees 136-14-6 to Rupees 19-4-6. In the second class there is a reduction of more than one hundred per cent. The three Lower classes shew a slight increase of $3\frac{3}{4}$ annas to 8 annas per annum on each student.

Cost per annum for each student in Lower Vernacular Schools in the North-West Division.

Year.	Number of Students.	Annually for each pupil.			Remarks.
		Cost to Government.		Total cost.	
1865-66	2,105	8 1 1	1 4 7	9 5 8	Inclusive of Rupees 7,062 from savings for school building.
1866-67	3,312	6 8 10	1 5 5	7 14 3	Inclusive of Rupees 3,500 from savings for school building.
1867-68	2,221	7 4 0	1 4 6	8 8 6	Inclusive of Rupees 2,331-12-0 from savings for library books, furniture, &c.

Distribution into classes and the proportional Cost per annum of each Class and Student in it.

Year.	CLASSES.																	
	1			2			3			4			5			Total.		
	Number of Students.	Proportional cost per annum at 32 per cent.	Cost per annum for each student.	Number of Students.	Proportional cost per annum at 28 per cent.	Cost per annum for each student.	Number of students.	Proportional cost per annum at 20 per cent.	Cost per annum for each Student.	Number of students.	Proportional cost per annum at 14 per cent.	Cost per annum for each student.	Number of students.	Proportional cost per annum at 8 per cent.	Cost per annum for each student.	Number of students.	Total Cost for the year.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs A. P.		Rs. As. P	Rs.As.P.		Rs. As. P.	R.A.P.		Rs. As. P.	RsA.P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs A.P.		Rs. A. P.
1865-66	46	6,297 8 4	136 14 4	56	5,116 9 10	91 5 10	170	3,935 15 4	23 2 5	646	2,755 12 10	4 4 3	1185	1,574 8 3	1 5 3	2105	19,679 12 7
1866-67	303	5,840 3 11	19 14 4	107	4,745 3 5	44 5 7	396	3,650 2 11	9 3 5	575	2,555 2 5	4 7 1	931	1,460 2 0	1 9 1	2312	18,250 14 8
1867-68	220	6,065 10 3	27 9 1	226	4,926 8 4	21 12 9	399	3,790 6 9	9 8 0	536	2,653 4 5	4 15 2	840	1,516 2 7	1 12 10	2221	18,952 0 4

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

The Deputy Inspector of Patna, Tirhoot and Shahabad, reports as follows: "*Chatsals* and *Maktabs* (Hindi and Persian private schools) are scattered over the surface of Behar. Very few villages are without a school. The desire of education therefore undoubtedly exists. Only the quality is bad and needs improvement."

PRIVATE PERSIAN SCHOOLS.—Private schools are thus described. "When a boy is four or five years old, a Myanji (tutor) is engaged on 2 to 5 rupees a month and his daily meal. Two or three boys in the neighbourhood are also admitted as pupils on their paying a monthly fee of two to four annas to the teacher. Each boy reads a separate book. From the Persian alphabet he proceeds to the *Karima* of Sádi which he is made to read without being told the meaning of a single word. Then follows conjugation of Persian verbs, after which Gulistan and Bostan, and then Jámi-ul-qawánèn (Universal Letter-writer) and Zulaikha (an immoral love story) and finally, Báhardánish and Sikandar Nama, the former an obscene book. Translations from Persian into Urdu and *vice versâ* are always literal and without any regard to the idiom of either language. Each boy in turn comes up to the teacher and reads his lesson. Six or seven years and upwards are spent on this course which is the sum total of instruction in a private Persian school; and at the age of sixteen or seventeen the "finished" scholar and "educated" man seeks an employment suitable, or unsuitable, to his peculiar training."

PRIVATE HINDI SCHOOLS.—"The Guru (spiritual and temporal preceptor) has his school on a Chabutrá (terrace.) The boys have no books. The Guru teaches them orally, first, Rámagati, then the names of Sanskrit letters, and afterwards the multiplication table and table of Indian measures. The ground is their copy book. In this way in a year or two the boys are supposed to have learnt to read and

North-West Division, Mr. Fallon.

write Hindi, and a little Arithmetic. They now leave school and enter on the occupation of their lives. Such is the education which contents the people who have not yet seen any better; and it is in vain that we try to persuade the teachers to distribute the boys into classes, or to teach Hindi or Urdu thoroughly, or introduce History and Geography among the subjects of study. Substantial inducements are wanting."

"The Dumraon Rajá's Lower Vernacular schools are no better than the mass of private schools in the district Surajpura school, supported by Dewan Ramkumar Sinha and Dewan Ramjewan Sinha are as wretched as the Dumraon Raja's schools."

"Some Vernacular schools are about to be established in the Durbangah estate under the superintendence of the general manager, Mr Forlong."

There are several large landholders in Patna and Tirhoot quite able to maintain respectable schools on their estates. But they dislike—as a great many others do who esteem themselves greatly their superiors—the progress of enlightenment which would not permit them to oppress their ignorant tenants and grow rich at their expense. And they spend considerable sums in feeing pleaders and the minsterial agency whose strong aid intensifies the rich man's power for evil. To wait till men in their position shall desire popular education or offer any contribution towards primary schools for the people, as the grant-in-aid rules expect them to do, is to wait till men shall be willing to give up any portion of the power they possess or admit other men to a share of it. A tax of one or two per cent on the land for the education of the tenantry, would be a measure of simple justice and protection to the people whom it would qualify to resist oppression and protect their own rights and interests. A partner in a growing settlement of English planters and zemindars in Shahabad, the fame of whose just dealings with the natives enables them to extend their operations in various

directions, assured me that their "concern" were very willing to pay an education rate of one or two per cent on the Government revenue.

From the report of the Deputy Inspector of Bhagalpur it would seem that the ephemeral character of the bulk of private Hindi schools is determined for the most part by the fluctuating demand for field labor. When the harvest is gathered and work is scarce, the Guru who can or cannot read and write Deva Nagri, sets up a school for *Patti Pahara* and *Kaithi* (shop-keeper' accounts and the Mahajani or commercial character) mostly undecipherable by all but the writer. When ploughing and sowing time come round again the school is broken up, for the boys are wanted in the field, and the teacher finds manual labour more remunerative.

The *modus operandi* of setting up a school is curious and suggestive. "If the Guru fails in his endeavours to find a patron who will give him a seer of *dál* and rice for his evening meal and a school house, *Baithakhana* (sitting room) or *deorhi* (doorway), to hold his school in, he persuades some one of the residents to lend him a small shed, and he opens a school on the promise of receiving daily a seer and a half of uncooked food from each of the residents in turn, besides the usual tuition fee of one to two annas from each of his pupils. The same Guru will journey from village to village, breaking up a school here and opening another there three or four times in the year, as he is allured by the prospect of better emoluments.

Another kind of school is where the Guru is the domestic school master and house drudge, teaching the children and filling his patron's pipe or going on errands or keeping watch at the door, or performing any other menial office. The poor school-master leads a sad life between the caprice and temper of his patron, family quarrels, and bad seasons, and various other contingencies.

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Behar too needs an assignment which would improve its private village schools as the same class of schools are improving in Bengal under this necessary stimulus.

VERNACULAR TRAINING SCHOOLS.

GYA AND CHUPRA TRAINING SCHOOLS.—Gya Training school has made a further advance during the year, and Chupra Training school maintains its character for efficiency.

BHAGULPUR TRAINING SCHOOL.—Bhagulpur Training school has suffered since it lost its head master, Babu Kalikumar Mitra, promoted to the head mastership of Arra Higher school.

The office of head master of a Sanskrit-Hindi or Arabic and Persian-Urdu Training school requires more varied knowledge and personal qualifications of a higher order than is yet considered essential in a Deputy Inspector of Schools or the head master of a Higher English school. Yet the pay is less. The consequence is that, either the office is incompetently filled or it remains vacant for several months.

PURNEA TRAINING SCHOOL.—Purnea Training school has at length made a start under its indefatigable head master, Lalla Bhagavan Prasad, whose success is as the interest he takes in his work. Only four of the twenty stipends have been yet taken up—an evidence of the low state of education in Purnea, and of the strictness and impartiality which govern the selection of stipendiary pupil-teachers. Evidently the head master does not care about "patronage." The moral effect of the conscientious discrimination which head masters and Deputy Inspectors are required to exercise in recommending men for stipends and teacherships, is a gain of very great importance. Scores of applications are not now received from all degrees of incompetent men; and for the accustomed daily waiting on "master's favor," approved candidates now attend Training schools and

take classes without remuneration in the hope of qualifying themselves and proving their fitness for obtaining the first stipends which may fall vacant. Faith in the omnipotence of *parvasti* (favor and the sale of offices) has been shaken, and merit-regarding honesty is recognised as a possibility.

The head master has made the school known to the European and Native community, who in the time of his predecessor were scarcely aware of its existence. This striving to bring a school under the public eye is a sign of honest and efficient discharge of duty.

The Collector, Mr. Worgan, the Secretary of the Local Committee, Rev. J. B. Archer, the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Picachy, and Mr. DeSouza, Pleader, and some of the principal native officials and other residents, among whom is a "Poet," Husan Askari, had visited the school several times.

Mr. Worgan makes the following entry in the Visit Book.

"The school is very neat, orderly, and creditable to the head master."

One pupil-teacher, Golam Rahman, son of Moulvi Yar Ali, Pleader, already mentioned as the owner of a rich library of oriental books, is commended for "spending all his stipend in the purchase of books."

The library of the Training school, purchased from savings, is made to serve other useful purposes than the instruction of teachers and students.

Native visitors are invited to see on the library shelves the favorite standard works of oriental literature, and they are gratified at this token of appreciation of what they appreciate, and then they are less prone to suspect that the sole object of these schools is to supersede their literature and establish our own.

Chupra Training school has supplied five teachers, Gya has supplied six, and Bhagulpur, three teachers.

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MAZUFFERPUR TRAINING SCHOOL.—The new Training school at Mazufferpur was opened in March 1868.

PATNA NORMAL SCHOOL, ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT.—This department still suffers through paucity of teachers. For three Sanskrit-Hindi and three Arabic and Persian-Urdu classes there are only two teachers, one of whom is the Superintendent who has the general supervision of the school, in which there are two oriental departments, not one oriental department as in a Normal school in Bengal.

Nine third-year pupil-teachers were passed in December 1867. But, as in Bengal, they hold out for twenty Rupees, while the highest salary allowed to the teacher of a Lower school is fifteen Rupees. It is hard to understand the policy of giving the smallest pay to that department on the efficiency of which depends the efficiency of every department of the public and private service.

The English department passed eight of the nine candidates who went up for the Entrance Examination in December 1867, one in the first division, five in the second, and two in the third. The result is creditable to their teacher Mr. Tiery, B. A., since promoted to the head mastership of Sarun school, and to Babu Abinas Chandra Bandyopadhyay, B. A., who succeeded to the office in July 1867.

Two years ago even the attraction of a stipend of ten Rupees failed to draw qualified candidates to this class, and for eighteen months not more than six of the twelve stipends were taken up. At the present time the class comprises as many as twenty-five students, several of whom have no stipends.

Six pupil-teachers gained appointments during the year.

Babu Bhudev Mukhopadhyay who visited the Patna Normal school, as it happened, on the very day on which it re-opened after the winter vacation, has made the following entry in the Visit Book.

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

"This is the first day the school re-opens after the winter vacation. The disadvantages under which a school shows on such a day, are many and great—thin and late attendance, books and other apparatus out of order, &c., &c.—but I saw nothing of this disorder at the school. Every thing seemed to be going on well and orderly as on ordinary days. This speaks very favorably of the discipline observed."

"I heard the Superintendent, Ray Sohan Lal, explain to a class the weight of air and principles of pneumatics experimentally, and was very greatly pleased with the way in which he explained and his pupils received his explanations."

"Every thing seemed to me satisfactory except the arrangements made for the accommodation of the boarding students. They occupy two or three open compartments of what was once used as a stable probably."

SANTHAL TRAINING SCHOOL, AIDED.—The Santhal Training school at Talghari continues to improve under the able management of the Reverend Mr. Storrs.

The material, not yet spoilt by bad manipulation, is as good as one could wish; and the tone of this school is as creditable as that of any of our schools, and indeed in some respects more so. The Santhal delights in athletic sports, and he is as truthful and outspoken as he is manly. Among the daily recreations of the pupil-teachers is croquet, which they play with as much pleasure as skill. On holidays they sally forth with bow and arrow to shoot and hunt. Forty miles in one day is an ordinary journey. The women are notoriously chaste, and they do not hide their faces in the presence of men, probably because they have no shame to hide. Their dwelling houses are patterns of cleanliness and an example to their more "civilized neighbours" belonging to other native races. I never passed through a Santhal village, but I saw that every hut had its plastered enclosure and neat though rude fence of leaves and dry sticks,

and the early housewife busily sweeping the place. The women are more intelligent looking than the men. In all complaints and petitions made to the local authorities, she is the spokesman. While I was staying with the Assistant Commissioner at Godda, a Santhal accompanied by his friends, brought up a Santhali woman whom he charged with causing the illness of his child through the exercise of her skill in witchcraft. There was no other way of accounting for the illness, and there was her pot of bones, stones, and herbs, and her own confession. The woman owned that she was a *dain* (witch) and never said a word to rebut the complainant's charge, a serious one among the Santhals who in their own rude fashion have been wont to put to death any of their number who should be condemned as a witch by a council of their elders.

Daily ablutions are the rule.

The Training school has been weeded and the number of pupil-teachers very properly reduced from seventy-six to thirty. More are not wanted.

Of the Lower schools I inspected two, Makhni and Bhatanda. Progress in these schools must wait on that of the Training school. Few schools have trained competent teachers yet. They are all improving, however, under Mr. Storrs' management.

The following extract from a letter from Mr. Storrs gives some idea of the peculiar difficulties of the position. "I did not let them know that you were coming that you might judge exactly how things are and acquire some notion of our difficulties. I expect you never could have believed before how bad things were. Yet I may certainly say they were worse."

"I forgot to tell you of one little point of progress. This year in many of the schools they have begun to pay for books, &c., instead of having every thing given them. I think I did mention to you that I had given the teachers warning that from

this year a modified system of payment by results would be begun. Indeed I have already commenced it in several places, I shall be very glad of any hints you have to give."

In a second letter Mr. Storrs writes; "I am very glad you saw the two village schools even though it was to condemn them. Both the masters were untrained men; the only sort we could get at first. They are two of the largest schools as regards numbers—and I tell you honestly there are only two other schools that I can say are decidedly better than those you saw. I am afraid your inspection would give you little idea of the difficulties of our village schools, the boys having not merely to learn to read but to learn what is to them a foreign language,—Hindi. It is only justice to the master at Mahkni to say that the homes of his boys are much more scattered than those who attend the Bhatanda school, and I am sure it will amuse you to hear that he is looked upon as a prodigy of learning in his neighbourhood. He really has tried to improve himself lately; but I am afraid he is too old to learn. I know how bad the schools are, but they are much better than they were a year ago."

Mrs. Storrs has just commenced a girls' school.

NEW CLASS BOOKS.—Behar which has depended until now on the North-Western Provinces for vernacular class books is likely to have before long a Vernacular School Literature of its own.

Urdu Amoz (Urdu Readers) Nos. 1 & 2 have been published already and the following are in the press.

Farsi Amoz (Persian Reader) No. 1.

Intikhál Shanameh (Selections from Shanameh.)

Urdu Amoz No. 3.

Prem Sagur (Expurgated Edition)

For instructive and interesting matter, a simple style, and well graduated lessons, this Urdu Primer is an improvement on any similar class book with which I am acquainted.

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Urdu Reader No. 2 comprises in one book all the subjects which are taught in the class above the lowest. The reading lessons consist of moral pieces and selections from the best standard authors. These are followed by lessons in Geography and Arithmetic.

Other books of this series will be noticed as they are published.

It is intended very shortly to issue an *Urdu Education Gazette* on condition of receiving sufficient support from the Government so as to secure the proprietors from loss.

Female Education, Patna City.—A girls' school for Bengalis was established this year by some educated Bengalis, assisted by Mr. McCrindle, Principal, Patna College, and Babu Giris Chandra Ghosh, Judge of the Small Cause Court. Seventeen girls attend this school. They learn Bengali and needle work.

Two girls' schools for Hindustanis, one Urdu and the other Hindi, have been opened through the exertions of the Superintendent of the Patna Normal school, assisted by Munshi Zakawat Hussen, Sub-Deputy Inspector of Patna. Fifteen to sixteen girls attend in each school. Plain and fancy work are taught, besides reading, writing, and arithmetic. Mrs. Drummond who takes great interest in these schools has frequently visited them. The quickness of the girls has excited some surprise.

These three schools, taught by untrained, inefficient teachers, represent the whole of female education in Behar. We have still no training school, and no women teachers for half the juvenile population of a province numbering 9,437,500 souls. And male teachers the natives will not have.

Government Middle Schools, English.

Deoghur School.—Number of boys sixty-eight against seventy, and fees Rupees 320 against Rupees 347 in 1866-67.

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

On the salutary effect of requiring payment of fees in advance, the Secretary Dr. Chandra reports—"The disagreeable business of sending the school peon with directions to go from door to door with bills in his hand, asking for the payment of schooling fees outstanding for months together and the guardians not responding to the call and quite indifferent in the matter, has been for the most part done away with, and the boys now, as in other schools, bring their fees to the school for payment, or the guardians send to the school master in time. Besides as a significant and encouraging fact it may be mentioned that from amongst the several lads whose names were struck off for non-payment of fees, two have got themselves admitted again on paying a re-admission fee of one Rupee each, and that of these two, one is a *Panda* lad."

The head master, Babu Kalimohan Ghosal, was on leave for four months of the year, and the second master Babu Navin Chandra Mitra having resigned and left the station on the 29th July last, his successor, Babu Ambika Charan Bandyopadhyay, did not join till the 26th of the ensuing month. The third master, Babu Gaurikrishna Ráy also resigned, and his place thus left vacant was filled up by the appointment of Babu Man Mohan Ray, who again has resigned in order to prosecute his studies in the Patna College.

Deoghur is a remote Sonthal Sub-division, 60 to 80 miles distant from Bhagulpur, Rajmahl, and Raniganj, the nearest civilized haunts where comforts and society are procurable. Hence Deoghur is not a favorite station, and the teachers are continually taking leave or resigning their appointments. When the chord line is finished, as probably it will be by the end of 1869, this station will be easy of access and less uninviting than it is at present.

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MOTIHARI SCHOOL.—Number of boys 32 against 30, and fees, Rupees 359 against Rs. 294-9-0, in 1866-67.

This is yet a poor school held in a poor shed. The head master writes a good office hand, and all his papers are drawn up with a degree of neatness which would be invaluable in an office clerk. He is intelligent and quick and he would make a capital head clerk. But teaching is not his *forte*. I hope, however, that his school will do better after the hints and directions which I gave him when I examined the school two months ago.

PATNA ATTACHED MODEL SCHOOL.—The best Middle Class English school, Government or Private, is the school attached to the Patna Normal school.

PRIVATE MIDDLE SCHOOLS, ENGLISH—DURBANGA.—Durbanga school, for sometime an aided school, has ceased to draw the grant since July 1867. It is now maintained wholly at the expense of the estate of the minor Raja, which, under the "general manager," Mr. Furlong, has emerged out of bankruptcy into a paying property which yields more money than the trustees know what to do with.

JAGDESPUR.—A LIBERAL LAND-HOLDER.—This school is liberally supported by Messrs. Burrows and Thomson of Bihiya, to whom were assigned the village and lands of Jagdespur, the late residence of the rebel Koar Sinha, in consideration of their services in the mutiny. The school is making steady progress under its head master, Hira Sinha. The neat, well kept little flower garden, in which are several English plants, occupies the whole of the available ground, leaving only sufficient roadway for going in and out of the school house. This sign of a cultivated taste which strikes the eye without, has already prepared the visitor for the evidences of neatness and order within.

AIDED MIDDLE SCHOOLS, ENGLISH.—The best Middle Class aided schools are those of Dinapur, Mohespur, and Pakour; all three improving.

Kolgong and Maghra occupy the second rank.

In the third rank are Nowada, Bakhra, and Sherghotti aided schools.

The last place is filled by Purnea, Barh, Saiad Yusufpur, Jhauganj, and Jamalpur aided schools.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER SCHOOLS.—The total number of pupils in the seven Higher schools was 1,192 against 1,085 in 1866-67, and the fees were Rs. 19,790-11-9 against Rs. 18,395-0-8.

BHAGULPUR SCHOOL.—Number of pupils 327 on 31st January against 391 on the same date in the previous year, and fees Rupees 6,018-14-0 against Rupees 5,365-14-0, in 1866-67. Fifteen days later the number had risen to 343.

The head master, Babu Nilmani Gangopadhyay's report has the following judicious remarks: "I have endeavoured to secure as far as instruction and general supervision can do, greater care and diligence in the future management of the classes. The evils complained of are easily accounted for, and must I fear continue to prevail pending a radical change of system. The one great object kept in view is to bring up a certain number of boys to the standard requisite to enable them to pass the Entrance Test within the shortest possible time; and need we wonder that teachers and pupils seek the attainment of their object by the path most easily accessible, the exercise of the memory. The exercise of this power should not, however, be unreservedly disparaged. It is the undue importance attached to what is called a mere local or verbal memory, that I think objectionable, and where the error in our system of education chiefly lies. The faculty properly cultivated and based upon a correct classification of ideas, doubtless constitues a distinguishing feature of the truly cultivated mind. But a parrot-like memory which has been too much regarded as the sign and seal of intellectual superiority, when unusually manifested, seldom fails to counteract the

healthful development of all the other powers of the mind; and it follows that the boy whose memory is cultivated at the expense of his judgment can never become a really useful member of society."

The same report gives a table shewing the average percentage of marks awarded to each class by the examiners at the annual examination, upon which the head master rightly observes that a comparative test of this kind must always be more or less fallacious, "because different examiners take such widely different views of the standard which ought to be attained." It would be very much better that the same examiners conducted the oral and written examination of all the schools, and that competent men, with experience, were selected for this work, and remunerated for it in the same way as the examiners who conduct the examinations for Entrance and Honors.

"Another year has elapsed" and still the foundation of a new building for which over forty thousand rupees have been subscribed, has not yet been laid.

GYA SCHOOL.—Number of students 209 against 201 in 1866-67, and fees Rupees 3,369-4-0 against 2,587-8-0 in 1866-67.

This school has now a good second teacher, Babu Purna Chandra Bandyopadhyay, B. A., and a good fourth teacher Babu Syama Charan Sen. But the third teacher is inefficient and stops the way.

The Committee report favorably of the personal character of the head master and his untiring application to his duties. His salary has been increased by a personal allowance of 30 Rupees debitable to surplus funds of the institution.

Of all the Zilla schools, Gya has the most efficient under masters.

CHUPRA SCHOOL.—The number of students was 199 against 212, and fees Rupees 3,374-6-9 against Rupees 3,007-3-3, in 1866-67.

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

This school is only third this year in the order of merit. The efficiency of its late head master, Babu Syama Charan Gangopadhyay, B. A., who was succeeded by an equally able and conscientious officer, Mr. Tiery, B. A., has been neutralized by the inefficiency of the under-masters. Otherwise Chupra should yield to no other school in Behar.

MAZUFFERPUR SCHOOL.—The number of pupils was 135 against 103, and fees Rupees 2,726-3 against 1,906-8-8, in 1866-67.

This school has suffered from frequent changes in the office of head master.

The incompetence of the under-masters is again the subject of loud complaints. Two pupil teachers from the Patna Normal school have now been appointed to teacherships in this school.

One of nine candidates who went up the Entrance Examination in December 1867, was passed in the third grade.

The head master Mr. Gregory, has the good opinion of his pupils and of the European and Native community of Mazufferpur. The Hindustanis of Behar prefer Hindustani and Eurasian or European teachers. A high native official after an interview with a Bengali head master of a zillah school observed to me that the head master was unable to hold any conversation with him. "If he could not make himself intelligible to me, can he make himself intelligible to boys?"

MONGHYR SCHOOL.—Number of students 146 against 119, and fees, Rupees 2,137-13-3 against Rupees 1,637-13-9 in 1866-67.

The Secretary Mr. Fitzpatrick reports "that the boys are beginning to take to gymnastics."

In a school of 146 boys, the first class comprised, for the first half of the year, only three boys, and for the last half only two. One boy was the head master's son. The other was quite unfit for the class, and was put in it apparently to make up a class, or perhaps as a dead weight

to keep the other sharp boy from running too fast. The attention given to this one boy enabled him to pass the Entrance Examination, and the head master claims on this ground "the third place" among the Higher schools in the Division.

ARRA SCHOOL.—Number of students 144 against 125 and fees Rupees 1,655-1-9 against Rupees 1,556-15, in 1866-67.

Babu Thakur Das Rhakit was succeeded in August 1867 by Babu Kali Kumar Mitra promoted from the head mastership of Bhagulpur Training school.

The school registers and office books are now neat and properly kept as they were not formerly.

The Secretary, Local Committee, Mr. Mosley, reports as follows:—

"The result of the annual examination was on the whole more satisfactory than that of the preceding year. Two-thirds of the first and second classes obtained an aggregate percentage of fifty marks and upwards. The school has risen considerably in public estimation and the attendance has increased to 160 pupils."

This is a large number compared with the attendance of the past seven years which is given below:

YEAR.	NO. OF STUDENTS ON THE ROLL ON 30TH APRIL.
1860-61	64
1861-62	89
1862-63	70
1863-64	95
1864-65	109
1865-66	110
1866-67	125

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

PURNEA SCHOOL.—Number of students 32 against 34, and fees, Rupees 509-1 against 566-2, in 1866-67.

The decreasing attendance during the past three years, the absence of an Entrance class during this period, and the fact that no boy has passed the Entrance Examination since December 1863, when Babu Pyari Mohan Datt's predecessor resigned his appointment, are evidences that the present head master has not the confidence of the native community and hence the school does not prosper under him.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—The following table shews the place of the Higher schools at the Entrance Examination and in the award of scholarships.

Names of Schools.	Passed in					Junior Scholarships awarded.					
	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.	Merit mark.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.	Merit mark.	
Bhagulpur ...	0	2	5	7	9	0	0	2	2	2	
Gya ...	0	2	1	3	5	0	1	1	2	3	
Monghyr	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	
Patna Normal School	1	5	2	8	15*	0	0	0	0	0*	* Not eligible for Scholarships.
Purnea ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sarun ...	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	
Shahabad ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tirhoot ...	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Total ..	1	10	11	22	34÷6=5 6	0	1	5	6	7÷4=1 7	

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The next table shews the attendance of the pupils.

Table of attendance of pupils of Higher Schools.

Higher Schools.	Monthly average on the roll.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage.
Bhagulpur	313	273	87·22
Gya	220	188	85·45
Mongnyr	129	108	83·72
Purnea	37	27	72·97
Chupra	196	158	80 61
Arrah	107	84	78·50
Mazufferpur...	150	123	83

Cost of Higher Schools.—It was shewn in my report for 1866-67, that the Higher schools were virtually grant-in-aid schools, of which the share of expenditure contributed by the people was now larger than the share borne by the State. The statement for the year 1867-68, exhibits a still larger excess in the proportion paid by the people. The cost to Government is to the sum paid by the people nearly as three to four. Institutions of this class might be appropriably called aided schools under Government management, and then there would be no excuse for the cry that the time had arrived for giving up the Higher Government institutions to private management under the grant-in-aid system promised by the Education Despatch of 1854.

Statement shewing the average cost of each pupil in Higher English Schools.

Year.	Number of pupils.	Annually for each pupil.		
		Cost to Government.	Cost to the people.	Total cost.
1865-66	1263	19 3 4	16 14 10	36 2 2
1866-67	1085	16 15 4	17 15 9	34 15 1
1867-68	1192	15 13 4	20 5 0	36 2 4

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

I have now to exhibit a series of tables shewing the percentage of the population under education, the total assignment for each class of schools, the proportion of Hindu and Mahomedan pupils, the income of parents and guardians, and the castes and profession, in Higher and Lower schools placed side by side for convenience of comparison.

Table shewing the area, population, number of children of a school-going age, and the number under education.

District.	Estimated area in Sqr. miles.	Estimated population.	Children of a school-going age.	Attending Lower, Middle & Higher Class.	Percentage.
Bhagulpur ...	7,800	854,200	142,366	779	0·54
Gya ...	5,640	1,400,000	233,333	745	0·32
Monghyr ...	3,600	700,000	116,666	367	0·31
Patna ...	1,830	845,000	140,966	1,104	0·78
Purnea ...	5,710	1,400,000	233,333	210	0·9
Sarun ...	6,390	1,500,000	250,000	538	0·21
Shahabad ...	4,400	1,100,000	183,333	479	0·26
Tirhoot ...	6,150	1,637,500	272,916	590	0·21
Total...	41,520	9,437,500	1,572,913	4,821	0·30

I have excluded from the above estimate all Persian and Hindi Private schools, because they are merely schools for professional instruction of a very low order and not fit to be ranked among schools for education.

The highest percentage appears in Patna below one per cent, the lowest in Purnea not one in a thousand. In the whole province of Behar only one child in three hundred receives any education.

Proportion of Pupils and Assignment of Lower Schools. —From the next table, shewing the aggregate number of pupils in Lower, Middle, and Higher schools, and the Government assignment for each, it will be seen that the num-

ber of students in Lower schools is less than the number educated in Middle and Higher schools, while the assignment for the education of the lower classes is not one-half the sum which the Government allows for the education of the upper and middle classes.

The small number of lower class pupils under education and the smaller grant for this purpose are altogether disproportionate to the numbers and requirements of the "lower classes."

Table of assignments and attendance in Lower, Middle, and Higher schools.

	Higher Schools English.		Middle Schools English.		Lower Schools Vernacular.	
	Number of students.	Assignments.	Number of students.	Assignments.	Number of students.	Assignments.
		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.
Bhagulpur ...	327	4,216 0 0	158	2,424 0 0	279	2,820 0 0
Behar (Gya) ...	209	2,616 0 0	44	516 0 0	484	2,820 0 0
Monghyr ...	*146	2,616 0 0	22	960 0 0	199	2,820 0 0
Patna ..	411*	17,481 8 0	163	1,740 0 0	213	2,820 0 0
Purnea ...	32	2,616 0 0	20	600 0 0	152	2,820 0 0
Saruń ...	199	2,856 0 0	...	0 0 0	289	2,820 0 0
Shahabad ...	144	2,616 0 0	...	0 0 0	335	2,820 0 0
Tirhoot ...	135	2,600 0 0	194	2,820 0 0	270	2,820 0 0
Chumparun ..	...	0 0 0	32	1,800 0 0	...	0 0 0
Deoghur ...	...	0 0 0	63	2,616 0 0	...	0 0 0
Total ..	1,603	37,617 8 0	701	13,476 0 0	2,221	22,560 0 0

* Collegiate School.

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

The number of Hindus and Mahomedans in Higher and Lower schools in each district is as follows:—

Districts.	Higher Schools English.		Lower Schools Vernacular.	
	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.
Bhagulpur	267	60	205	73
Behar (Gya)	175	27	440	44
Monghyr	105	35	159	39
Patna	0	0	162	51
Purnea	28	4	51	101
Sarun	155	42	215	74
Shahabad	105	38	250	85
Tirhoot	112	20	230	40
Total	947	226	1,712	507
Percentage ...	4·19	1	3·37	1

It is remarkable that, in Purnea, Mahomedans are in excess of Hindus in the ratio of 2 to 1 in Lower schools, while in the Higher school there are only four Mahomedans to 28 Hindus. The greatest preponderance of Hindus over Mahomedans appears in the Hindi District of Gya; as 10 to 1 in Lower schools and over 6 to 1 in the Higher school. Comparing the total number of the two religions attending Lower and Higher schools respectively, there were 4¼ Hindus to one Mahomedan in Higher schools and 3⅜ Hindus to 1 Mahomedan in Lower schools. These proportions represent a slight increase in

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Higher schools and a more trifling decrease in Lower schools in the relative number of Mahomedans and Hindus as they stood in the previous year. The difference is shewn in the following comparative statement which indicates the increasing incentives to the cultivation of the English language and European science through that medium, offered to the upper ten thousand of the Mahomedan population and the proportionally diminishing inducements to attend Vernacular schools in which alone the mass of the people can hope to acquire the little learning and culture which are better than none.

Increase in ratio of Mahomedans to Hindus.

Year.	Higher Class English Schools.			Lower Class Vernacular Schools.		
	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Percentage.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Percentage.
1866-67 ...	892	184	1 to 4·84	1,757	555	1 to 3·16
1867-68 ...	947	226	1 to 4 19	1,712	507	1 to 3·37

Income of Parents of Pupils of Lower Schools.—The next table is an approximate estimate of the income of the parents and guardians of students of Lower schools. The teachers by whom the returns are furnished were purposely directed to enter only the number but not the names of persons falling under each class of incomes, as it was considered that needless suspicion and alarm might be erected if names were given.

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Income of Parents and Guardians of pupils of Lower Schools.

Districts.	Persons whose monthly income is														Total of percentage.
	From 3 to 4 Rupees.		From 4 to 6 Rupees.		From 6 to 8 Rupees.		From 8 to 15 Rupees.		From 15 to 30 Rupees.		From 30 to 100 Rupees.		From 100 to 200 Rupees.		From 200 to 500 Rupees.		Above 500 Rupees.		Total number of students in each district.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.		
Bhagulpur ...	49	17·56	29	10·3	35	12·54	46	16·45	50	17·92	56	20·7	10	3·58	2	0·73	3	1·2	279	100
Behar (Gya) ...	123	25·41	69	14·25	66	13·63	113	23·34	50	10·33	45	9·29	10	2·6	5	1·3	3	0·61	484	100
Patna	18	8·45	58	27·26	43	20·18	71	33·33	9	4·22	6	2·81	7	3·28	...	...	1	0·47	213	100
Purnea	11	7·23	16	10·56	5	3·29	40	26·31	44	28·94	11	7·23	18	11·84	7	4·60	...	...	152	100
Sarun	88	30·45	51	17·68	31	10·72	48	16·60	41	14·18	24	8·30	6	2·7	...	...	...	...	289	100
Shahabad ...	43	12·84	43	12·84	47	14·3	68	20·29	57	17·3	65	19·41	11	3·28	...	...	1	0·29	335	100
Tirhoot... ...	28	10·37	46	17·3	46	17·3	36	13·36	72	26·66	38	14·7	4	1·48	...	...	...	...	270	100
Total ...	360	17·86	311	15·42	273	13·50	422	20·67	324	15·79	245	12·14	66	3·28	14	0·69	8	0·39	2,022	100

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An inspection of the totals shews that over 33 per cent were earning only 3 to 6 Rupees monthly, nearly 47 per cent from 3 to 8 Rupees; nearly 21 per cent, 8 to 15 Rupees; under 16 per cent, 15 to 30 Rupees; slightly over 12 per cent, 30 to 100 Rupees; 3¼ per cent, 100 to 200 Rupees; under ¾ per cent, 200 to 500 Rupees; and over ⅓ per cent, above 500 Rupees—eight students in all, or an average of one per district.

Testing these figures by the table of professions which will be given a little farther on, I find that for 46¾ per cent of the lowest incomes, viz., from 3 to 8 Rupees, the percentage of "lower professions" is only 26½ per cent; for 49 per cent of middle class incomes, from 8 to 100 Rupees, the percentage of middle class professions is nearly 43 per cent, and for 4¼ per cent of incomes above 100 Rupees, the percentage of higher professions is 30¼ per cent.

The discrepancy between the two tables is less than it seems. Several professions which are classed in "higher" and "middle" professions respectively on account of their social status, would have to be placed a grade lower if their position had to be determined by the amount of income. Thus from the table of higher professions if we remove 4¼ per cent of priests and physicians (hakims) whose incomes are more likely under 100 Rupees than above that sum, and also five-sixths of 18½ per cent zemindars, as the probable proportion of petty landholders by courtesy so called, the percentage of higher professions is reduced from 30¼ to 11 per cent. A further reduction of 2 per cent being made from 6 per cent "Bankers," "Merchants," and "Pleaders," whose incomes probably do not exceed 100 Rupees, the percentage of higher professions earning above 100 Rupees monthly may be set down at nine per cent which is about twice the percentage given in the table of incomes.

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

On the above calculation, 21¼ per cent, taken from the percentage of higher professions and added to that of middle class professions, would destroy the approximate equality already subsisting between the percentage of middle professions and middle incomes, which is as 43 to 49. An inspection of the table of middle professions, however, shews that about 28 per cent represents cloth merchants (bazaz), money-changers (suraf), shop-keepers (dukandars), grocers (bania), múktyars (attorneys), gomashtas (agents), munshis, (village accountants), mohurirs (clerks), goldsmiths (sonar), and teachers, &c., &c. Assuming that one-fourth of this class belong to the lower grades of their profession and do not earn above eight Rupees a month, seven of the 28 per cent are thus brought under lower class incomes. Thus, middle professions, increased by 21¼ per cent taken from higher professions, and decreased by 7 per cent added to lower professions, would make middle profession incomes 57 per cent, and lower professions incomes 34 per cent, in place of 49 and 27 per cent respectively, as they are given in the table of incomes. The approximate incomes would then stand as follows:—

Higher Incomes, 9 per cent,
Middle Incomes, 57 per cent,
Lower Incomes, 34 per cent,

which shews that higher and middle class incomes have been under-estimated by 4¼ and 8 per cent respectively, and lower incomes have been over estimated in the same proportion.

The grant-in-aid rules which offer to double the amount of private contributions for schools whose total monthly expenditure does not exceed thirty Rupees, is evidently not calculated to promote the education of the people of whom 34 per cent of the parents and guardians of students of Lower schools are earning only three to eight Rupees a month, no account being taken of the masses who do not yet attend any suitable school

for education and whose incomes it may be presumed are even less sufficient for the purpose.

In the four years which have elapsed since the issue of the revised grant-in-aid rules referred to, not one aided Vernacular school has yet been established. There can be no more certain evidence of the unsuitableness of these rules to the people of this province.

If the education of the people is to be promoted, more Lower schools must be maintained at the expense of the State, and more liberal terms must be offered so as to draw from the pockets of the people the private contributions of which not one pice has yet been drawn under the existing rules.

The castes and professions of the parents and guardians of pupils attending Lower and Higher schools respectively are placed side by side in the next two tables.

CASTES.

Castes.	LOWER CLASS VERNACULAR. Classes.							HIGHER CLASS ENGLISH. Classes.										
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	Total number of students of each caste.	Percentage.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	Total number of students of each caste.	Percentage.
Brahman.																			
Brahman	21	20	32	66	100	239	10·75	21	24	22	32	21	21	20	15	9	14	199	16·70
Gasain (Religious Mendicant) ...	0	2	1	1	0	4	0·18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jogi (Ascetic)	0	1	0	0	0	1	0·5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	21	23	33	67	100	244	10·98	21	24	23	32	21	21	20	15	9	14	199	16·70
Kshatri (Military.)																			
Kshatri or Rajput	3	3	19	14	53	92	4·13	6	1	5	7	7	11	9	7	1	0	54	4·53
Babbun (Bráhman Kshatri)	1	5	15	35	20	76	3·95	0	1	4	2	1	4	3	2	0	0	17	1·42
Eksharia (Ditto)	0	0	1	2	2	5	0·23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bhuinhar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0·17
Total	4	8	35	51	75	173	8·31	6	2	10	9	8	15	12	10	1	0	73	6·12
Vaish.																			
Broker or Zemindar	6	0	7	11	10	34	1·53	1	1	2	5	0	1	2	1	0	4	17	1·42
Saráwag (Jaini)	0	0	0	0	1	1	0·4	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	0·34

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Agreri (Superior caste of Banis) ...	1	2	1	1	0	5	0·23	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	5	0·42
Márvári (Cloth Merchant) ...	0	0	0	0	3	3	0·18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kshatri (Banis and sometimes Clerks)...	7	2	6	6	14	35	1·57	2	0	0	3	6	5	0	0	2	18	1·51
Jounpuri (Banker) ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0·8
Banya (Grocer)	7	23	14	22	57	123	5·3	0	4	1	3	2	2	1	3	0	17	1·42
Sindi (ditto)	2	4	3	7	25	41	1·84	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0·8
Basvár (Bania)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0·17
Nunyár (ditto)	1	0	3	10	23	37	1·83	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0·34
Makori (ditto)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0·4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0·17
Runyár (ditto)	0	0	3	1	2	6	0·27	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	6	0·51
Total ...	25	31	37	58	135	286	12·51	6	5	7	8	9	12	17	4	3	77	6·46
PROFESSIONALS.																		
Kayath, (Writer)	88	74	119	99	126	506	22·78	39	61	57	68	84	71	75	47	15	525	44·33
Baid, (Pysician)	0	2	0	1	1	4	0·18	4	2	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	12	1·1
Bhát, (Bard)	4	2	9	1	14	30	1·35	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1·8
Total ...	92	78	128	101	141	540	24·31	43	63	57	73	85	71	75	48	15	538	47·23
CULTIVATORS.																		
Ját	0	0	0	4	0	4	0·19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kurmi	0	0	0	9	8	17	0·76	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0·25
Koiri	1	2	3	1	8	14	0·63	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	0·34
Máli (Gardener)	0	0	2	3	1	5	0·23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carried over ...	1	2	4	16	17	40	1·80	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	7	0·59

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Professions.	LOWER CLASS VERNACULAR.							HIGHER CLASS ENGLISH.									
	Classes.					Total number of students of each caste.	Percentage.	Classes.									Total number of students of each caste.	Percentage.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.		
Brought over																			
Cultivators.—(*Continued.*)																			
Burhi (Betel-leaf cultivator) ...	1	2	4	16	17	40	1·90	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	7	0·59
Kasundhan	1	2	5	3	11	22	0·98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	3	3	2	3	12	0·54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0·8
	3	7	12	21	31	74	3·33	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	8	1·39
Grand Total	190	116	177	186	307	900	40·15	51	71	65	81	96	84	93	53	18	14	623	53·85
Sudra.																			
Trades.																			
Sundr, (Goldsmith) ...	1	2	3	11	20	37	4·66	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0·25
Lohár, (Ironsmith) ...	0	1	0	7	7	15	0·76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bárhai (Carpenter)	0	1	1	5	10	17	0·67	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	5	0·42
Kuseré, (Brasier)	0	0	0	2	2	4	0·19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Thathera, (Copper-smith) ...	0	0	0	1	5	6	0·27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0·8
Kumhár, (Potter)... ...	0	0	2	4	8	14	0·68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chamár, (Currier) ...	0	0	0	0	1	1	0·4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0·17
Luheri, (Maker of native bracelets) ...	0	2	0	0	0	2	0·9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Putwá, (Silk cord-maker) ...	0	0	0	2	6	12	0·54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Kalwár, (Distiller of Spirits)	...	9	24	7	8	29	55	2·98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pási, (Toddy seller)	...	0	0	0	0	1	1	0·4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0·8
Tamboli, (Betel-leaf seller)	...	1	0	2	1	5	9	0·40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turha, (Vegetable seller)	...	0	0	0	1	0	1	0·4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kándér (One who parches grain)	...	0	2	1	3	8	14	0·63	0	0	2	4	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0·16
Teli, (Oil manufacturer and seller)	...	1	3	9	15	13	41	1·74	0	1	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0·17
Nonia, (Salt manufacturer)	...	0	0	2	0	3	5	0·23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0·8
Dusádh, (Breeder of swine)	...	1	0	1	0	4	6	0·27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0·17
Bind, (Boatman and Fisherman)	...	0	0	1	1	2	4	0·18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machwa, (Fisherman and Fishmonger)	...	0	0	0	1	0	1	0·4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dhobi (Washerman)	...	0	0	0	2	2	4	0·18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0·08
Govala (Milkman)	...	0	5	8	3	3	19	0·85	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0·34
Gararia (Cowherd)	...	0	1	2	4	10	17	0·76	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0·34
Halwái (Confectioner)	...	0	5	5	12	15	37	1·66	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0·50
Total	...	13	24	48	83	154	322	14·34	2	2	9	9	3	3	7	6	4	1	1	0	4	1	0	0	1	47	1	1	0	0	3·94
Menials.																															
Hajjám (Barber)	...	1	2	1	2	5	11	0·49	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0·8
Kuhár (Bearer)	...	1	2	7	7	9	26	1·17	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0·17
Jasvar (Bearer)	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0·8
Dhánuk (House servant)	...	0	0	0	0	3	3	0·13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mallá (Boatman)	...	0	1	0	1	0	2	0·9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	...	3	5	8	10	17	43	1·98	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0·33
Grand Total	...	15	29	56	93	171	365	16·32	2	2	10	11	3	4	8	6	4	1	1	0	5	1	0	0	1	51	1	1	0	0	4·27

Professions.	LOWER CLASS VERNACULAR. Classes.							HIGHER CLASS ENGLISH. Classes.											
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	Total number of students of each caste.	Percentage.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	Total number of students of each caste.	Percentage.
Mahomedans.																			
Sayad (Chief)	13	16	26	29	46	130	5·85	5	9	11	6	3	9	19	9	3	1	75	6·4
Mogal or Mirza (Military Caste) ...	0	1	0	2	2	5	0·23	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0·25
Malik (Descendants of Malik) ...	0	0	0	1	6	7	0·31	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0·25
Shekh (Venerable)	45	31	61	102	115	354	15·48	17	10	11	23	15	25	8	11	7	4	131	10·98
Pathán (Military Caste)	1	2	5	6	12	26	1·17	4	5	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	0	17	1·42
Sháh (a caste of Ascetics)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0·8
Darzi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0·8
Rangrez (Dyer)	0	0	1	0	1	2	0·9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Juláha (Weaver)	1	0	0	1	0	2	0·9	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	5	0·42
Dhunya (Cotton Carder)	0	0	1	2	5	8	0·36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kamángar (Maker of bows and arrows)...	0	0	2	1	0	3	0·13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dafáli (Drum maker and drummer) ...	0	0	1	1	0	2	0·9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ...	60	50	97	145	187	539	24·80	28	25	25	32	20	38	31	22	10	5	236	19·52
Christians	0	0	1	0	0	1	0·4	2	2	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	10	0·84
Grand total of all castes ...	220	226	399	536	840	2221	100	110	125	133	164	148	165	104	107	42	54	1192	100

ABSTRACT.

Professions.	LOWER CLASS VERNACULAR.							HIGHER CLASS ENGLISH.										
	Classes.							Classes.										
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	Total number of students of each caste.	Percentage.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	Total number of students of each caste.	Percentage.
Brâhman	21	23	33	67	100	244	10·98	21	24	22	32	21	21	20	15	9	14	199	10·70
Kshetri	4	8	35	51	75	173	6·31	6	2	10	9	8	15	12	10	1	0	73	6·12
Vaish.																			
Trades	25	31	37	58	135	286	12·51	6	5	7	8	9	12	17	4	3	6	77	6·46
Professions	92	78	128	101	141	540	24·31	43	63	57	73	85	71	75	48	15	8	538	45·42
Cultivators	3	7	12	21	31	74	3·33	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	8	0·67
Total	120	116	177	180	307	900	40·15	51	70	65	81	95	84	92	53	18	14	623	52·55
Sudra.																			
Trades	13	24	48	83	154	322	14·84	2	2	9	9	3	4	7	6	4	1	47	3·94
Menials	2	5	8	10	17	42	1·88	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	4	0·33
Total	15	29	56	93	171	364	16·72	2	2	10	9	4	5	7	7	4	1	51	4·27
Mahomedans	60	50	97	145	187	539	23·80	28	25	25	32	29	38	31	22	10	5	236	19·52
Christians	0	0	1	0	0	1	0·4	2	2	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	10	0·84
Grand Total ...	220	226	399	536	840	2,221	100	100	125	133	164	148	165	164	107	42	34	1,192	100

PROFESSIONS.

Professions.	LOWER VERNACULAR SCHOOLS. Classes.							HIGHER ENGLISH SCHOOLS. Classes.										
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	Total number of students of each caste.	Percentage.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	Total number of students of each caste.	Percentage.
Higher.																			
Private.																			
Zamíndár	63	59	94	96	99	411	18·50	31	22	31	40	22	42	26	33	6	12	265	22·23
Banker	2	7	7	8	19	43	1·93	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	5	0·41
Merchant	5	3	10	16	21	55	2·47	2	4	8	3	2	8	6	5	4	2	44	3·69
Vakíl (Pleader)	1	7	9	7	10	34	1·53	2	7	11	9	14	19	19	1	1	0	83	6·96
Dewán	0	0	2	0	3	5	0·22	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	5	0·41
Treasurer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0·8
Priest (Hindu)	4	4	9	11	52	80	3·60	1	1	0	2	4	3	7	4	0	1	23	1·93
Múlla (Mahomedan Priest)	0	0	1	0	0	1	0·4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bakshi (Pay-master)	0	0	2	0	0	2	0·8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hakim (Physician)	0	1	4	3	3	11	0·49	2	0	3	5	1	0	3	2	0	2	18	1·51
Total ...	75	81	138	141	207	642	28·86	38	35	53	60	43	74	66	47	11	17	444	47·93

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HIGHER.																														
Government.																														
Judge of Small Cause Court...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0·8
Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector		0	0	0	0	1	1	0·4	1	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0·75
Assistant Superintendent of Police	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0·8
Sadr Amin	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0·16
Munsif	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0·25
Translator	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0·8
Deputy Inspector of Schools	...	1	0	0	0	0	1	0·4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0·8
Sub-Assistant Surgeon	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0·8
Police Inspector	...	0	4	3	3	2	12	0·54	1	6	0	2	6	5	0	5	2	1	23	2·34
Court Inspector	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0·8
Jailor	...	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0·8
Serishtadar	...	3	0	3	6	3	15	0·67	2	3	8	13	4	3	7	2	1	1	44	3·69
Post Master	...	0	0	0	1	1	2	0·8	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0·16
Treasurer	...	0	0	0	0	1	1	0·4	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	0·33
Total	...	4	4	6	10	8	32	1·41	7	13	11	17	14	12	11	7	5	2	99	8·44
Grand Total of Higher Professions	...	97	85	144	161	215	674	30 27	45	48	61	72	57	86	77	64	16	19	535	44 65
MIDDLE.																				
Private.																				
Bazaz (Cloth Merchant)	...	0	2	1	29	14	46	2·7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saraf (Money Changer)	...	0	0	1	3	2	6	0·27	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0·8
Mahajan (Money Lender)	...	6	9	10	40	91	156	0·52	4	2	5	5	3	5	8	2	0	1	36	3·18
• Carried over	...	6	11	12	72	107	208	.....	4	2	5	5	3	5	9	3	0	1	37	.....

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Professions.	LOWER VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.							HIGHER ENGLISH SCHOOLS.											
	Classes.					Total number of students of each caste.	Percentage.	Classes.										Total number of students of each caste	Percentage.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5			1.	2.	3.	4.	5	6.	7.	8	9.	10.		
Brought over	6	11	12	72	107	208	.....	4	3	5	5	3	5	9	3	0	1	37	.....
Middle.																			
Private.—(Continued.)																			
Shop-keeper ...	13	14	19	33	56	135	6·57	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Book-seller ...	0	0	0	0	1	1	0·4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stamp-vendor ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0·8
Bania (Grocer) ...	2	0	7	4	16	29	1·20	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	5	0·41
Muktiar (Attorney) ...	8	14	24	18	23	87	3·47	7	22	15	31	23	23	21	18	1	4	163	14·4
Dallal (Broker)	0	0	0	0	2	2	0·8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pansari (Druggist) ...	0	1	1	0	1	3	0·13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thekedar (Contractor) ...	11	6	12	6	7	42	1·89	1	1	1	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	6	0·50
Surbarakar (Manager) ...	0	0	0	1	0	1	0·4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0·25
Peshkar (Assistant Clerk) ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0·9
Tehsildar (Rent Collector) ...	0	0	1	0	0	1	0·4	0	2	0	1	2	1	2	1	4	0	13	1·9
Gomashta (Agent)	12	6	7	10	14	49	2·29	5	2	6	3	0	2	6	4	0	0	30	2·51
Telegraph Signaller .. .	0	0	0	0	1	1	0·4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Munshi (Writer)	4	4	1	2	4	15	0·671	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0·25

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Mutasaddi (Accountant)	...	0	0	4	6	12	22	0·99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mohurir (Persian Clerk)	...	1	3	2	3	3	10	0·44	0	1	3	3	5	3	0	0	0	3	0	18	1·51									
Taid (Apprentice)	...	0	0	0	0	5	5	0·22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teacher...	...	0	1	2	0	1	4	0·18	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0·25									
Musavvir (Portrait Painter)...	...	0	0	2	0	2	4	0·18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	5	0·41									
Sonar (Goldsmith)	...	0	1	3	12	21	37	1·66	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0·16									
Bhat (Bard)	...	0	0	1	0	2	3	0·13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									
Dufedar	...	0	0	0	0	1	1	0·4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									
Jamadar	...	0	0	0	0	3	3	0·13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									
Total	...	61	61	103	171	297	693	31·64	17	31	44	36	36	46	29	14	6	200	0											
MUNSIF.																														
Government.																														
Clerk	...	1	2	0	0	1	4	0·18	21	19	13	10	12	12	9	2	7	3	103	9·6										
Accountant ...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	6	0·50										
Nazir	...	6	0	5	2	14	27	1·21	0	2	3	3	1	0	4	2	0	0	15	1·25										
Peshkar... ...	...	0	1	2	0	1	4	0·18	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	6	0·50										
Mohurir ...	...	19	13	21	31	34	118	5·31	10	10	9	9	18	8	8	11	3	2	88	7·38										
Mohafiz (drafter) ...	...	0	1	3	6	2	12	0·54	1	1	1	0	2	2	3	1	0	0	11	0·92										
Bakshi (Pay-master)	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0·25										
Amin (Field Measurer)	...	0	2	4	1	2	9	0·40	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0·16										
Overseer (Post Office)	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	2	1	1	0	0	0	10	0·83										
Gomásta (Agent)...	...	7	9	14	16	11	57	2·56	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	8	0·67										
Sub-Jailor ...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0·8										
Carried over	...	33	28	49	56	65	231	.....	34	39	28	25	40	26	29	18	10	5	254	.....										

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Professions	LOWER VERNACULAR SCHOOLS. Classes. 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	Total number of students of each caste.	Percentage.	LOWER ENGLISH SCHOOLS. Classes. 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	Total number of students of each caste.	Percentage.
Brought over ...	33	28	49	56	65	23	.....	34	39	29	28	40	26	29	18	10	5	258	.....
MIDDLE.																			
Government.—(Continued.)																			
Dároga (Sub-Inspector of Police) ...	0	1	0	0	0	1	0·4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0·33
Teacher	1	3	1	0	2	7	0·32	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	8	0·67
Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools ...	0	0	0	0	1	1	0·4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native Doctor	0	0	0	0	2	2	0·8	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0·16
Neqal Navis (Copyist) ...	0	0	2	0	0	2	0·8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0·8
Pensioner (Military) ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0·16
Head Constable	0	0	0	2	0	2	0·8	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0·16
Tehsildar (Rent Collector) ...	0	1	3	1	1	6	0·27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ...	34	33	55	59	71	253	11·99	39	41	29	29	43	33	30	20	10	5	277	23·14
Grand Total of Middle Class Professions	95	94	258	230	368	945	42·83	56	72	60	73	78	68	76	49	24	11	567	47·96
LOWER PRIVATE.																			
Trades.																			
Lohar (Ironsmith). ...	0	1	0	6	4	11	0·49	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0·8
Saiqalgar (Armourer) ...	0	0	0	1	0	1	0·4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Barhai (Carpenter...)	0	0	1	7	5	13	0·58	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	0·33
Kumhar (Potter)	0	0	0	2	4	6	0·27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nalband (Farrier)...	0	0	0	1	0	1	0·4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patwah (Silk corder)	0	0	2	1	4	7	0·32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Julaha (Weaver)	0	0	0	0	2	2	0·8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0·8
Bricklayer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0·8
Darzi (Tailor)	0	2	4	4	1	11	0·49	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0·25
Karabund (Whip-maker)	0	0	0	2	0	2	0·8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rangrez (Dyer)	0	0	2	0	10	12	0·54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rangsaz (Painter)	0	0	0	0	2	2	0·8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dhobi (Washer-man)	0	0	0	3	2	5	0·22	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0·8
Bisati (Pedlar)	0	0	0	0	4	4	0·18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pindbacha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0·8
Hajjam (Barber)	1	3	0	1	4	9	0·40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thathera (Copper-smith)	0	0	0	0	8	8	0·36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Halvai (Confectioner)	0	0	2	4	7	13	0·58	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0·25
Tamboli (Betel-leaf seller)	1	0	2	2	4	9	0·40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tobacconist	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0·8
Kunjra (Geeru-grocer)	1	0	0	0	1	2	0·8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Talwah (Fire-wood seller)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0·8
Teli (Oil seller)	0	0	7	9	16	32	1·44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bari (Torch-maker)	0	0	0	0	1	1	0·4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carried over ...	3	6	20	43	79	151	.....	3	0	4	5	0	0	4	1	0	0	17	.....

Professions.	Lower Vernacular Schools. Classes. 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	Total number of students of each caste.	Percentage.	Higher Class English. Classes. 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	Total number of students of each caste.	Percentage.
Brought over ...	3	6	20	43	79	151	.....	3	0	4	5	0	0	4	1	0	0	17	...
Private Lower.																			
Trades.—(Continued.)																			
Bhatiara (Inn-keeper)	0	0	0	1	2	3	0·13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kalver (Seller of country spirits) ...	0	0	0	0	1	1	0·4	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pasi (Toddy seller)	0	0	2	1	0	3	0·13	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0·8
Machva (Fisherman and fishmonger) ...	0	0	0	1	2	3	0·13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Govala (Milkman)	0	2	2	4	1	9	0·40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kathak (Singing-master)	0	0	0	1	0	1	0·41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Labourers	1	0	2	2	5	10	0·44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ...	4	8	26	53	90	181	8·2	3	0	4	6	0	0	4	1	0	0	18	1·39
Menials.																			
Mahli (Eunuch)	0	1	7	10	11	29	1·20	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0·16
Coachman	0	1	0	0	0	1	0·4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0·8
Khansama	0	0	1	1	3	5	0·22	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	6	0·50
Khidmatgar	0	0	0	3	0	3	0·13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Piayda (Peon)	0	1	7	10	11	20	1·20	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0·18
Malla (Boatman) ...	0	1	0	0	0	1	0·4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kahár (Bearer)	0	0	0	0	5	5	0·22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ...	0	4	8	14	20	45	1·89	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	9	0·74
CULTIVATORS.																			
Máli (Gardener)	0	0	1	0	2	3	0·13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Káshtakar (Cultivator) ...	35	31	51	72	124	313	14·9	4	3	6	6	7	3	5	1	1	4	40	3·35
Total ...	35	31	52	72	126	316	14·22	4	3	6	6	7	3	5	1	1	4	40	3·35
MISCELLANEOUS.																			
Bhajwa (Chanter of Hymn) ...	0	0	0	3	2	5	0·22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Faqia (Religious Mendicant) ...	2	0	0	0	3	5	0·22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beggar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0·8
Total ...	2	0	0	3	5	10	0·44	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0·8
GOVERNMENT LOWER.																			
Jamadár	0	2	4	4	0	10	0·44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Constable	1	2	2	4	2	11	0·49	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0·16
Zilladár	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	0·33
Peon	0	1	4	5	10	20	0·90	1	1	0	4	2	6	2	0	0	0	16	1·34
Chowkidar	0	0	0	0	1	1	0·4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Menial Servants ...	4	0	1	0	3	8	0·36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ...	5	5	11	13	16	50	2·23	1	1	1	5	5	6	3	1	0	0	[illegible]	1·83
Grand Total of Lower Professions ...	46	47	97	155	157	603	26·80	9	5	[illegible]	35	13	[illegible]	14	4	2	4	80	7·39
Grand Total of all Professions ...	220	226	399	536	840	2,231	100	110	125	153	164	148	165	164	109	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,192	100

ABSTRACT.

Professions.	Lower Vernacular Schools. Classes.							Higher English Schools. Classes.											
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	Total number of students of each profession.	Percentage.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	Total number of students of each profession.	Percentage.
Higher.																			
Private	75	81	138	141	207	642	28·66	38	35	50	55	43	74	66	47	11	17	436	36·21
Government	4	4	6	10	8	32	1·41	7	13	11	17	14	12	11	7	5	2	99	8·44
Total Higher ...	79	85	144	151	215	674	30·27	45	48	61	72	57	86	77	54	16	19	535	44·65
Middle.																			
Private	61	61	103	171	297	693	31·64	17	31	31	44	36	36	48	29	14	6	290	24·80
Government	34	33	55	59	71	252	11·29	39	41	29	29	43	32	30	20	10	5	277	23·16
Total Middle ...	95	94	158	230	368	945	42·93	56	72	60	73	78	68	78	49	24	11	567	47·96
Lower.																			
Private	41	42	86	142	142	552	24·57	8	4	11	14	8	5	9	3	2	4	68	5·56
Government	5	5	11	13	16	50	2·23	1	1	1	5	5	6	2	1	0	0	23	1·83
Total Lower ...	46	47	97	155	257	602	26·80	9	5	12	19	13	11	11	4	2	4	90	7·39
Grand Total ...	220	226	399	536	840	2221	100	100	125	133	164	148	165	164	107	42	34	1,192	100

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These tables are important, as they serve to show what castes and professions and what proportion of them are receiving any education, and what castes and professions, if any, are not yet *reached* by the present system of education.

Of castes, the most numerous are, in Lower schools, Mahomedans, above 23¾ per cent; and in Higher schools, Kaiths 44⅓ per cent of the aggregate attendance—Kaiths in Higher schools being nearly twice as many as Mahomedans in Lower schools. The next numerous are, in Lower schools, 22¾ per cent Kaiths—nearly the same percentage as Mahomedans—and, in Higher schools, 19½ per cent Mahomedans, or less than one-half the percentage of. Kaiths. Brahmans come third, 11 per cent in Lower schools and 16⅔ per cent, a third more, in Higher schools, or, *three* per cent more Mahomedans than Brahmans. The Sudra trade castes are 14¼ per cent in Lower schools, 3¼ per cent more than Brahmans and a third less than the professional or Kaith caste. The same caste in Higher schools is nearly 4 per cent, or under one-fourth the percentage in Lower schools. The Vaish, or higher trade castes, in Higher and Lower schools are as 12·51 to 6·46, or very nearly two to one. The Kshatri or Military caste is 8·31 in Lower schools to 6·12 in Higher schools. The Vaish cultivator caste is only 3⅛ per cent in Lower schools and ⅔ per cent or one-fifth, in Higher schools. The menial caste of Sudras (servants) are under two per cent, or six times as many in Lower schools as in Higher schools. The excess in Higher schools of 21½ per cent Kaiths and six per cent Brahmans, is balanced by the excess of Vaish and Sudra trades which are nearly 17 per cent more—2⅔ as many as in Higher schools; Mahomedans 4¼ per cent more; Kshatris, 2⅕ per cent more; *Vaish* cultivators, 2⅔ per cent more; and *Sudra* menials, about 1⅔ per cent more.

The Higher Schools as Official Training Schools.—The above proportions shew that the English Higher schools,

which educate 41¼ per cent Kaiths, are nearly as popular with the writer caste as with all other castes taken together. This class of schools exists therefore principally for the official caste, and we know that the first English school in Bombay was established by the Government for the express purpose of creating a body of clerks for Government Offices. Next in the scale of percentage, Mahomedans and Brahmans, aggregating 36·22 per cent, in relinquishing their distinctive occupations as priests and teachers of their "sacred" language and literature for a foreign language and literature, can have no other object than to qualify themselves for official appointments for the most part. The same may be said of the military caste and the trade castes and menials who make up nearly the remaining twenty per cent of the total attendance. Coupling these facts with the absence of female education and boarding schools for boys, we must conclude that the Higher schools are schools for professional and official training chiefly and not for liberal education and culture, except in the degree in which this object is attainable from the better tone of English text books and the influence in the school room of the European teacher, for whom however there is yet no place in our Higher schools, the head masters of which receive only 150 Rupees per month. The contemplated opening of higher offices to the natives of the country imperatively demands, now more than ever, the better moral and social influences which are implied in female education and the residence of boys in school houses under competent masters.

The ratio of Kaiths in Higher English schools to Kaiths in Lower Vernacular schools—as two to one—would be considerably higher if Kaiths had any choice between English and Vernacular schools, for there is no English school in villages and small towns in which Vernacular schools are located.

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The Hindu writer or literary caste, who readily took to the language of their Mahomedan conquerors and held offices under them, as Akbar's minister, their prototype, Todar Mal did three hundred years ago, are now forsaking Persian for the sake of office under the English Government.

The increase during the year in the percentage of Mahomedans in Higher schools and the decrease in the percentage in Lower schools, point to the same conclusion.

The percentage of Brahmans in Higher schools, nearly a sixth, is probably a large one for the proportion of this caste to the rest of the population. They too are keen after offices under Government; for in the Vernacular schools, which hold out no such prospect, they reckon only about eleven per cent.

The Kshatri, or military caste as it once was, is now engaged for the most part in trade. Taking this caste therefore with the third and fourth, Vaish and Sudra trade castes, the ratio, 16½ in Higher schools to 35¾ in Lower schools, represents in some cases the want of means and opportunity to attend the English schools which qualify for office, and in others the independence of the trade castes which care not for schools for professional and official training.

The following castes have no representatives in English Higher schools. Among Brahmans, Gosains and Jogis, (mendicants and ascetics); among Kshatris, Eksaria; among Vaish, Marvaris (cloth merchants,) Jats, gardeners, and betel-leaf growers and sellers; among Sudras, braziers, ironsmiths, potters, painters, dyers, cotton carders, silk cord makers, bow and arrow manufacturers, bracelet makers, drummers and drum makers, distillers, fishermen and fishmongers, boatmen, vegetable sellers, and swine-keepers. They are all represented in Lower schools, though only 8·23 per cent in all.

The smallest number in Lower schools is given by the following castes, one Jogi, one Maheri (Bania) one Saravaq

(Jain) one Toddy-seller, one Chamar, one vegetable seller, and one fishmonger. In Higher schools the minimum is, one Jounpuri (banker), one Sundi (grocer), one bard, one fruit-seller, one Toddy-seller, one Coppersmith, one Dhobi, one salt manufacturer, one barber, one bearer, one Shàh (Mahomedan ascetic), and one tailor.

In the first class of Higher schools, were thirty-nine Kaiths and four of other professions, twenty-eight Mahomedans, twenty-one Brahmans, six Kshetris, six Vaish trades, two Sudra trades, two cultivators, and two Christians.

In the first class of Lower schools were eighty-eight Kaiths and four of other professions, sixty Mahomedans, twenty-one Brahmans, twenty-five Vaish trades, thirteen Sudra trades, four Kshetris, three cultivators, and two menials.

In Higher English schools, 44·65 per cent are the sons of men in higher professions; 47·96 per cent of men in middle professions; and 7·39 per cent in lower professions. Lower Vernacular schools were educating at the same time, of higher professions 30¼ per cent, or, 674 pupils for 535 educated in Higher English schools; of middle professions, 42·93 per cent, or 945 pupils for 567 educated in Higher schools; of lower professions, 26⅘ per cent, or 602 pupils for ninety educated in Higher schools. Hence, Lower schools are educating twice as many higher and middle class pupils as are educated in Higher schools.

Of the professions represented in Higher schools, 22¼ per cent are Zemindars, and 14 per cent, *Mukhtyars;* 9 per cent, are English Clerks, and 7⅘ per cent, Government *Mohurirs* (Persian Office Clerks)—total clerks, 16⅘ per cent; 7 per cent are *Vakils;* over 3 per cent, cultivators, merchants, mahajans, and *Seristadars*—Agriculture, trade, banking, and the subordinate executive furnishing about the same per-centage; over 2½ per cent are *Gomashtas* (Agents) and Police

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Inspectors; over 1 per cent, physicians and priests—divinity and physic—rent collectors, private mohurirs, nazirs, and Government peons. Teachers, private Munshis (writers), *Halvais* (confectioners), and tailors muster alike, three of each profession. *Khansamas* are twice as many, and private peons as 2 to 16. Surely Government peons are eight times as well off, unless their appreciation of an English education is really greater than that of peons in private service. Among the units are one treasurer (private,) one money changer, one stamp vendor, one *Peshkar*, one ironsmith (to two Sonars and four carpentars,) one tobacconist, one toddy seller, one weaver, one bricklayer, one pindbacha (in Gya,) one washerman, one coachman, one *Naqlnavis* (Persian copyist)—a badly paid office evidently—and one beggar. There is a beggar boy in the Patna Practising school. His father says to him "learn, learn, do nothing but learn. I will find you every thing besides." He plies his trade at the Bankipore Railway Station and takes the boy's dinner to him every evening, provided out of his day's collections. Books and writing materials for the student are also obtained by begging.

The following conclusions are suggested by the above figures. The highest percentage, under one-fourth zemindars, indicates the prosperity of land-holders and the necessity of knowing English for the protection of their rights and interests. Law comes second, shewing only one per cent less—mukhtyars and vakils. The strong muster which law now presents is a result of the order issued scarcely two years ago, making the production of the University Entrance certificate necessary to admission to the higher grade of the profession. It is not then "inherent" apathy or dulness which hinders the due appreciation of education, but only the absence of incentives which the Government can supply if it will. Clerks who come third, are one-sixth, shewing the

tendency to bring up the son in the profession of his father only when the profession is sufficiently remunerative and accessable. The paucity of teachers and small physicians and priests places them in the same rank with tailors and Government peons and confectioners as regards the means of educating their children; moreover, the appearance in the school register of a tobacconist, a weaver, a blacksmith, a bricklayer, a washerman, and a coachman, are indications that there is no such unwillingness to change from one profession to another if the change is to be from a poor to a richer profession.

For 21 per cent lawyers and 39 per cent official subordinates—total 60 per cent—Higher schools are educating 40 per cent agriculturalists and tradesmen, while Lower schools are educating about 80 per cent agriculturalists and tradesmen for 25 per cent lawyers and official subordinates.

It would be very desirable to see how the castes are distributed among the different professions, but I am as yet without the materials for this comparison. Certain broad facts, however, are prominent. Thus, in Higher schools, for 44⅓ per cent of Kaiths or writer caste, appear under the head of "Professions" about 30½ per cent only of English and Persian clerks, Sadr Amins, &c., &c., which offices are shared, however, with Mahomedans, probably in the ratio of 3 to 1—4½ to 1¼ in the table of employès. Then, for 16⅔ per cent Brahmans and 19½ per cent Mahomedans—priests and teachers the table of Professions gives only 1·92 per cent priests, and under one per cent teachers; for 6·12 of the Kshetri or military caste, there are but two military pensioners; and against the Vaish and Sudra trade castes, 12·16 per cent excluding Kaiths, are 22¼ per cent zemindars, 21 per cent pleaders and attorneys, about 10 per cent merchants, brokers and cultivators, 5 per cent gomashtas and Police Inspectors, and 2¼ per cent of various other trades and professions—

in all 61 per cent. Manifestly caste-profession is breaking up. The old distinctions are no longer as they were. Brahmans and Kshetris are taking to agriculture and trade and any lucrative employment in which money is to be made. Castes and professions are becoming intermingled. More castes are competing in the professions in which only one caste once laboured. The most remunerative trades and professions are being filled with the greatest variety of castes, and only the least remunerative or the lowest in social status are left to the castes which appropriated them before.

A comparison of castes and professions in Lower schools would probably establish a similar conclusion, less marked however, as the competition is more limited and less varied than it is in the large towns in which Higher schools are located.

The return of pupils who obtained employment during the year has been tabulated as below :—

Return of pupils who obtained employments in 1867.

Schools.	Number of students.	School class to which they belonged.					Nature of Employment.																						Government service.	Private service.	Average salary of employments.
		First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Average period of study.		Dewan.	Treasurer.	Post Master.	Clerk.	Accountant.	Nazir.	Mohurir.	Patwari.	Teacher.	Superintendent of Zemindari Dák.	Telegraph Signaller.	Store-keeper.	Munshi.	Mukt'ar.	Gomashta.	Shop-keeper.	Zemindar.			
							Y.	M.																							Rs. As. P.
Higher Schools	1,192	7	10	2	8	5	4	5	1	1	..	15	.....	.....	3	...	9	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	20	12	21 3 6
Aided Anglo-Vernacular Schools	601	6	1	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	3	15 11 7
Patna Normal School (English Department)	18	*1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	15 0 0
Vernacular Training Schools ...	102	16	4	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	18	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	8	9 4 0
Lower Vernacular Schools ...	2,221	11	6	6	.....	.....	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	1	10	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	9	14	6 10 10
Total ...	4,134	41	21	8	8	5	2	5	1	1	1	17	1	1	10	1	38	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	1	46	37	13 2 5

* Exclusive of six pupil-teachers appointed in the last quarter of 1867-68.

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An analysis of this table gives thirty-two employés educated in Higher schools; seven in Middle Anglo-Vernacular schools; twenty-one in Training schools; and twenty-three in Lower Vernacular schools.

	Rs.	As.	P.
The average salaries of their employments—			
Higher English schools	21	3	6
Aided Anglo-Vernacular schools ...	15	11	7
English Training school	15	0	0
Vernacular Training schools ..	9	4	0
Lower Vernacular schools ..	6	10	10

represent the market value of the education given in each class of schools. Comparing the average value of employments obtained by each class of schools with the average value of employments obtained by Higher English school students, I find the values of middle class education is as Rupees 2 to 3; English Training school teacherships as Rupees 2 to 3; Oriental Training school teacherships as Rupees 1 to $2\frac{1}{3}$; and Lower Vernacular schools, Rs. 1 to $3\frac{1}{6}$.

The average period of study of all who obtained employment was one year and nine months in Lower schools, and four years and five months, or three times as long, in Higher schools.

Of thirty-two employés from Higher English schools, 18, or over one-half, went out as clerks, nine as teachers, and the other five took up various clerkly occupations.

Middle schools supplied five clerks, three teachers, and two others to various clerkly professions; and Lower Vernacular schools supplied ten teachers, eight clerks, accountants, &c., one Mukhtiar, and four Banias or shop-keepers. Hence, out of 83 employés turned out of all classes of schools for general education, agriculture gets not one, and but four educated in Lower schools only have given the

benefit of their education to a small trade. All the rest are teachers, clerks, or accountants in offices.

NEED OF INDUSTRIAL AND ART SCHOOLS.—The present system of education can hardly be considered favorable to the development of invention or enterprise, or to the general diffusion of knowledge among all classes of the community. The cry is still for Industrial and Art Schools in which the natives may acquire, along with general education, the special knowledge and skill which would enable them to pursue independent professions as artizans and artists and enterprising agriculturalists and merchants, and so multiply indefinitely the resources of the country and the comforts and happiness of the people. The natives, educated and uneducated, are continually asking for such schools. The European community, official, and non-official, advocate the same, and say of what use is this theoretical education to the natives. Schools of this mixed class, like the factory schools in England in which boys and girls work half the day and attend school the other half, would be as full as they could hold—nothing like the present empty schools, and the one child in 300 as yet under education. The official subordinate class of Government servants, who are almost the only class of educated men yet given to the country, are not the class of men who have promoted in any appreciable degree the civilization and greatness of any nation. The poverty of the mass of the people and the declared inability of the Government to maintain schools for their education at the expense of the state, are additional reasons for setting up schools of this mixed character. If prison labor is so remunerative that jails are, or might be, self-supporting, why may not the free labor of good citizens support schools as well. The skilled labor of workshops, under the best professors

and foremen in their respective arts, should support the schools for general education which might be established in connection with the workshop and model room. The people would then have the strongest possible incentive to accept the liberal education which they are now unable to associate with any profitable purpose in life. Suspicion of the intentions of Government and the general apathy and inaction would disappear, with the dreams and omens, the predictions and conspiracies, towards which the minds of the people are now disposed by ignorance and idleness and general poverty, and the envy and jealousy natural to passive people who intensely covet in others what they have not will or ability to procure for themselves by their own exertions.

The return of pupils who have obtained employment, with the caste and profession of the parent or guardian of every pupil, supplies in a measure the information which is wanting as regards all the pupils attending school. This information is exhibited in the next table which shews the distribution of castes among various professions, and it confirms, as far as it goes, the hypothesis suggested by the general discrepancy before noticed between castes and professions.

TABLE shewing the distribution of Castes among the Professions of the Parents and Guardians of pupils who have obtained employment.

PROFESSIONS.	CASTES.																			GRAND TOTAL.
	BRAHMAN.	KSHETRI.			VAISH.				SUDRA.							MAHOMEDANS.			CHRISTIAN.	
					Professional.			Trades.	Trades.				Menials.							
	Brahman.	Kshetri or Rajput.	Bahban.	Total.	Kaith.	Baid (Physician.)	Total.	Bania.	Kalvar.	Laheri.	Dhobi.	Total.	Hajjam.	Kahar.	Total.	Syad.	Shekh.	Total.	Christian.	
HIGHER.																				
Zemindars ...	0	1	1	2	6	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1	1	0	10
Vakil ...	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dewan ...	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Treasurer ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Priests ...	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Physician ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
MIDDLE.																				
Clerks ...	7	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	10
Nazir ...	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0		0	0	0	0	0		0		0	0	1

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Moluriirs ...	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	6
Patwari ...	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Amin ...	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Teachers ...	2	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	7
Muktiars ...	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	7
Store-keeper ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Manager ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Contractors ...	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Shop-keeper ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Wood-seller ...	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
LOWER. *Trade.*																					
Hooka-maker ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Washerman ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
MENIALS																					
Zillahdar ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Peon ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Khidmatgar ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Cook ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
CULTIVATORS.																					
Cultivators ...	2	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	6	0	11	
Total ...	19	2	2	4	29	1	30	8	2	1	1	4	1	1	2	2	13	15	1	83	

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Thus, of nineteen Brahmans only six are priests and two are teachers. Of the other eleven, seven are clerks, two are cultivators, one is a treasurer, and one a physician. Among five of the military caste, two are zemindars, two cultivators, and one is a village accountant. There is not one soldier among them all. Among Vaish professions, the (Baid) physician by caste, had turned surbrákár (manager). Among Kaiths (writers) however, twenty-one stick to the pen, diverging occasionally in the direction of teacherships and law and finance—while six are zemindars and two are cultivators. Among Vaish trades, five in eight keep to their original occupation of shop-keeping, though it does not appear whether the shop-keeping was all in the grocery line as of yore. Of the other three, one is a manager, another has turned zemindar, and the third has found hooka-making more profitable. Three who belonged to Sudra trades, two distillers of spirits and one (Laheri) manufacturer of bracelets in shell lac, had become dukándárs (shop-keepers); and, of two Sudra menials, the Hajjám (barber) has turned peon, and the bearer (Kahar) is a khidmutgar, or table servant. The solitary Dhobi, however, was still at his old trade of washing foul linen.

A further change from one profession to another is seen in the proportion of pupils who have taken up other professions than those followed by their fathers.

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Profession of parents.	Number of each profession.	Profession of pupils who have obtained employment.																
		Dewan.	Treasurer.	Postmaster	Clerk.	Accountant.	Nazir.	Mohurir.	Patwari.	Teacher.	Superintendent of Zemindary Dawk.	Telegraph Signaller.	Store-keeper.	Munshi.	Muktiar.	Gomashta.	Shop-keeper.	Constable.
Higher.																		
Zemindars	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vakil	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Dewán	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasurer	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Priests	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Physician	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	20	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Middle.																		
Clerks	10	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nazir	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mohurirs	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patwari	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amin	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teachers	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muktyars	7	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Store-keeper	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Manager	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contractors	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shop-keepers	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...
Wood-seller	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	46	...	...	...	16	...	1	4	...	16	1	...	1	...	2	1	4	...
Lower Trade.																		
Hooka-maker	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washerman	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Menials.																		
Zilladar	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peon	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Khidmatgar	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cook	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cultivator.																		
Cultivators	11	...	..	...	...	1	...	2	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	17	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	1	9	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	83	1	1	1	17	1	1	10	1	38	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	1

Thus, of the sons of ten zemindars, seven are glad to accept the poorly paid office of teacher, two are mohurirs, and one is a Police constable. Similarly eleven cultivators appear in the next generation, seven as teachers, two as mohurirs, and two as accountants. Of eleven agriculturalists, not one is follow

ing the profession of his father. Can this fact be an index of the condition of the bulk of landowners and tillers of the soil? Of six priests not one has kept to the profession of his father. Four out of eight Banias or shop-keepers' sons are teachers and clerks; the son of a physician is a teacher, the wood-seller's son is a clerk, the washerman and hooka-maker's sons are mohurirs, the peon and zilladar's (chuprasis) sons are teachers, and the cook and khitmatgar see in their respective off-spring, the higher dignity of munshi and telegraph signaller.

Only the better paid or more respectable professions are handed down in their integrity from the father to the son. Of ten clerks, the sons of eight are also clerks. The sons of seven teachers are all teachers. They did not succeed in getting any thing better. The Nazir (Sheriff,) the Treasurer, and the Dewan (Comptroller of Finance,) knew better than to let such lucrative posts pass out of the family. And, for the same reason, the store-keeper is a store-keeper still. (The Nazir's son was probably slipped in as the father slipped out on leave on "urgent private affairs.") Do facts like these support the assumption that the law of supply and demand is inapplicable to Indian human nature as distinguished from the European phase of human development?

The death rate in Lower schools in the last five years is 16·30 in one thousand as shewn in the next table:

Percentage of deaths in Lower Vernacular Schools.

Year.	Number of the students on 31st January.	Number died.	Percentage.	Remarks.
1863 ...	1,577	32*	2·3	* 1 Scholarship holder.
1864 ...	1,593	23†	1·44	† 1 Promising student of the first class.
1865 ...	1,566	23‡		‡ 2 Ditto Ditto
1866 ...	2,039	30§	1·38	§ 2 Ditto Ditto
			1·70	¶ Vernacular scholarship holders.
1867 ...	2,015	31‖	1·53	‖ 3 Promising students of the first class.
Average ...	...	...	1·63 ÷ 10 = 16·30 in 1,000	

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DEFECTIVE SANITATION.—When I have missed in my annual inspections some promising students whose performances had pleased me the year before, I have had to regret the manifest neglect of sanitary measures which, it is to be hoped, will receive more consideration, now that there is a Sanitary Commissioner and more concern is manifested for the health and lives of the population. In the sites of schools which I have had to visit and the lanes and alleys which I have had to pass on my way to the school hut, the filth and stench were sickening. In the village of Krishnaganj in the district of Bhagulpur, right across a high way were several square feet of black-looking slush, nearly a foót deep. It was the sewage from the house of a dyer. In the village of Mobarukpur, in Sarun, only twelve miles from the sudder station of Chupra, four miles of which are off the high road, a carpenter with whom I entered into conversation was lamenting the death of his son by cholera Right up against his hut was a pool of putrid water.

The Education Department is perhaps the most dependent on the collective efficiency and co-operation of other departments. If, as in Purneah, the drainage is so defective and malaria so rife that the whole population of the district is, all through the year, in a chronic state of fever more or less,* and the depressing influence of the climate and impaired health deprives the people of all energy and the authorities of interest in the school, which has an attendance of only forty boys, and the Inspector pays the certain penalty of not shirking a malarious district, in a yearly crop of fever which it takes three months' alternate dosing with quinine and arsenic to shake off; if the school is not easily reached, and there is no road to it, and the only passage lies, as to Koath in

* NOTE—In Araryа fever prevailed during 130 days of the year and the pupils were laid up for various periods from 14 to 107 days out of 150 working days.

Shahabad, across ploughed fields, or the zig-zag, undefined pathway is broken by numerous water-cuts, like the pathway to Mubarukpur, or by fences and ditches, as the circuit to Padmaul in Tirhoot, four miles off the high road, insomuch that even the Collector of the district or the Assistant Magistrate of the Sub-Division is surprised to hear the names of considerable villages within his own jurisdiction; if, through defective intercommunications and means of locomotion and the absence of travellers and newspapers and books, the country at large is shut out from all knowledge of the civilized world; if, in the enforced ignorance and apathy of their isolated position, they fail to see in theoretical instruction, the means of getting more money and more comforts and more happiness for themselves—so that they care not to accept the mere general knowledge which is not combined with its applications to the professions by which only men must earn their bread and live; if the excess of imperial expenditure over receipts and the allowed demands of other departments pressing for larger assignments are such that the Education Department is starved, and other professions are three and four times more remunerative, so that no man wants a teachership until he finds the avenues to all other employments closed to him, and the teacher perforce is continually applying for other posts and does not give his mind to the work which especially requires his whole mind; if, day after day sees the impracticable experiment continued of trying, or only seeming, to raise the tone of an inferior people by one of themselves—for the inadequate salaries yet allowed to teachers of Higher schools will not procure the services of well educated English gentlemen—to say nothing of the manifest misnomer of calling that education which is only mere teaching in a day school without any of the discipline of "the school house" and the play ground, confessedly the best part

of education; and if, finally, trained women-teachers and female education and the elevating and refining influence of woman are still wanting; it cannot be said that the Education Department has fair play, or that the duty of educating the people is earnestly and intelligently discharged in the comprehensive sense of the word, or that the inferior tone and culture of such specimens as are turned out under a defective system are any evidence of the failure of education to impart to a so-called inferior race the superior qualities of more favored communities.

Cost of Inspection and Instruction.

Source of charge.	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.	Total.	Percentage for 1867-68.	Remarks.
Inspector:—					
Salary	12,000 0 0	0 0 0	12,000 0 0	8·95	Local Funds. 29,334 8 9
Travelling charges	1,315 12 0	0 0 0	1,315 12 0		14,012 14 3
Office charges (including rent, salaries and contingencies)	2,324 6 1	0 0 0	2,324 6 1		16,256 3 0
					59,603 10 0
Deputy Inspectors:—					Imperial Funds. 65,619 4 7
Salaries	12,247 1 6	0 0 0	12,247 1 6	9·43	8,999 14 9
Travelling charges	3,161 9 6	0 0 0	3,161 9 6		0 0 0
Peons and contingencies	1,074 0 10	0 0 0	1,074 0 10		74,619 3 4
Total Inspecting charges	32,122 13 11	0 0 0	32,122 13 11		
Instruction (including all charges entered in the form issued with the Director's orders, dated 13th March 1868)	*74,619 3 4	*59,603 10 0	1,34,222 13 4	78·33	
Rewards (not included under the head Instruction)	2,883 1 0	0 0 0	2,883 1 0		
Scholarship—					
Vernacular	3,271 3 5	0 0 0	3,271 3 5	1·87	
Remuneration of Examiners (not included under the head "Instruction")	400 0 0	0 0 0	400 0 0		
Building charges (not included under the head "Instruction")					
Government Schools	1,194 6 6	0 0 0	1,194 6 6	1·42	
Book Agencies	780 0 0	0 0 0	780 0 0		
Miscellaneous	94 8 0	0 0 0	94 8 0		
Total of Instruction charges ...	83,242 6 3	59,603 10 0	1,42,846 0 3	81·62	
Grand Total ...	1,15,365 4 2	59,603 10 0	1,74,968 14 2	100·	

* I. Government Schools ...
II. Receiving allowances under Grant-in-aid Rules ...
III. Receiving no allowances ...
Total ...

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

North-West Division, Mr. Fallon.

Classification of Schools in the North-West Division for the year 1867-68.

Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
Government Schools						
Higher Class (English.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bhagulpur... ...	Fair ...	310	273	4,111 12 7	6,018 14 0	1 1 8
Gya ...	Fair ...	210	188	2,542 8 0	3,709 4 0	0 15 4
Monghyr ...	Moderate ...	129	108	2,282 14 3	2,592 7 6	1 7 7
Purnea ...	Bad ...	35	27	2,545 9 7	509 1 0	6 0 11
Chapra ...	Fair ...	189	158	2,098 10 8	5,323 3 0	1 3 0
Arrah ...	Fair ...	104	84	2,530 0 7	1,705 1 9	2 0 5
Mazufferpur ...	Fair ...	150	123	2,164 0 10	4,357 3 0	1 3 3
Middle Class (English)						
Motihari ...	Indifferent ..	30	22	1,394 10 6	719 7 0	3 13 11
Patna Practising School	Good ...	96	88	0 0 0	780 0 0	0 0 0
Deoghur ...	Indifferent ..	65	47	2,571 9 8	320 0 0	3 4 9
Middle Class Vernacular.						
Patna Practising Model School ...	Fair ...	104	93	2,853 3 7	434 12 0	2 3 5
Lower Class (Vernacular.)						
In Bhagulpur.						
Bhagulpur ...	Moderate ...	100	74	300 0 0	100 9 0	0 4 0
Kolgong ...	Fair ...	35	26	288 10 3	37 2 0	0 11 0
Krishnaganj ...	Fair ...	26	20	228 0 0	36 0 0	0 11 8
Mahadebpura ...	Fair ...	30	22	300 0 0	39 4 0	0 13 4
Parameswarpur ...	Moderate ..	31	24	204 0 0	22 11 0	0 8 9
Sultanganj ...	Indifferent ..	29	24	213 12 1	35 8 0	0 9 2
Tulshia ...	Bad ...	29	25	231 12 0	54 9 0	0 10 7

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
In Gya.				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Daudnagar ...	Moderate ...	46	44	204 0 0	34 7 0	0 5 11
Deo ...	Moderate ...	55	46	204 0 0	43 3 0	0 4 11
Gya ...	Fair ...	83	78	300 0 0	80 0 0	0 4 9
Hassua ...	Moderate ...	40	34	192 0 0	29 1 0	0 6 4
Jahanabad ...	Fair ...	37	34	297 11 10	41 13 0	0 10 9
Maharajganj ...	Indifferent ..	41	32	200 0 0	38 7 0	0 6 6
Nawada ...	Moderate ...	44	37	256 0 0	35 1 0	0 7 9
Sherghotti ...	Moderate ...	54	44	258 0 0	42 0 0	0 6 4
Tikari ...	Moderate ...	46	43	160 15 5	28 11 0	0 4 10
In Monghyr.						
Barhia ...	Indifferent ..	50	49	207 0 0	36 8 0	0 7 2
Jamalpur ...	Bad ...	18	17	300 0 0	75 0 0	1 6 2
Kharakpur ...	Bad ...	20	18	240 0 0	28 8 0	1 0 0
Monghyr ...	Moderate ...	34	32	300 0 0	92 0 0	0 11 9
Shekhpura ...	Bad ...	25	19	300 0 0	44 4 0	1 0 0
Teghra ...	Indifferent ..	31	29	136 10 8	30 6 0	0 10 2
In Patna.						
Bar ..	Moderate ...	24	18	300 0 0	32 4 0	1 0 8
Fatna ...	Moderate ...	18	15	203 3 9	21 7 6	0 14 9
Jhauganj ...	Moderate ...	43	37	299 12 2	63 15 0	0 9 3
Lai ...	Bad ...	23	19	136 0 0	15 8 0	0 7 10
Mokama ...	Moderate ...	24	21	239 15 11	31 2 0	0 13 4
Munair ...	Moderate ...	35	29	268 10 9	14 12 0	0 10 3
Naubatpur ...	Moderate ...	36	33	207 4 7	25 13 9	0 7 8
Patna Namihayan, (Girls') ...	Fair ...	11	10	171 15 6	0 0 0	1 15 2
Patna Muradpur, (Girls')	Fair ...	15	15	61 0 0	0 0 0	1 5 8

North-West Division, Mr. Fallon.

Names of Schools.	Grade	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
In Purnea.				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.
Arariya ...	Fair ...	25	18	275 0 0	11 8 0	0 14 8
Krishnaganj ...	Moderate ...	27	24	290 0 0	48 1 0	0 14 3
Mohespur ...	Moderate ..	27	20	264 0 0	11 8 0	0 13 0
Purnea ...	Moderate ...	26	17	242 4 11	46 12 0	0 12 3
Phurkia ...	Indifferent ..	18	13	178 0 0	5 12 0	0 13 2
Qasbah ...	Moderate ...	28	20	224 2 1	9 5 0	0 10 8
In Saran.						
Bettia ...	Indifferent ..	17	14	228 8 0	10 12 0	1 1 11
Chapra ...	Fair ...	122	103	300 0 0	273 10 8	0 3 3
Hassenpura ...	Moderate ...	25	24	163 0 7	11 6 0	0 8 8
Mobarukpur ...	Fair ...	33	31	197 0 0	19 6 0	0 7 11
Sewan ...	Moderate ...	26	22	264 3 8	13 1 0	0 13 6
Sutihar ...	Indifferent ..	21	19	205 0 0	15 0 0	0 13 0
In Shahabad.						
Arra ...	Good ...	83	72	210 9 9	191 12 0	0 3 4
Bhabua ...	Indifferent ..	24	13	300 0 0	50 0 0	1 8 0
Buxar ...	Moderate ...	21	15	300 0 0	27 7 0	1 3 0
Jahanabad ...	Indifferent ..	14	12	223 0 0	16 0 0	1 5 2
Kúth ...	Fair ...	34	26	238 0 0	14 14 0	0 8 2
Nasriganj ...	Bad ...	21	17	131 2 6	12 1 0	0 8 3
Shahpur ...	Moderate ...	27	25	222 7 0	10 2 0	0 10 11
Sasiram ...	Moderate ...	29	25	169 8 6	34 9 0	0 12 4
Udwantnagar ...	Indifferent ...	30	26	170 2 7	12 0 0	0 7 6
In Tirhoot.						
Bakhra ...	Moderate ..	30	23	221 15 9	6 1 0	0 8 9
Hajipur ...	Moderate ...	23	17	299 15 11	28 2 9	1 1 4
Lalganj ...	Moderate ...	38	34	222 0 0	27 9 0	0 7 9

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
In Tirhoot.—(Contd.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Monsherepur ...	Moderate ...	25	17	287 15 2	27 4 9	0 15 4
Mazufferpur ...	Moderate ...	30	24	298 3 8	130 4 6	0 13 3
Padmoul ...	Moderate ...	18	14	222 0 0	10 1 0	1 0 5
Rosra ...	Bad ...	20	21	222 0 0	19 11 6	0 11 4
Sarmastipur ...	Indifferent ..	19	15	164 4 8	10 12 0	0 11 9
Tajpur ...	Fair ...	32	23	300 0 0	38 14 0	0 12 9
Normal Schools for Masters (English.)						
Patna Normal School...	Good ...	15	13	2,686 12 4	0 0 0	14 14 9
Normal Schools for Masters (Vernacular.)						
Patna Normal School...	Fair ...	45	39	7,040 0 11	0 0 0	14 2 4
Bhagulpur Training School ...	Moderate ...	17	14	30,97 8 8	0 0 0	15 1 6
Gya Training School...	Fair ...	14	13	2,698 15 10	0 0 0	16 1 0
Purnea Training School ...	Moderate ...	6	4	2,171 12 6	0 0 0	30 2 7
Chupra Training School ...	Fair ...	20	17	3,049 8 10	0 0 0	12 11 3
Mazufferpur Training School ...	Unclassed ...	18	18	2,285 0 0	0 0 0	126 15 1
Schools receiving allowances under Grant-in-aid Rules.						
Middle Class (English.)						
In Bhagulpur.						
Kolong ...	Fair ...	29	22	396 0 0	634 8 0	1 2 3
Mahadebpur ...	Fair ...	31	22	0 0 0	600 0 0	0 0 0
Mohespur ...	Fair ...	45	39	1,074 13 7	1,074 6 5	1 15 10
Pakour ...	Fair ...	47	32	359 9 4	1,098 1 7	0 10 2

North-West Division, Mr. Fallon.

Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure.		Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
In Gya.				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Nowada ...	Moderate ...	19	17	66 10 8	270 0 0	0 5 2
Sherghotti ...	Moderate ...	18	16	141 9 7	300 0 0	0 13 9
In Monghyr.						
Jamalpur ...	Bad ...	20	21	780 0 0	1,042 0 0	4 2 1
In Patna.						
Bar ...	Bad ...	22	18	99 0 0	160 0 0	0 6 0
Dinapur ...	Fair ...	74	53	465 3 0	1,057 0 6	0 8 4
Jhauganj ...	Bad ...	19	17	75 11 6	113 9 3	0 5 3
Maghra ...	Fair ...	25	23	145 14 6	182 10 0	0 11 8
Sadisopur ...	Bad ...	19	17	128 1 2	202 3 6	0 8 11
In Purnea.						
Purnea ...	Indifferent ...	18	16	1,224 12 8	850 3 4	5 10 8
In Tirhoot.						
Bakhra... ...	Moderate ...	10	9	147 5 0	200 0 0	1 5 5
Durbanga ...	Moderate ...	104	114	752 12 8	1,725 11 0	0 6 1
Sari ...	Indifferent ...	15	112	240 0 0	247 8 0	1 5 4
Lower Class (Vernacular.)						
In Santhal Perganahs.						
Atgun ...	Unclassified.	10	8	12 0 7	12 0 7	1 1 11
Amirpur ...	Bad ...	10	8	20 3 7	20 3 7	0 3 8
Binjha ...	Unclassified.	6	6	20 3 2	20 3 2	0 6 1
Bhatsunda ...	Moderate ...	15	10	61 12 6	61 12 6	0 5 6
Bagmara ...	Good ...	12	9	40 2 3	40 2 3	0 4 5
Chankidhab ...	Unclassified.	8	6	28 13 8	28 13 8	0 4 10
Dopahar ...	Unclassified.	10	7	26 0 6	26 0 6	0 3 6
Ghatiari ...	Bad ...	15	8	37 2 6	37 2 6	0 3 4
Hiranpur ...	Moderate ...	10	8	57 7 6	57 7 6	0 7 8

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
Lower Class (Vernacular.)						
In Santhal Perganahs.—(Continued.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Jhamurbad ...	Moderate ..	8	5	20 4 2	20 4 2	0 3 4
Japsi ...	Bad ...	13	11	21 11 5	21 11 5	0 2 8
Kera (Bansjori) ...	Bad ...	15	10	39 10 7	39 10 7	0 3 6
Karmatand ...	Moderate ...	18	15	45 14 6	45 14 6	0 3 4
Kusamghati ..	Good ...	16	13	48 2 3	48 2 3	0 4 0
Kusam ...	Bad ...	10	7	36 10 4	36 10 4	0 4 10
Kerabari ..	Fair ...	10	8	33 14 3	33 14 3	0 4 6
Kendua ...	Bad ...	12	9	36 2 2	36 2 2	0 4 0
Lakipur ...	Unclassified.	9	8	31 9 0	31 9 0	0 4 8
Makhni ...	Moderate ...	24	22	64 6 1	64 6 1	0 3 6
Mohanpur ...	Unclassified.	8	6	19 5 9	19 5 9	0 3 2
Phutta ...	Moderate ...	14	9	27 0 0	27 0 0	0 2 6
Phulpahar ...	Unclassified.	10	8	36 10 0	36 10 0	0 4 10
Sivapahar ...	Unclassified.	12	9	59 1 10	59 1 10	0 6 6
Taljhari Practising School ...	Unclassified.	12	11	24 0 0	24 0 0	0 2 8
Taljhari Infant and Girls' School ...	Unclassified.	28	21	1 0 0	1 0 0	A mere fraction.
Grant-in-aid Training School.						
Middle Class (Vernacular)						
In Santhal Perganahs.						
Hirampur Training School ...	Moderate ...	4	4	63 0 1	63 0 1	1 6 8
Taljhari Training School ...	Fair ...	50	50	1,463 4 5	1,463 4 5	2 7 2

North-West Division, Mr. Fallon.

Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
PRIVATE SCHOOLS UNDER INSPECTION.						
Receiving allowances under other rules.						
Lower Class (Vernacular.)						
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs As. P.
In Gya.						
Banyadganj ...	Indifferent...	13	11	12 0 0	5 0 0	0 1 2
Goh ...	Indifferent...	29	23	16 0 0	7 9 0	0 0 9
Abrah ...	Indifferent...	37	34	20 0 0	23 4 0	0 0 9
Pondil ...	Moderate ...	22	16	48 0 0	90 0 0	0 2 10
Raflganj ...	Moderate ...	42	40	60 0 0	29 13 0	0 1 10
In Purnea.						
Latora ...	Unclassified.	10	8	12 0 0	44 12 0	0 1 7
Rajankhor ...	Indifferent...	15	12	26 0 0	9 10 0	0 2 4
Sadipur Bhatta ...	Indifferent...	17	14	14 0 0	28 8 0	0 1 1
In Sarun.						
Motihari ...	Bad ...	13	11	4 0 0	164 0 0	0 0 5
Rivilganj ...	Moderate ...	28	26	18 0 0	173 0 0	0 0 10
Sungrampur ...	Bad ...	48	46	8 0 0	108 0 0	0 0 3
In Shahabad.						
Akbarpur ...	Indifferent...	18	15	8 14 5	36 0 0	0 0 8
Kovath ...	Moderate ...	30	27	57 0 0	11 0 0	0 2 6
Tilathu ...	Fair ...	27	25	37 0 0	47 0 0	0 1 9
In Tirhoot.						
Hajipur ...	Moderate ...	25	21	66 0 0	31 0 0	0 3 6
Pakri ...	Moderate ...	15	13	12 0 0	12 0 0	0 1 1

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
Receiving no allowances. Middle Class English.						
In Patna.				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Behar ...	Unclassified.	120	108	0 0 0	3,000 0 0	0 0 0
Behar Amber ...	Unclassified.	114	110	0 0 0	3,677 0 0	0 0 0
Kurapursara ...	Unclassified.	80	65	0 0 0	600 0 0	0 0 0
In Shahabad.						
Domraon ...	Moderate ...	100	70	0 0 0	2,000 0 0	0 0 0
Jagdispur ...	Fair ..	60	54	0 0 0	880 0 0	0 0 0
Lower Class (Vernacular.)						
In Bhagulpur.						
Alamnagar ...	Indifferent ..	20	18	0 0 0	40 0 0	0 0 0
Amirpur ...	Fair ...	18	17	0 0 0	40 0 0	0 0 0
Banka ...	Bad ...	15	15	0 0 0	72 0 0	0 0 0
Bihpur ...	Moderate ...	28	26	0 0 0	96 0 0	0 0 0
Dumraon ...	Moderate ...	20	18	0 0 0	120 0 0	0 0 0
Gamhariahat ...	Indifferent ..	20	16	0 0 0	72 0 0	0 0 0
Jairampur ...	Bad ...	22	20	0 0 0	80 0 0	0 0 0
Jhundapur ...	Indifferent...	31	30	0 0 0	150 0 0	0 0 0
Jaksar ..	Indifferent...	50	45	0 0 0	200 0 0	0 0 0
Jaipur ...	Bad ...	20	15	0 0 0	84 0 0	0 0 0
Karhara ...	Indifferent...	30	25	0 0 0	216 0 0	0 0 0
Kharaganj ...	Indifferent...	18	18	0 0 0	200 0 0	0 0 0

North-West Division, Mr. Fallon.

Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
Lower Class (Vernacular.)—*(Continued.)*						
In Bhagulpur.				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Mahagawan ...	Fair ...	30	26	0 0 0	96 0 0	0 0 0
Milki ...	Indifferent ...	21	18	0 0 0	90 0 0	0 0 0
Mirjapur ...	Bad ...	23	22	0 0 0	150 0 0	0 0 0
Mudhrapur ...	Bad ...	22	21	0 0 0	60 0 0	0 0 0
Pirpainti ...	Bad ...	20	20	0 0 0	60 0 0	0 0 0
Purani ...	Indifferent ...	20	20	0 0 0	120 0 0	0 0 0
Pratapganj ...	Indifferent ...	25	20	0 0 0	96 0 0	0 0 0
Rahta ...	Indifferent ...	21	19	0 0 0	70 0 0	0 0 0
Sabaur ...	Indifferent ...	25	20	0 0 0	72 0 0	0 0 0
Shahdadpur ...	Bad ...	20	18	0 0 0	50 0 0	0 0 0
Sukhpur ...	Indifferent ...	20	15	0 0 0	72 0 0	0 0 0
In Gya.						
Bodh Gya ...	Bad ...	25	21	0 0 0	84 0 0	0 0 0
In Monghyr.						
Jallabad ...	Indifferent ..	18	16	0 0 0	184 0 0	0 0 0
Jamni ...	Indifferent ...	14	13	0 0 0	108 0 0	0 0 0
In Patna.						
Barh ...	Indifferent ...	19	16	0 0 0	25 0 0	0 0 0
Barh ...	Indifferent ...	21	16	0 0 0	30 0 0	0 0 0
Behar Chaukhundi ...	Indifferent ...	23	19	0 0 0	25 0 0	0 0 0
Behar Soserai ...	Indifferent ...	19	17	0 0 0	19 0 0	0 0 0
Bag Jar Khan ...	Bad ...	15	13	0 0 0	25 0 0	0 0 0
Bag Jar Khan ...	Bad ...	18	16	0 0 0	30 0 0	0 0 0
Bakurganj ...	Bad ...	17	15	0 0 0	20 0 0	0 0 0
Bakurganj ...	Bad ...	29	25	0 0 0	40 0 0	0 0 0
Chauk-kalan ...	Bad ...	23	20	0 0 0	25 0 0	0 0 0

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
In Patna.—(Continued.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Chauk ...	Bad ...	22	22	0 0 0	20 0 0	0 0 0
Duriapur ...	Indifferent ..	28	23	0 0 0	23 0 0	0 0 0
Dewan Muhulla ...	Bad ...	23	20	0 0 0	25 0 0	0 0 0
Dewan Muhulla ...	Bad ...	25	20	0 0 0	30 0 0	0 0 0
Futwa ...	Bad ..	17	14	0 0 0	25 0 0	0 0 0
Gurhatta ..	Bad ...	21	17	0 0 0	25 0 0	0 0 0
Gulzarbagh ...	Bad ...	24	21	0 0 0	24 0 0	0 0 0
Gulzarbagh ...	Bad ...	22	15	0 0 0	12 0 0	0 0 0
Gulzarbagh ...	Bad ...	13	12	0 0 0	10 0 0	0 0 0
Islampur ...	Moderate ...	30	23	0 0 0	30 0 0	0 0 0
Islampur ..	Bad ...	15	14	0 0 0	20 0 0	0 0 0
Lodikutra ..	Moderate ...	22	19	0 0 0	30 0 0	0 0 0
Lodikutra ...	Moderate ...	28	26	0 0 0	18 0 0	0 0 0
Makman ...	Indifferent ..	30	20	0 0 0	40 0 0	0 0 0
Makman ...	Indifferent ..	32	25	0 0 0	40 0 0	0 0 0
Maharajganj ...	Indifferent...	26	21	0 0 0	20 0 0	0 0 0
Munipur ..	Bad ...	24	20	0 0 0	20 0 0	0 0 0
Nursarai ..	Indifferent ..	22	21	0 0 0	20 0 0	0 0 0
Punhur ...	Bad ...	25	21	0 0 0	60 0 0	0 0 0
Sohsarai ...	Bad ...	18	13	0 0 0	20 0 0	0 0 0
Sadikpur ...	Bad ...	20	19	0 0 0	25 0 0	0 0 0
Sadr Galli ...	Bad ...	18	16	0 0 0	20 0 0	0 0 0
In Purnea.						
Saifganj ...	Unclassified	27	20	0 0 0	67 5 0	0 0 0
In Saran.						
Barahpur ...	Bad ...	20	18	0 0 0	35 0 0	0 0 0
Bassant ...	Bad ...	19	17	0 0 0	47 4 0	0 0 0
Gultainganj ...	Bad ...	21	19	0 0 0	43 10 0	0 0 0

North-West Division, Mr. Fallon.

Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
In Sarun.—(Continued.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Haribans ...	Bad ...	21	18	0 0 0	60 0 0	0 0 0
Hurihurpur ...	Bad ...	18	13	0 0 0	45 0 0	0 0 0
Kainalpur ...	Bad ...	16	14	0 0 0	60 0 0	0 0 0
Manjhi ...	Bad ...	17	13	0 0 0	33 0 0	0 0 0
Mirganj ...	Bad ...	30	28	0 0 0	164 0 0	0 0 0
Mehsi ...	Bad ..	34	31	0 0 0	84 0 0	0 0 0
Morarputti ...	Bad ..	19	14	0 0 0	60 0 0	0 0 0
Nabiganj ...	Moderate ...	40	36	0 0 0	87 0 0	0 0 0
Paiga ...	Bad ...	48	41	0 0 0	30 0 0	0 0 0
Rasulpur ...	Bad ...	21	18	0 0 0	34 8 0	0 0 0
Shahpur ...	Bad ...	21	14	0 0 0	49 8 0	0 0 0
Suhurpur ...	Bad ...	30	29	0 0 0	204 0 0	0 0 0
In Shahabad.						
Akbarpur ...	Indifferent ..	16	13	0 0 0	20 0 0	0 0 0
Anaeth ...	Bad ...	20	14	0 0 0	25 0 0	0 0 0
Belouti ...	Moderate ...	28	24	0 0 0	73 0 0	0 0 0
Baigni ...	Bad ...	22	19	0 0 0	18 0 0	0 0 0
Beluar ...	Bad ...	18	13	0 0 0	30 0 0	0 0 0
Buheea ...	Bad ...	23	15	0 0 0	27 0 0	0 0 0
Bishunpur ...	Moderate ...	40	35	0 0 0	60 0 0	0 0 0
Bhojepur ...	Bad ...	18	15	0 0 0	20 0 0	0 0 0
Bhojepur ...	Bad ...	23	22	0 0 0	19 0 0	0 0 0
Buxar ...	Bad ...	18	75	0 0 0	35 0 0	0 0 0
Buxar ...	Bad ...	36	30	0 0 0	25 0 0	0 0 0
Barrahra ...	Bad ...	20	7	0 0 0	20 0 0	0 0 0
Barhia ...	Bad ...	18	12	0 0 0	30 0 0	0 0 0

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure.		Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
In Shahabad.—(Continued.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Begumpur ..	Bad ...	22	13	0 0 0	23 0 0	0 0 0
Chandi .	Bad ...	20	18	0 0 0	40 0 0	0 0 0
Chanari ...	Bad ..	18	15	0 0 0	15 0 0	0 0 0
Dalur ...	Bad	17	14	0 0 0	25 0 0	0 0 0
Gonri ...	Bad .	25	23	0 0 0	32 0 0	0 0 0
Gangrajganj ...	Indifferent ..	24	20	0 0 0	25 0 0	0 0 0
Gurhani ...	Bad . .	18	15	0 0 0	15 0 0	0 0 0
Kaemnagar ..	Bad ...	20	19	0 0 0	40 0 0	0 0 0
Kori ...	Bad	24	18	0 0 0	33 0 0	0 0 0
Matukpur ...	Bad ...	18	13	0 0 0	15 0 0	0 0 0
Milki Mahulla ...	Bad ...	24	20	0 0 0	25 0 0	0 0 0
Narayanpur ...	Bad ...	20	18	0 0 0	25 0 0	0 0 0
Nugaj ...	Bad . .	26	19	0 0 0	25 0 0	0 0 0
Panwar ..	Bad ..	18	16	0 0 0	15 0 0	0 0 0
Qazichuk	Bad . .	22	20	0 0 0	22 0 0	0 0 0
Qassali ..	Bad ..	24	22	0 0 0	20 0 0	0 0 0
Rajpur ...	Bad ...	30	25	0 0 0	30 0 0	0 0 0
Sakadi ..	Bad . .	17	15	0 0 0	30 0 0	0 0 0
Saraiya ...	Bad ...	17	16	0 0 0	25 0 0	0 0 0
Saltanpur ...	Bad ...	25	20	0 0 0	32 0 0	0 0 0
Tari Mahuila ...	Bad . .	29	21	0 0 0	30 0 0	0 0 0
In Tirhoot.						
Babupur ...	Bad ...	24	19	0 0 0	36 0 0	0 0 0
Babupur ...	Bad ...	22	21	0 0 0	40 0 0	0 0 0
Basdépur . .	Moderate ...	25	23	0 0 0	96 0 0	0 0 0
Dulsing Serai ...	Bad ...	23	21	0 0 0	72 0 0	0 0 0

North-West Division, Mr. Fallon.

Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure.		Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
				From Grants given by Government.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
In Tirhoot.—(Continued).				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Durga Bellah ..	Indifferent ...	25	22	0 0 0	96 0 0	0 0 0
Lachmipur ...	Bad ..	18	16	0 0 0	30 0 0	0 0 0
Luchmipur ...	Bad ..	19	17	0 0 0	50 0 0	0 0 0
Motipur ..	Indifferent ...	24	22	0 0 0	40 0 0	0 0 0
Rosra ...	Moderate ..	37	33	0 0 0	80 0 0	0 0 0
Rosra ...	Moderate ...	18	15	0 0 0	50 0 0	0 0 0
Shahpur Patouri ...	Moderate ...	23	21	0 0 0	72 0 0	0 0 0

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

NORTH-EAST DIVISION.

FROM THE REPORT OF MR. GEORGE EDWARD PORTER, C. S.

THE Division under my charge is bounded on the North by the Himalayas, extending from the district of Darjeeling on the West, to that of Lukhimpur on the East. Its Southern boundaries are the River Ganges, and the Garo, Khasiya, and Naga Hills; and on the West the District of Purnea. Its greatest length from the north bank of the Ganges in Malda (opposite Rajmahl) to the frontier outpost of Sadya in Lukhimpur may be computed at about 650 miles. In breadth it gradually increases from about twenty miles above Sadya to about 190 miles from Darjeeling to Rampur Baulia. Regarded from an educational point of view, the Division naturally separates itself into two parts, first, the Bengali speaking districts of Rajshahi, Rungpur, Bogra, Dinajpur, Malda, and Goalpara, (into all of which the permanent settlement has been introduced,) and secondly, the districts lying on either side of the River Brahmaputra in the Valley of Assam.

The following table taken from the Appendix to the Bengal Administration Report of 1866-67, shows the estimated area of each of these districts in square miles, and the supposed population.

DISTRICT.	Area in square miles.	Population.
Rajshahi	3,035	700,200
Rungpur	4,500	1,259,362
Bogra	2,000	400,000
Dinajpur	3,820	1,000,000
Malda	1,484	305,563
Goalpara, Assam	2,672	230,000
Kamrup	3,348	400,000
Nowgong	8,712	247,500
Durrung	2,912	178,163
Sibsagur	2,821	226,000
Lukhimpur	5,000	117,393
Total	40,304	5,074,271

North-East Division, Mr. Porter.

In the above table the hill district of Darjeeling, the estimated area of which is 800 miles, and the population 85,000, as well as the districts, Kuch-Behar, and the Garo and Naga Hills, which have not been placed under my immediate supervision, have not been included.

In the inspection and supervision of the schools, which lie scattered through this immense tract of country, I am assisted by seven Deputy Inspectors, four in Bengal, and three in Assam.

The following table shews the date of appointment, the district, the salary actually drawn, and the travelling allowances of each of the Deputy Inspectors:

Date of appointment of each incumbent.	Name.	Present situation.	Salary actually drawn during the year.	Travelling allowance actually drawn.
	1ST GRADE.			
1st July 1865 .	Hara Chandra Bandyopadhyay ...	Deputy Inspector of Dinajpur and Malda . .	2,400	585
	2ND GRADE.			
11th March 1862 . .	Syama Charan Surma, late Deputy Inspector	Do. of Rungpur ...	1,600	603
6th August 1867 . .	Hari Mohan Sen, 3rd Grade			
26th April 1862 ...	Bhuban Mohan Raha ...	Ditto Bogra. . .	1,800	693
7th February 1859 ...	Pyari Mohan Mukhopadhyay	Rajshahi . .	1,800	301
17th March 1866 ...	Sasi Bhushan Datta .	Lower Assam.	1,200	433
18th Novr. 1864 ...	Sarat Chandra Das	Central Assam.	1,154	370
11th March 1868 ...	Golok Chandra Chakrabarti, officiating Atsobananda Goshami, permanent	Upper Assam	1,200	513
November 1865 . .	Mr. Thomas	Extra Do. Darjeeling ...	300	91

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

The schools in each district and the visits paid to them by the Deputy Inspectors are shewn below:

Districts.	Deputy Inspectors.	Schools under Inspection.	No. of visits to schools during year.	Miles travelled during the year.
Dinajpur and Malda ...	Hara Chandra Bandyopadhyay.	31	99	2,073
Rungpur ...	Syama Charan, now pensioned, Hari Mohan Sen, the present incumbent.	58	165	2,245
Bogra ...	Bhuban Mohan Raha.	48	151	2,625
Rajshahi ...	Pyari Mohan Mukhopadhyay ...	46	96	1,092
Lower Assam ...	Sasi Bhushan Datta.	68	146	1,603
Central Assam ...	Sarat Chandra Das ..	51	49	872
Upper Assam ...	Atsobananda Goshami ...	30	72	600
Darjeeling ...	W. J. Thomas ..	3	48	360

During the past year, Babu Syama Charan Surma, formerly for many years Deputy Inspector of Schools in the Rungpur district, retired on pension; he is now engaged as editor of the *Rungpur Dik Prakás*, a native paper, published weekly at Kakina in Rungpur. Babu Syamacharan was succeeded by Babu Hari Mohan Sen, who has given me every satisfaction by an energetic discharge of his duties.

North-East Division, Mr. Porter.

Babu Bhuban Mohan Raha, the Deputy Inspector of Bogra, has fully maintained the excellent character which he has earned, as a useful and energetic public officer. For three months during the past year, he had charge of the two districts of Rajshahi and Bogra, whilst Babu Pyari Mohan Mukhopadhyay the Deputy Inspector of the former, was absent on leave.

Babu Hara Chandra Bandyopadhyay, the Deputy Inspector of Schools in the Dinajpur, and Malda districts, is an old servant of Government. He has been employed in the Educational Department for more than thirty years, and on the 1st of August next, will be entitled to a pension of Rupees 100 per mensem. The Babu is possessed of a profound knowledge of Sanskrit and Bengali, and is deservedly popular, among the natives of all classes in his district; his limited knowledge of English, however, prevents him from paying sufficient attention to the Anglo-Vernacular schools. I propose to recommend him to take his pension, from the 1st of August next, and shall then look out for a younger, and more able man.

Babu Sasi Bhushan Datta, the Deputy Inspector of Lower Assam, has rendered me great assistance during the year under review. He is distinguished among the other Deputy Inspectors for his physical activity, and, considering the difficulties of travelling in Assam, he is deserving of special praise.

Babu Sarat Chandra Das, the Deputy Inspector of Central Assam, was absent for some months on sick leave. He has succeeded in opening several aided schools in the Nowgong district; on the whole, I am satisfied with his work.

Of Babu Atsobananda Goshami, the Deputy Inspector of Upper Assam, it is premature to speak at present. He has a long neglected field of action, and may win laurels, if steady and conscientious in the discharge of his duties.

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

NEW GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.—The following table shows the number of grants sanctioned, and revised during the past year, the class of each school, and the district in which it is situated.

No.	Names of Schools.	Locality.	Amount of Grant sanctioned.	Director's order sanctioning the Grant.	REMARKS.
			Rs. As. P.		
1	Rockville Girls' school.	Darjeeling ...	150 0 0	No. 1439 of 1st April	
2	Bolakuchi Anglo-Ver....	Kamrup ...	20 0 0	No. 1465 of 2nd do.	
3	Katcora Vernacular ...	Serajganj ...	11 8 0	No. 1492 of 2nd do.	
4	Amlagachi Girl's ...	Bogra ...	3 0 0	No. 1965 of 3rd do.	
5	Godarhat Anglo-Ver. ...	Rungpur ...	22 0 0	No. 1950 of 3rd May	
6	Golaghat Anglo-Ver. ...	Sibsagur ...	50 0 0	No. 1988 of do.	
7	North Gowhati do. ...	Kamrup ...	15 0 0	No. 2095 of 11th do.	
8	Orjunguri Girls' ...	Sibsagur ...	10 0 0	No. 2501 of 20th June	
9	Dhoresha Vernacular ..	Rajshahi ...	10 0 0	No. 2583 of do.	
10	Kushadanga Ver. ...	Ditto. ...	15 0 0	No. 2587 of 20th do.	
11	Birganj Ver. ...	Dinajpur ...	12 8 0	No. 2591 of do.	
12	Karora Ver. ...	Kamrup ...	10 0 0	No. 2930 of 15th do.	
13	Khoyerbari Ver. ...	Dinajpur ...	12 0 0	No. 2932 of 15th do.	
14	Fulcucha Ver. ...	Serajganj ...	14 0 0	No. 3089 of 26th July	
15	Kamarjani Ver. ...	Rungpur ...	13 0 0	No. 3305 of 13th Augt.	
16	Haripur Ver. ...	Bogra ...	5 0 0	No. 3309 of 13th do.	
17	Bhowanipur Ver. ...	Dinajpur ...	14 0 0	No. 3580 of 22nd Augt	
18	Sualcuchi Anglo-Ver....	Kamrup ..	30 0 0	No. 3584 of do.	
19	Bagna Ver. ...	Rungpur ...	12 0 0	No. 4697 of 31st Dec. 1867.	
20	Lukhimpur Ver. ...	Ditto ...	12 0 3	No. 113 of 14th Jany. 1868.	
21	Kakima Girls' ...	Ditto ...	10 0 0	No. 184 of 15th Jany.	
22	Kaliganj Ver. ...	Ditto ...	12 0 0	No. 263 of 16th do.	
23	Taimukh Ver. ...	Rajshahi ...	12 0 0	No. 315 of 22nd do.	
24	Madhukhali Ver. ...	Ditto ...	12 0 0	No. 312 of 23rd do.	
25	Dubri Ver. ...	Goalpara ...	15 0 0	No. 400 of 27th do.	

North-East Division, Mr. Porter.

No.	Names of Schools.	Locality.	Amount of Grant sanctioned.			Director's order sanctioning the Grant.	Remarks.
			Rs.	As.	P.		
26	Bakshihat Ver. ...	Rungpur ...	12	0	0	No. 402 of 27th Jany.	
27	Mohanpur Ver. ...	Serajgunj ...	7	0	0	No. 418 of 31st do.	
28	Lukhipur Anglo-Ver....	Goalpara ...	38	0	0	No. 541 of 1st Feby.	
29	Gurialdanga Anglo-Ver.	Rungpur ...	20	0	0	No. 543 of do.	
30	Jalpiguri Anglo-Ver ...	Ditto ...	50	0	0	No. 452 of 1st do.	
31	Pirgacha Anglo-Ver ...	Ditto ...	20	0	0	No. 593 of 6th do.	
32	Balagram Girls' ...	Ditto ...	15	0	0	No. 606 of 7th do.	
33	Kashuaganj Anglo-Ver.	Ditto ...	17	0	0	No. 836 of 24th do.	
34	Berohobebejia A. V. ...	Nowgong ...	15	0	0	No. 852 of 24th do.	
35	Patgram Ver. ...	Rungpur ...	15	0	0	No. 867 of 24th do.	
36	Dinajpur Night School.	Dinajpur ...	14	0	0	No. 881 of 24th do.	
37	Chengti school ...	Rungpur ...	15	0	0	No. 883 of 24th do.	
38	Roha A. Ver. School ...	Nowgong ...	15	0	0	No. 895 of 24th do.	
39	Sundarganj Ver. ...	Rungpur ...	11	0	0	No. 887 of 24th do.	
40	Pirganj Ver. school ...	Rungpur ...	13	0	0	No. 896 of 24th do.	
41	Burpeta Anglo-Ver. ...	Kamrup ...	100	0	0	No. 894 of do.	Revised.
42	Radhikapur Ver. ...	Dinajpur ...	12	8	0	No. 898 of 24th do.	
43	Dalliram Ver. ...	Rungpur ...	10	0	0	No. 900 of 24th do.	
44	Bowra Vernacular ...	Ditto ...	15	0	0	No. 902 of do.	
45	Jayganj Vernacular ...	Dinajpur ...	10	0	0	No. 904 of do.	
46	Puranigodown, A. V....	Nowgong ...	20	0	0	No. 930, of 24th do.	
47	Chalun Ver. ...	Dinajpur ...	10	0	0	No. 939 of 24th ditto.	
48	Kaliabur Ver. ...	Nowgong ...	15	0	0	No. 1316, of 20th March 1868.	
49	Gadra Ver. ...	Mainaguri ...	17	0	0	No, 1318, of ditto.	
50	Hatbor Ver. ...	Nowgong ...	15	0	0	No. 1320, of 20th do.	
51	Satarpar Ver. ...	Bogra ...	7	0	0	No. 1322, of 20th do.	
52	Kuruchmaria Ver. ...	Rajshahi ...	15	0	0	No. 1372, of 22nd do.	
53	Borjoha Ver. ...	Nowgong ...	20	0	0	No. 1376 of 22nd do.	
54	Shakhatta Ver. ...	Rungpur ...	10	0	0	No. 1400 of 22nd do.	

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Excepting the Rockville girls' school at Darjeeling, the grant for which was cancelled by your order No. 3894, dated the 11th September 1867, it appears that no less than fifty-three grants were sanctioned and revised during the past year.

SPECIAL GRANTS.—The following table shows the special grants sanctioned during the past year from the grant-in-aid fund, in consideration of the managers having incurred a larger expenditure in the erection of school building.

Number.	Names of Schools.	Locality.	Date of order sanctioning the grant	Purpose.	Amount.
					Rs. As. P.
1	Rajabari, Ver., ...	Serajganj	Director's No. 3085, of 26th July 1867	For furniture ...	50 0 0
2	Fulcucha, Ver., ...	Ditto	Ditto No 3087, of 26th July 1867 ...	Ditto ...	50 0 0
3	Tabaria P Ver., ...	Rajshahi	Ditto No. 3258, of 9th August ..	Ditto ...	80 0 0
4	Thulgowalbari A. Ver.,	Serajganj	Ditto No. 4516, of 19th December 1867	Ditto ...	100 0 0
5	Lalpur A. Ver., ...	Rajshahi	Ditto No. 3532 of 2nd December .	Ditto ...	75 0 0
6	Raiganj Ver. School .	Bogra	Ditto No. 47 of 7th January 1868 ...	Ditto ...	40 0 0

The following table shows the grants sanctioned for the repairs of school buildings as named below:

Number.	Names of Schools.	Locality.	Date of order sanctioning the grant.	Purpose.	Amount.
					Rs. As. P.
1	Bogra English School.	Bogra	{No. 3478 of 21st August 1868} ...	For repairs	371 6 6
2	Malda Ditto. ...	Malda	No. 3113 of 30th July ..	Ditto ...	316 11 9
3	Bogra Sadr Ver. ...	Bogra	{No. 4441, 10th December} ...	Ditto ...	568 0 0
4	Golaghat Ver. ...	Sibsagur	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	100 0 0
5	Sadya, Ver. ...	Lukhimpur	Ditto ...	Ditto	200 0 0
6	Malda Sadr Ver. ...	Malda	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	100 0 0
7	Khansama Ver. ...	Dinajpur	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	100 0 0

North-East Division, Mr. Porter.

Besides the above, extra grants to the amount of Rupees 6,709-15-6 were sanctioned from the surplus funds, at credit of the several Government schools in this Division—

Number.	Names of Schools.	Locality.	Order sanctioning Grants.	Purpose.	Amount.
					Rs. As. P.
1	Tezpur English School	Durrung ...	Financial No. 157 of 21st May 1867 ...	For the construction of a school building ...	1200 0 0
2	Goalpara Ditto ...	Goalpara	Districts No. 3987 of 28th September ...	For Furniture.	200 0 0
3	Darjeeling Ditto ...	Darjeeling	No. 4138 of 31st October 1867 ...	For Prizes, & house tax ...	37 2 0
4	Golaghat Vernacular	Sibsagur	No. 4245 of 28th November 1867 ...	For furniture...	12 6 6
5	Sibsagur Sadr Ver.	Sibsagur	No. 4249 of 28th Ditto	Ditto ...	50 0 0
6	Goalpara English School ...	Goalpara...	No. 4393 of 5th December ...	For repairs ...	709 13 0
7	Sibsagur Sadr Ver. ...	Sibsagur	No. 327 of 22nd January 1868 ...	For Prize, &c.	84 0 0
8	Shuburnadoha Ver.	Rungpur	No. 662 of 12th February 1868 ...	For Maps, & ...	8 0 0
9	Shatgora Vernacular	Rungpur...	No. 667 of 12th Ditto	Ditto. ...	50 0 0
10	Bogra Sadr Ver. ...	Bogra ...	No. 769 of 18th Ditto.	Rewards to Teachers. ...	101 12 0
11	Audmadighi, Ver. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto. ...	Ditto ...	42 12 0
12	Bangabari, Ver. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto. ...	Ditto ...	40 0 6
13	Champapur, Ver. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto. ...	Ditto ...	11 2 0
14	Amlagachi, Ver. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto. ...	Ditto ...	95 7 0
15	Kushtia, Ver. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto. ...	Ditto ...	29 1 6
16	Kurpur Ver. School	Ditto ...	Ditto. ..	Ditto ...	49 2 0
17	Chanchitora Ver. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto. ...	Ditto. ...	11 6 6
18	Kajla Ver. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto. ...	Ditto. ...	69 14 6
19	Bogra English School	Ditto ...	No. 777, Ditto. Do.	Ditto. ...	200 0 0
20	Malda Ditto ...	Malda ...	No. 801 of 21st February ...	Globe, &c, and reward to teachers ...	400 0 0
21	Nowgong Ver. School	Nowgong	No. 979 of 21st February 1868 ...	For maps, books, &c.	70 0 0

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Number.	Names of Schools.	Locality	Orders sanctioning Grants	Purpose.	Amount.
					Rs. As. P.
22	Tezpur V. S. ..	Durrung ...	No. 979 of 21st February 1868 ...	For maps, books, &c. ...	50 0 0
23	Mangladai Ver. .	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	30 0 0
24	Dinajpur English School	Dinajpur .	No. 1051 of 5th March 1868 ...	For gymnasium &c. ..	500 0 0
25	Gowhatti Collegiate School ..	Kamroop ..	No. 1053 of Ditto ...	For books and apparatus ..	1500 0 0
26	Sibsagar English School ...	Sibsagar ...	No. 1063 of 11th March 1868 ..	For gymnasium &c. ...	350 0 0
27	Rungpur English School	Rungpur ...	No. 1175 of 13th March 1868 ...	For a privy, &c.	200 0 0
28	Debrughur English School ...	Lukhimpur.	No. 1209 of 16th March 1868 ...	For furniture ... & gymnasium	450 0 0
				Total ...	6,709 15 6

The following table shows the number of grants cancelled during the year under review :

Number.	Names of Schools.	Locality.	Original order sanctioning grant.	Amount of monthly grant.
				Rs. As. P.
1	Kaliganj Ver. ..	Dinajpur .	No. 3161 of 29th October 1864 ...	10 0 0
2	Shehol Ver.	Ditto ...	No. 140 of 21st March 1864 ...	10 0 0
3	Goalpara Night ..	Goalpara...	No. 1969 of 12th May 1866 ...	10 0 0
4	Dumdoma ...	Serajganj	No. 1417 T of 11th July 1864 ...	14 0 0
5	Patalghara ...	Rajshahi	No. 2842 of 25th July 1866 ...	10 0 0
6	Belghoria ..	Ditto ...	No. 3057 of 22nd March 1862 ...	15 0 0
7	Harithakulshi ..	Ditto ...	No. 1542 of 10th April 1865 ...	13 0 0
8	Nottore Girls .	Ditto ...	No. 1466 of 3rd April 1866 ...	15 0 0

I now proceed to compare the general results, as shewn by the abstract and detailed Statistical Returns of last year, with those of 1866-67, and in doing so, it must be borne in mind that the Statistics of 1866-67 only showed the expenditure of eleven months.

The number and class of schools under my inspection, on the 31st March (the last day of the financial year) as well

North-East Division, Mr. Porter.

as the amounts expended on them from Local and Imperial funds is shown in the following table:

	Number of Institutions.	No. of Students on the Rolls. On the 31st of March.	Monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Receipts. From Imperial Funds. Rs. As. P.	From Local Funds. Fees and fines. Rs. As. P.	From Local Funds. Other Local sources. Rs. As. P.	Total Receipts. Rs. As. P.	Total Expenditure. Rs. As. P.	Remarks.
GOVT. INSTITUTIONS.										
Normal Schools.										
For Masters, Vernacular	3	41	32	27	3,170 8 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,170 8 3	3,170 6 3	
Schools for Boys.										
Collegiate School	1	163	158	128	11,960 0 4	2,344 12 0	0 0 0	14,304 12 4	14,304 12 4	
Higher Class	9	1,192	1089	749	25,478 3 0	11,651 18 3	1,778 0 8	38,909 1 11	38,109 4 11	Excess Receipts.
Middle Class (English)	2	95	86	66	3,431 14 7	346 7 5	0 0 0	3,778 5 7	3,778 5 7	
Middle Class (Vernacular)	40	2,343	2,122	1623	12,815 3 0	3,068 15 8	296 0 0	16,180 3 2	16,180 3 2	
Lower Class (Vernacular)	3	57	54	47	900 0 0	.....	0 0 0	900 0 0	804 0 0	96 0 0 Do.
Private Institutions.										
Aided under Grant-in-aid Rules.										
Higher Class (English)—										
Under Missionary bodies.	1	49	49	40	2,856 0 0	2,856 0 0	0 0 0	5,712 0 0	5,712 0 0	
Under Native managers...	2	245	193	123	2,166 10 6	642 12 9	2,767 8 0	5,576 15 3	5,156 14 3	420 1 0 Do.
Middle Class (English)—										
Under Native managers .	43	2,076	2084	1511	12,316 3 7	4,475 0 6	15,123 5 3	3,194 9 4	31,306 9 4	607 15 7 Do.
Middle Class (Vernacular)—										
Under Missionary bodies	18	420	413	286	3,084 10 9	10,314 0 0	36,312 0 0	3,552 4 9	3,532 4 9	
Under Native managers...	87	3,343	3182	2306	10,355 11 6	2,521 2 8	9,555 12 8	22,432 10 11	2,22,229 3 10	206 8 1 Do.
Middle Class ditto for girls	61	2619	2402	1849	4,433 8 8	902 12 3	0 0 0	5,336 4 11	5,336 4 11	
Lower Class (Vernacular)—										
Under Native managers...	10	177	176	115	2,035 4 6	252 0 0	1,023 10 6	2,083 2 6	2,083 2 6	0 14 9 Do.
Aided under other Rules.										
Lower Class (Vernacular)—										
Under Missionary bodies	16	157	161	119	914 0 0	.....	0 0 0	944 0 0	944 0 0	
Unaided.										
Middle Class (English)	2	186	183	150	0 0 0	1,695 0 6	2,813 0 0	1,723 13 0	17 11 0	12 13 0 Do.
Middle Class (Vernacular)	8	252	93	66	0 0 0	12 9 7	24,000 11 0	4,177 11 0	417 7 11	
Lower Class (Vernacular)	9		255	204	0 0 0	67 15 6	0 0 0	67 15 6	67 15 6	
Total	63	13720	12711	9499	94,947 15 2	30,331 3 8	31,224 15 0	67,004 1 1	1,54,860 0 5	2,144 1 5 Do.

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The above table shews only the charges included under the head of instruction.

The inspectional and other miscellaneous charges are shown in the following abstract return of expenditure for the year under review:

Source of Charge.	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.	Total.
Inspector.—	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Salary .	11,444 0 0	0 0 0	11,444 0 0
Travelling charges	1,472 0 0	0 0 0	1,472 0 0
Office, including travelling, salaries, contingencies, &c.	3,462 0 0	0 0 0	3,462 0 0
Deputy Inspectors—			
Salaries .	11,454 0 0	0 0 0	11,454 0 0
Travelling charges .	3,589 0 0	0 0 0	3,589 0 0
Contingencies, Peons, &c.	742 0 0	0 0 0	742 0 0
Total of Inspection charges .	32,163 0 0	0 0 0	32,163 0 0
Minor Scholarships .	400 0 0	0 0 0	400 0 0
Vernacular Scholarships ...	5,600 0 0	0 0 0	5,600 0 0
Remuneration of Examiners ..	200 0 0	0 0 0	200 0 0
Building charges .	200 0 0	0 0 0	200 0 0
Book Agencies ...	273 0 0	0 0 0	273 0 0
Total of miscellaneous charges . .	6,673 0 0	0 0 0	6,673 0 0
Grand Total, ...	38,836 0 0	0 0 0	38,836 0 0

Comparing the above statements with those of last year, we find that the number of Middle Class English schools under native managers, receiving allowances under the grant-in-aid rules, has increased from thirty-three to forty-three, and that the number of Vernacular schools of a similar class has increased from seventy-one to eighty-seventy.

There has also been an increase in the number of Indigenous schools for boys in Assam, but a decrease in the number of girls' schools. On turning to the expenditure we find that the

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cost of inspection in 1866-67, was Rupees 23,917-11-7, while during the past year it amounted to Rupees 32,163. During the eleven months of 1866-67, Government expended Rupees 84,464-8-6 under the head of instruction, and Rs. 50,662-5-11 were realized from local sources. During the twelve months ending March 31st 1868, Government expended Rs. 94,947-15-2, and the people Rs. 59,912-1-3. The average daily attendance of the boys has increased from 8,225 to 9,079, not including the pupils of schools which do not receive any allowances from Government. In discussing the progress made by education in any district or division, I consider that the quality and not the number of the schools should be looked to, and therefore I do not think it of any use to compare the aggregate number of schools in existence at the close of 1866-67, with the aggregate number on the 31st March 1868, but I prefer to take each class separately, and make some brief remarks on its present condition and prospects, as compared with its condition at the close of the preceding year.

Normal Schools.—First then with regard to the Vernacular Normal schools for masters.

There are three schools of this description in Assam, one at Gowhatti, one at Nowgong, (lately transferred from Tezpur,) and the third at Sibsagar. The objects of these schools were explained in my last report.

Gowhatti Normal School—Still continues to work successfully under the careful management of Babu Abhay Charan Surma. The result of the final examination for certificates was more successful than it was in the previous year. All the Gurus were passed, five of them in the first division. The Model school attached to the Normal school, has fallen off in numbers owing to the establishment of two Patshalas in its vicinity.

Nowgong Normal School.—This school was removed from Tezpur to Nowgong in November 1867, in consequence of the

difficulty of getting candidates for admission who were willing to enter into the required agreements. The school is now in a flourishing state; the Deputy Inspector reports that four young men, beside the requisite number of stipend-holders, have taken their admission in the school on the distinct understanding that they will serve as Pandits for three years in the village schools. The head Pandit of the school, Babu Dinabandhu Turkalankar, is a pains-taking teacher.

SIBSAGAR NORMAL SCHOOL.—In consequence of the constant changes of the Deputy Inspector of Upper Assam, this school has not received proper attention; at first there was great difficulty in persuading any candidates to enter into the required agreements. This difficulty has at last been overcome, and, under the officiating head Pandit Babu Tarak Chandra Ray, the school promises to be of some use.

GOWHATTI COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—Two out of three candidates from this school succeeded in obtaining junior scholarships of 10 Rupees per mensem at the last Entrance Examination, their names are Rama Kantha Das, and Lukhi Chandra Surma. A collegiate class has been formed in which these two youths are now reading up for the First Examination in Arts. The number of boys on the rolls at the close of the year was 163, eight less than the previous year, but the fees collected amounted in 1867-68 to Rupees 2,344-12 against Rupees 2,160-14 in 1866-67, shewing an increase of Rupees 183-14. The head master Babu Lukhi Narayan Das, M. A., is gradually gaining experience and tact, qualities which are essentially necessary in one placed at the head of such a large establishment as the Collegiate school at Gowhatti.

GOVERNMENT HIGHER CLASS ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

BAULEA SCHOOL.—First in the rank of these schools stands the Baulea Zillah school. The numerical strength of this school has increased from 150 to 190, and the

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collections in the shape of fees and fines from Rupees 2,092-4 in 1866-67 to Rupees 2,357-14 during the course of last year. Great credit is due to Babu Jadunath Mukhopadhyay for the success of the school at the last Entrance Examination. Babu Jadunath has been transferred at his own request to the Hare School in Calcutta. He is a great loss to my Division, being one of the most independent and indefatigable teachers I have ever had the pleasure of meeting. The second master, Babu Dinonath Sen, B. A., is a clever and hard-working teacher.

Bogra Zilla School.—The number of pupils has increased from 104 to 114, and the amount collected in the last year from fees and fines was Rupees 1,356-1-9 against 1,109-9 for the previous eleven months. The present head master Babu Kali Nath Dé joined his appointment in July1867. Under his able management, the state of the school is gradually improving. Two boys succeeded in passing at the last Entrance Examination, Haris Chandra Sanyal in the 1st, and Mohim Chandra Ghosh in the 2nd Division. The school house was thoroughly repaired, a special grant of Rupees 371-6-6 being sanctioned for that purpose. A subscription list has been opened for the enlargement of the school-house, and the following subscriptions have been promised.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Babu Prasanna Kumar Thakur ..	100	0	0
Kumar Pramothanath Ray Bahadur...	100	0	0
Rani Shurnamayi Debi	50	0	0

Rungpur Zilla School.—There is a slight decrease in the numerical strength of this school, which is attributed by the Secretary to the establishment of several new aided Anglo-Vernacular schools in the district. The collection of fees and fines was Rupees 1,474-3 against Rupees 1,242-7-9 for the previous year. Three boys went up for the Entrance Examination, all of whom passed. These are the first boys from the school

who have succeeded in passing the Entrance Examination. The Zemindars of the district were so pleased with the success of their zilla school, that they raised a subscription of 500 Rupees and presented a gold watch and chain to the head master Babu Chandra Mohan Bhattacharya to whose unremitting exertions they rightly attributed the success of the candidates. The school-house is being repaired by the Public Works Department.

Dinajpur Zilla School.—This school is in a flourishing condition. The numbers of students is 122, the same as it was at the close of the previous year. The former head master Babu Kali Charan Chattopadhyay was succeeded in August last by Babu Krishna Kamal Sen. The collection in the shape of fees and fines during the year amounted to Rupees 1,109-13, against Rs. 844-7, collected in the preceding eleven months. Five boys went up for the Entrance Examination, of whom two passed, one obtaining a Junior Scholarship of Rupees 10 per mensem. The present head master was formerly under me at Rungpur; he is a quiet, industrious man, and takes great interest in his work.

Malda Zilla School.—In August last Babu Govind Chandra Mitra, who had been head master of the school for three years, was transferred to the Hindu school, and was succeeded by Babu Rajani Nath Chattopadhyay, B. A. The numerical strength of the school has lately increased, and the receipts of fees and fines during the past year amounted to Rupees 1,303-8-6 against Rupees 817-13-6 realized during the preceding eleven months. Three candidates appeared at the last Entrance Examination, of whom two passed in the third division, one obtaining a Junior Scholarship. I knew the present head master when he was at Bogra, and have a high opinion of his attainments and merits as a teacher.

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GOALPARA ZILLA SCHOOL—The number on the rolls of this school has fallen off from 144 to 135, but the fees collected have increased from Rs. 522-6 to Rs. 723-10. The falling off in the number of pupils is attributable to many causes, viz., the abolition of the Vernacular Scholarship class, the establishment of a poor school in the station, and the raising of the rates of fees. The school has also suffered from constant changes of masters. Babu Sib Chandra Som, who was head master at the commencement of the year, was succeeded on the 2nd March, by Babu Rajani Kumar Datta, formerly fourth master of the Gowhatti Collegiate school. I have a high opinion of Babu Sib Chandra Som and selected him especially for the responsible head mastership of the Baulia zilla school. The school house was totally destroyed by fire on the 19th March. Estimates have been submitted for the erection of a substantial pucka building.

NOWGONG ZILLA SCHOOL.—The numerical strength of this school has increased from 128 to 167, and the collection of fees and fines from Rs. 661-4-0 to Rs. 1,000-15. The marked and continued success of this school is attributable to the energetic management of Babu Janamejay Das, the head master, whose pay has been raised from 130 to 150 Rupees per mensem during the past year.

SIBSAGAR ZILLA SCHOOL.—The former head master Babu Kali Nath Dé, having been transferred to the head mastership of the Bogra zilla school, his successor Babu Sri Nath Guha, joined his appointment on the 16th of November last. The number of students on the rolls has increased from 113 to 122, and the amount collected in the shape of fees and fines during the twelve months under record, amounted to Rupees 1,296-4, against Rupees 927-13-6 for the previous eleven months. I have not yet had the pleasure of seeing the present head master, regarding whom the Commissioner

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of Assam writes thus: "There is hope for the school, nevertheless, in the appointment of the new head master, who appeared to me to understand his work, and to be fully alive to the interests of the school."

DEBRUGURH ZILLA SCHOOL.—The number of pupils has fallen off from 99 to 88, but the schooling fees and fines, shew an increase of Rupees 495-5-6. The school is held in high estimation by the people. Several villagers from the interior, and a few of the Mattoks, have taken their admission into the school. The head master, Babu Khetra Chandra Chattopadhyay, is an energetic and clever young man. The school-house is very crowded, and it is proposed to adopt measures to separate the Vernacular from the English school.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION OF 1867.—As the majority of candidates for the Entrance Examination come from our Higher Class Zilla schools, this seems a fitting place to make a few remarks regarding the examination for last year.

The following table shews the number of candidates from each school and the number passed:

NAME OF SCHOOL.	No. of Candidates.	NUMBER PASSED.			Total passed.	Failed.
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.		
Raulia	12	1	6	2	9	2
Bogra	2	1	1	0	2	0
Dinajpur . .	5	0	1	1	2	3
Gowhati Collegiate	3	0	2	0	2	1
Malda	3	0	0	2	2	1
Nowgong	1	0	0	0	0	1
Rungpur	3	0	3	0	3	0
Chatmohar Aided	1	0	1	0	1	0
Digapatiya	1	0	1	0	1	0
Total ...	31	2	15	5	22	8

The marked improvement in the results of the past year, as compared with those of previous years, is most gratifying to record. In 1866-67 only 9 candidates passed out of 25, whereas in the examination of 1867-68, no less than 22

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candidates succeeded in passing out of thirty,—two in the first, fifteen in the second, and five in the third division. The success of the Baulea Government school is very marked. A list of the successful candidates is given below :

FIRST DIVISION.

Haris Chandra Sanyal	...	*Bogra School.*
Sasi Mohan Sanyal	...	*Baulea School.*

SECOND DIVISION.

Bishnu Chandra Chattopadhyay	...	*Rungpur School.*
Gopal Krishna Dam	...	*Rungpur School.*
Romes Chandra Sen	...	*Rungpur School.*
Annada Prasad Bagchi	....	*Baulea School.*
Kedaresvar Mitra	...	*Baulea School.*
Umes Chandra Mitra	...	*Baulea School.*
Ashutos Mukhopadhyay	...	*Baulea School.*
Gobinda Nath Mazumdar	...	*Baulea School.*
Mohes Chandra Sen	...	*Baulea School.*
Roma Kantha Das	...	*Gowhati School.*
Lakhi Chandra Surma	...	*Gowhati School.*
Prasanna Kumar Bhattacharya	...	*Digapatiya A. V. School.*
Rajani Kanth Neogi	...	*Dinajpur School.*
Mahim Chandra Ghosh	...	*Bogra School.*
Kamal Chandra Mazumdar	...	*Chatmore A. V. School.*

THIRD DIVISION.

Lalit Mohan Bagchi	...	*Baulea School.*
Gaur Lal Ráy	...	*Baulea School.*
Trailokya Nath Das	...	*Malda School.*
Sarada Prasad Neogi	...	*Malda School.*
Ramajay Sen	...	*Dinajpur School.*

GOVERNMENT ENGLISH SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.

TEZPUR SCHOOL.—The former head master of this school Babu Sinduram Das, having been transferred to the fourth mastership of the Gowhati Collegiate school, I hope soon to see some

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improvement in this most backward institution under the new head master Babu Girischandra Sarkar, who was formerly second master of the Bogra school. The number of boys on the rolls at the close of the year was sixty-three against forty-four at the close of the previous year. The rate of fees charged at this school is ridiculously low, being only four annas for each boy. I propose gradually to raise the rate in the higher classes, and thus to improve the financial condition of the school. At present the English and Vernacular schools are held under the same roof, but a sum of Rupees 1,200 has been sanctioned for a new school house. I therefore hope that the two schools will soon be held separately.

Darjeeling Zilla School.—This school has fallen off considerably in numbers during the past year. This is due, 1st, to the breaking up of the Sibandi Sapper Corps, and 2ndly, to the formation by the Nuns of a free school in the bazar, which has drawn away several of the younger boys.

Government Vernacular Schools of the Middle Class.

The following table shows the comparative number of students in the Government Vernacular schools at the end of the last two years, and the amount of fees and fines realized during the same period:

Districts.	1866-67.			1867-68.		
	No. of Schools in each district.	No. of pupils at the end of year.	Amount of fees and fines realized.	No. of schools in each district.	No. of pupils at the end of the year.	Amount of fees and fines realized.
			Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.
Bogra	9	452	572 8 9	9	449	1,123 4 0
Dinajpur	8	344	309 5 6	7	307	306 8 0
Malda	2	147	195 1 0	3	218	170 12 0
Rungpur	8	318	266 1 0	8	283	216 12 0
Lower Assam	6	350	392 2 9	6	341	427 12 6
Central Assam	3	198	446 7 6	3	206	231 6 10
Upper Assam	4	408	712 14 6	4	324	874 13 10
Total, ...	40	2,217	2894 9 0	40	2,128	3,351 5 2

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Bogra.—From the above statement it appears that the aggregate number of students in the Government Vernacular schools of this district has increased. The amount of fees and fine realized also shows an increase of Rupees 268-2-9 over that of the previous eleven months. The Bogra Vernacular school is the best in the district. Five boys succeeded in passing, out of six, at the last Vernacular Scholarship Examination. The Pandit of this school Babu Govinda Chandra Datta deserves especial mention.

The Bhangabari Vernacular school also succeeded in passing three out of five candidates, a result very creditable to the head Pandit Babu Barada Charan Kar.

Dinajpur.—The four best Vernacular schools in this district are the following:

The Sadr Vernacular school at Dinajpur.
The Model Vernacular school at Mahadebpur.
Ditto Ditto at Mathurapur.
Ditto Ditto at Khansama.

The Dinajpur school sent up six candidates to the Vernacular Scholarship Examination, two of whom passed; and the Mahadebpur school sent up two candidates, both of whom succeeded in obtaining scholarships.

Malda—The Sadr Vernacular school is a very flourishing one in point of numerical strength, but the staff of masters is not large enough to teach so many boys in an efficient manner. The Vernacular schools of Sibganj, and Ariedanga are getting on well.

Rungpur.—With regard to the Government Vernacular schools in this district, the Deputy Inspector Babu Hari Mohan Sen writes as follows:

"There are eight schools of this description, and with "the exception of one at Syamganj, they have all worked "satisfactorily. It is note-worthy here, that these Model schools "have perfectly succeeded in their aim in creating a desire

" in the minds of the people, yet in point of quality and quan-
" tity of instruction imparted, the aided schools have in general
" been more successful. The staff of teachers secured in these
" schools is superior to that of the aided ones, Govern-
" ment service being more popular than any other; and yet why
" these schools do not thrive may in part be accounted for
" by the fact that as the people bear no share in the expenses
" of the schools, very little attention to their well being is paid by
" them. Another reason may also be brought to account partly
" for this failure. The Model schools are invariably established
" in places where the people are poor, and consequently cannot
" afford an aided school. The poor, forming generally the day
" labourers and agriculturists, appreciate but very little the value
" of education, and consequently schools among them cannot
" prosper. There are several schools of this nature at work
" during the last ten or twelve years, from which no student has
" ever yet appeared at any public examination. Particular
" attention has this year been paid to improve the state of these
" schools, and the scholarship course has been introduced
" into six of them."

I have quoted the above remarks at length, because I think they give a fair idea of the object of the Government Model schools, and of the class of people generally speaking who attend them. The best Vernacular school in the Rungpur district is that at Satgora in the vicinity of the Sadr Station. Two boys out of four were successful at the last Vernacular Scholarship Examination. The head Pandit Babu Bango Chandra Chand deserves great credit for the efficient manner in which he has discharged his duties. None of the other Vernacular schools require special mention.

Lower Assam.—The Government Vernacular school at Gowhati is a flourishing institution. The number on the rolls has increased by twenty-three names, and the collection of fees

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and fines, by Rupees 122-8. There has also been an addition to the establishment of the school of a Pandit on Rs. 10 per mensem, debitable to surplus funds arising from schooling fees. The school has had to mourn the loss of its former head Pandit Babu Sarbananda Surma, to whose unremitting exertions the present efficient state of the school is in a great measure due. He died during the past year at his native village of Burpeta. Next in order of merit, stands the Purbapar Government Vernacular school, which, under the careful management of Kudrutali, one of the best Pandits of the old Gowhati Normal school, has worked well. The school at Palasbari is declining, owing to the establishment of two aided schools and a number of Patshalas in its vicinity. I propose with your sanction to transfer this school to Tamulpur. With regard to the other three schools of Haju, Kamarkuchi, and Bojali, which have lately been transferred from Sualcuchi, Lukhipur, and Burpeta respectively, I am unable at present to say much—with proper care and attention, I have no doubt that they will work well.

Central Assam.—The Nowgong Vernacular school has ninety-six pupils on the rolls, against sixty of last year. The average daily attendance amounts to seventy. This increase of pupils rendered it necessary to re-appoint a third Pandit, and in order to meet this expenditure the fees were considerably raised in all the classes. The strength of the school did not suffer in the least on account of this increase of fees. The school is evidently held in high estimation by the people.

The Tezpur Vernacular school has seventy-five pupils on the rolls against seventy-seven of last year. The daily average is forty-six, *i. e.*, six more than that of the preceding year. This school sent up four candidates for the Vernacular Scholarship Examination, of whom one passed the test successfully. The Vernacular school at Mangaldai is almost in the same state as

it was at the close of the previous year. The average daily attendance has increased by ten. It is proposed shortly to set up an aided Anglo-Vernacular school at this station.

UPPER ASSAM—LUKHIMPUR.—In this district there are two Government Vernacular schools, one at the Sadr Station Debrugur, and the other at Sadya; the number of pupils on the rolls of the former year has at the close of the past year decreased from 117 to 97. Rupees 237-15-4 were collected during the past year in the shape of fees and fines against Rupees 196-15 collected during the preceding year. The Sadya school had thirty names on the rolls at the close of the year, but nothing has been collected as fees and fines. The difficulty in obtaining the services of competent Pandits, willing to remain for any length of time at either of these schools, has materially interfered with their successful working

SIBSAGAR.—There are two Government Vernacular schools in this district, one at the Sadr Station Sibsagar, and the other at the Golaghat, the head quarters of a sub-division. The Sibsagar school had at the close of the year under review 152 names on the rolls, against 214 of the preceding year. Rupees 624-14-6 were levied as fees and fines during the past year, against Rupees 310-8-3 collected during the preceding year. I have not received any report from the Deputy Inspector, Upper Assam; consequently, I am not able to record at length the causes of the decrease in the number of students attending the Government Vernacular schools of Upper Assam. But taking into consideration the amounts collected as fees and fines during the past year, it would appear that the falling off in the number of students is mainly due to the enhanced rates of schooling fees, which have been introduced into the Sibsagar and Debrugur Vernacular schools in the course of the year under review. The Sibsagar Vernacular school house has been completed, and the school has been held in the new building

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since March last. Twelve boys appeared in the last Vernacular Scholarship Examination from this school, of whom three passed successfully. The Golaghat Vernacular school has fifty-seven names on the rolls at the close of the year. Rupees 12 only were collected as fees and fines; the school is not in a very flourishing condition. Arrangements are being made to establish a grant-in-aid Anglo-Vernacular school at Golaghat from the income of the Williamson Fund; when the proposed school is opened, the Government Vernacular school will be removed to some other locality.

Lower Class Government Vernacular Schools.—A new Vernacular school was set up during the past year at Kurseong near Darjeeling. The two others are situated at Chanmari and Jorebungalo. By order of the Home Department, No. 408, dated 12th February 1867, sanction has been given to the establishment of five Vernacular schools for the Darjeeling district. Three have been established, and it is now proposed to open the other two, one at Hope Town on the road between Nipal and Darjeeling, and the other at Mattijanta in the Terai, where there is a thannah, a market, and several large Mechi villages.—

I next proceed to notice briefly the private institutions under inspection, which are divided into three classes.

1st.—Those receiving allowances under the Grant-in-aid Rules.

2nd.—Those receiving allowances under other Rules.

3rd.—Those receiving no allowances.

The following table shews at a glance the number of students on the rolls, and the amount expended by Government and by the people, in each of these three classes of schools during the past year, as compared with the preceding eleven months.

Description of Institutions.	1866-67.				1867-68.			
	No. of Institutions.	No. on the Rolls.	From Government.	From Local Funds.	No. of Institutions.	No. on the Rolls.	From Government.	From Local Funds
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1.—Receiving allowances under Grant-in-aid Rules.								
Higher Class English under Native Managers for boys ..	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2	245	2,166 10 6	3,410 4 9
Higher Class English under Christian bodies, for boys ...	1	36	3,646 0 0	7,284 0 0	1	49	2,856 0 0	2,856 0 0
Middle Class English under Native Managers for boys ...	33	1765	11,466 10 5	18,648 0 7	43	2076	12,316 3 3	19,598 5 9
Middle Class Vernacular do. for boys ...	71	2695	8,265 7 7	10,086 8 8	87	3343	10,355 11 6	12,076 15 5
Middle Class Vernacular do. for girls ...	8	90	809 13 3	768 12 0	10	177	1,035 4 6	993 8 6
2—Receiving allowances under other Rules.								
Lower Class Vernacular under Missionary bodies for boys	14	254	1,701 8 0	219 3 9	18	420	3,084 10 9	0 0 0
Lower Class Vernacular under Native Managers for boys	77	2884	4,237 0	218 15 10	81	2,619	4,433 8 8	902 12 3
Lower Class Vernacular do. for girls	28	393	1,517 0 0	40 3 3	16	157	944 0 0	0 0 0
3.—Receiving no allowances.								
Middle Class English for boys	3	305	0 0 0	4,775 9 3	2	186	0 0 0	1,723 13 0
Middle Class Vernacular, for boys	3	Not known	0 0 0	1,786 12 0	8	252	0 0 0	417 7 11
Lower Class Vernacular, for boys	6	305	0 0 0	6,562 5 3	9	305	0 0 0	67 15 6

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The above statement shows that on the 31st March 1868, there were thirty more grant-in-aid schools in the Division than there were at the close of the preceding year, and that the number of names borne on the rolls of the aided schools has increased from 4,496 to 5,090. I am of opinion that these results are satisfactory, more especially so, when we take into consideration that in three of the most populous districts in the Division, namely, Rajshahi, Rungpur, and Dinajpur, the extension of the indigenous school system has in a great measure interfered with the establishment of new grant-in-aid schools.

In discussing the progress of education from year to year, the most important point to be taken into account is the spread of learning by the establishment of aided schools. In fact the grant-in-aid system is our only mode of operation. Government schools, after they have arrived at a certain standard of excellence, remain as a rule in *statu quo* from year to year—their success depending on three things, first, the qualifications of the head master, secondly, the aptitude of the pupils, and thirdly, a proper degree of supervision to encourage the masters and boys, and keep the machinery of the school in working order. The grant-in-aid schools depend for their existence on the local efforts of the secretary and managers of the school, and on the interest which they manifest in the spread of education. No amount of excellence on the part of the masters and boys, and supervision on the part of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools, will make up for apathy on the part of the managers, which results in the non-payment of local subscriptions and the eventual collapse of the school. Every new grant-in-aid school, therefore, shows that the natives of that particular locality have at length recognized the advantages of educating their children, and the more remote the village where the school is established, the more cause have we for congratulation. I shall now proceed

to notice briefly the most important aided schools under my charge.

HIGHER CLASS ENGLISH SCHOOLS FOR BOYS UNDER CHRISTIAN BODIES.

Under this head is classed the St. Paul's school at Darjeeling. I have received no report about this school; it was, I believe, visited by Mr. Bellett when officiating for me last year. This school receives a grant of Rs. 238 per mensen from Government, and teaches up to the standard of the Entrance Examination. Great delay in the payment of the Government grant is caused by the necessity of sending the bills to my office for countersignature. I think that this might be obviated, by allowing the bills to be cashed on the countersignature of the Deputy Commissioner.

HIGHER CLASS ENGLISH SCHOOLS UNDER NATIVE MANAGERS.

The two schools under this head, are the Anglo-Vernacular schools of Digapatiya, and Chatmohar in Rajshahi. The former is called the Prasanna Nath school, and is endowed by a fund left for the purpose by the late Raja Prasanna Nath Ray of Digapatiya. The management of the funds is placed in the hands of a Committee, consisting of several of the Civil Officers at Baulea and several influential native gentlemen. The present Secretary is Dr. French, the Civil Surgeon of Rampur Baulea. Each of these schools succeeded in sending up a successful candidate at the Entrance Examination, and they have both applied for a revised grant under the new grant-in-aid rules. The head master of the Chatmohar school Babu Isvar Chandra Khasnavis was transferred during the past year to Digapatiya. I hope he will maintain the good reputation which he bore at Chatmohur.

MIDDLE CLASS ENGLISH SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

There are now forty-three schools of this description. The following list shows the changes in each district:

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District.	1866-67	1867-68.
Rajshahi	12	10
Bogra	5	5
Rungpur	8	13
Dinajpur	1	2
Malda	2	2
Goalpara	1	2
Kamrup	4	6
Central Assam, Nowgong	..	3
	33	43

In the Return for 1866-67, there were twelve Anglo-Vernacular aided schools in Rajshahi, including the two schools at Chatmohar and Digapatiya, which, as above noticed, have been raised to the rank of Higher Class schools. No new schools of this description have been established in the Rajshahi district during the past year. "The Deputy Inspector reports "that the Putiya, Balihar, and Kasimpur schools, deserve "special mention for the progress the students of the several "classes have made during the past session. The head master of "these three schools Babu Mahendranath Mukhopadhyay "(Putyia), Babu Sri Nath Mitra (Balihar), and Babu Chandra "Bhushan Ray (Kasimpur), are mentioned as efficient and "pains-taking officers." I visited these three schools during the cold season, and can fully confirm the opinion expressed by the Deputy Inspector.

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Bogra.—Out of the five aided Anglo-Vernacular schools, under the supervision of the Deputy Inspector of Bogra, the best by far is the school at Serajganj. The boy who headed the list at the last Minor Scholarship Examination, came from this school. The head master Babu Ram Chandra Bhumik is a very pains-taking and intelligent young man. Persuaded by him Babu Banavari Lal Ray, the Zemindar of Taresh, has made the munificent donation of Rs. 5,000 for the improvement of the school.

The Thalgoalbari school is also doing well. The young Zemindars of the place, Babus Durga Nath Pakrashi, and Pran Chandra Pakrashi, take an interest in the institution. One successful candidate at the last Minor Scholarship Examination came from this school.

Rungpur—Owing to the exertions of Babu Hari Mohan Sen, the Deputy Inspector, five new Anglo-Vernacular aided schools have been established in the remote district of Rungpur during the past year. The schools at Kakina and Tushvandar are the two best schools of this class in the district. The Secretary of the latter, Babu Ramani Mohan Chaudhuri, takes a lively interest in the welfare of the school. He has built a first rate school-house and spends annually large sums in giving rewards and prizes to deserving teachers and boys. The head master Babu Durga Prasanna Mukhopadhyay is an intelligent young man and spares no pains in teaching the boys. The new Anglo-Vernacular school at Godarhat was established through the liberality of Rani Surnamayi Debia, who subscribes Rs. 30 per mensem towards the school. The school at Julpigori promises well. It has now sixty-two boys on the rolls with an average attendance of forty-nine. Raja Baikuntha Nath Ray, of Julpigori contributes largely for its support, and paid a donation of Rs. 200 towards the erection of a school-house. The Revd. W.

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Drawbridge of Darjeeling, who visited the school, remarked: "I was much pleased with the proficiency of some of the boys. I was particularly struck too with the order kept, considering the short time the school has been established. I consider it is in a very flourishing state."

DINAJPUR AND MALDA.—There are only two Anglo-Vernacular aided schools in Dinajpur, and two in Malda. Considering the extent of the Dinajpur district, these results must be attributed, either to want of energy on the part of the Deputy Inspector, or apathy on the part of the native population. Before giving any decided opinion on this point, I shall wait and see what can be done next cold season under a new Deputy Inspector. It is but fair, however, to the Deputy Inspector of Dinajpur to state here that ten applications for grants have been submitted by him during the last few months, and that considering his age and the length of his service, a little want of energy is very pardonable. The Anglo-Vernacular Night School at Dinajpur received a grant in February. The schools at Raiganj in Dinajpur and Kaliachak in Malda are getting on well. The latter owes its origin and prosperity to the exertions of J. J. Gray, Esquire, a Zemindar and Indigo-planter in the district.

LOWER ASSAM, KAMRUP AND GOALPARA—In entering on the Province of Assam, I would say a few words on the difficulty of extending the grant-in-aid system in this backward Province, and the reasons why I would advocate a temporary relaxation in the grant-in-aid rules. In every district in Bengal where the permanent settlement has been introduced, we find large landed proprietors who are willing to defray the expenses of new schools. In Assam there are, comparatively speaking, no rich landed proprietors; Government acts in the double capacity of rulers and zemindars; the only influential men among the natives are the priests and the mouzadars,

or tax collectors. Both of these classes have strong and particular reasons for opposing the spread of education. The priests know that their influence would be shaken, and the mouzadars, being as a rule ignorant themselves, do not wish that the ryots should be taught the power of knowledge. Besides, this very ignorance on the part of the mouzadars has an indirect but powerful influence in deterring the people from sending their children to school. They naturally think that if the mouzadar, the head of their village community and the representative of Government, can get on with a slight smattering of reading and writing, why should they waste their time and money in acquiring knowledge which they are taught to regard as useless. In almost all the aided schools in Assam the monthly quota furnished by the people is made up entirely from the fees and fines; the natives are averse to the payment of monthly subscriptions; they think them a waste of money, but they do not so much mind paying a high rate of fee, as it seems to them that they thus get something for their money. This plan is open to many objections, one of the chief being, that it entirely shuts the door of middle class education to the lower classes who cannot afford to pay high fees. In order to encourage the establishment of aided schools in Assam, I would suggest certain modifications in the grant-in-aid rules, so that, for the present, until the Province has somewhat advanced in civilization, a larger proportionate share of Government aid may be given to the schools in Assam. I shall now proceed to notice some of the principal aided schools which have been established in Assam.

GOALPARA.—The Gauripur Anglo-Vernacular school receives a grant of Rs. 47-8 per mensem from Government. It is mainly supported by the liberality of Babu Pratap Chandra Burua Ray Bahadur, the Zemindar of Gauripur, who not only pays all the fees, but also clothes, feeds, and lodges many of the

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boys. Many poor lads from Burpeta and other parts of Kamrup attend this school. The first class read the Minor Scholarship course. One boy passed at the last examination. The head master, Babu Sarat Chandra Das has been promoted to the second mastership of the Nowgong Zillah school.

LUKHIPUR.—A grant of Rs. 38 per mensem was sanctioned on the 1st of February 1868, for the Lukhipur Anglo-Vernacular school. The Zemindar of this place, Babu Prithiram Chaudhuri takes a great interest in the institution. This promises well for its future prosperity.

KAMRUP.—The Government grant of Rs. 40 in aid of the Burpetta school, was revised at the close of the year, and an increased grant of Rs. 100 per mensem sanctioned, under order dated 21th February 1868. On the 31st March 1868, the number of students on the rolls of the school was 99 against 88 on the same date of the previous year, and the collection of fees and fines for the last twelve months amounted to Rupees 802-8-3. The Anglo-Vernacular school on the Kamikhiya Hill, and the new school at Bolakuchi are also doing well. Great credit is due to Babu Sasi Bhushan Datta, the Deputy Inspector of school in Lower Assam, for the energetic manner in which he has spread the cause of education in Kamrup.

CENTRAL ASSAM.—Regarding the Anglo-Vernacular schools, the Deputy Inspector Babu Sarat Chandra Das, thus writes—"It is a matter of great gratification to have to record the establishment of grant-in-aid schools in Central Assam. Three schools, viz, those at Puranigodown, Roha, and Berohabebejia have already received grants, the first Rupees 20, and the two latter Rupees 15 each per mensem. The *Education Gazette* just received, announces two more grants for the district of Nowgong. Besides these, four applications are now pending your consideration, and I expect to be able to submit a few more, without much delay. It would be premature to speak on the

success of these schools, since they have just come into existence; but I think I can safely say that a desire for education has been created among the people, and the stability of these schools may be depended on. It is a great drawback in Central Assam not to be able to get proper men to put in charge of these schools. It is certain that no competent men will be willing to come from Bengal on Rupees 20 or 25 per mensem. We cannot expect our supply of teachers from the Gowhati College for five years to come, consequently my schools will have to be managed by incompetent hands. I fear schools in Central Assam will not for some time bear comparison with similar schools in Bengal. Zemindars and wealthy men are not known in Central Assam; local subscriptions and donations are out of the question; the schools must, therefore, chiefly, if not entirely, depend on the fees realized from the pupils. If a relaxation be made in the grant-in-aid rules, and a like sum be given to schools in which the monthly expenditure is more than Rs. 30, it would be a great boon to Assam."—There are as yet no Anglo-Vernacular aided schools in Upper Assam.

MIDDLE CLASS GRANT-IN-AID VERNACULAR SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

The following table shows the increase in the number of these schools in each district:

NAME OF DISTRICT.	1866-67.	1867-68.
Rajshahi	21	24
Bogra	18	20
Rungpur	14	24
Dinajpur	13	14
Malda	2	2
Lower Assam	1	3
Central Assam	...	...
Upper Assam		
Total	69	87

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RAJSHAHI.—The best aided Vernacular schools in this district, are the Poresnarayan school at Beaulea, the Gopalnagar school, the Dangapara school, and the Nattore school. Babu Beni Madhab Goshami, the head Pandit of the first named school, is highly spoken of. The most flourishing of the aided Vernacular schools in the Bogra district, are those at Porejumia Fulkucha, Demra, Rajabari, Jamalpur, Chandrakona, and Potajea. All these schools succeeded in passing from 1 to 4 boys in the last Vernacular Scholarship Examination. Two boys from the Fulkucha school occupy the 1st and 2nd places in the general list of successful candidates of the whole Division.

RUNGPUR.—The best aided Vernacular schools are those at Bhotemari, Shukurgujari, Jelalganj, Burrokata, and Bowra. It is gratifying to notice the start which vernacular education has taken in Rungpur. The Deputy Inspector notices that he could easily double the number of schools, if only he could obtain competent Pandits, but unfortunately the supply of that valuable but underpaid class of men does not equal the demand, especially in a remote and unhealthy district like Rungpur.

DINAJPUR AND MALDA.—Five grants have been cancelled, and six sanctioned during the past year. The best schools of this class in the district, are those at Batnya, Bhomradoha, Bhowanipur, and Ichail. There are only two aided Vernacular schools in Malda, the best of which is at Sarbari.

LOWER ASSAM.—Two new aided Vernacular schools have been opened during the past year, one at Dhubri, in the Goalpara district, and the other at Korora in Kamrup. They are as yet in their infancy. The Sanskrit Vernacular school at Kamikhya, has made little or no progress.

There are no aided Vernacular schools for boys either in Central or Upper Assam.

MINOR SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.—The following table shows the number of candidates who competed for this Exa-

mination during the past year, as compared with the previous year, also the number who were passed, that is, obtained more than ¼ of the total number of marks. Out of the number passed, ten only obtained scholarships, the rest certificates.

District.	No. of candidates 1866-67.	No. passed 1866-67.	No. of candidates 1867-68.	No. passed 1867-68.
Bogra	6	3	4	4
Rajshahi	8	8	15	14
Rungpur	5	3	7	6
Malda	1	1	0	0
Goalpara	3	1	3	3
Kamrup	1	1	1	1
Total ..	24	17	30	28

The examination was held in November last. The question papers were prepared by me, and the examination was conducted at the several zillah stations by the Deputy Inspectors assisted by the head masters of the zillah schools.

The Minor and Vernacular Scholarship Papers were, for the first time last year, printed at the Sibsagar Mission Press under the immediate superintendence of the Revd. W. Ward. The Minor Scholarship Course was fixed as follows:—

PAPER I.—English Grammar and Composition.

PAPER II.—Translation from Bengali into English & *vice versa*.

PAPER III.—History.

PAPER IV.—Geography.

PAPER V.—Euclid.

PAPER VI.—Arithmetic and Algebra.

PAPER VII.—Sanskrit Grammar.

PAPER VIII.—Literature.

One hundred was fixed as the highest number of marks obtainable in each subject. The following table printed at the Baulia Press, shows the names of all the candidates in order of merit, the schools from which they came, and the marks obtained by them in each subject.

Minor Scholarship Examination for 1867—*North-East Division.*

NAME OF CANDIDATE.	SCHOOLS.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED IN EACH SUBJECT.								
		English Grammar.	English translation.	History.	Geography.	Euclid.	Arithmetic and Algebra.	Sanskrit Grammar.	Literature.	Total.
1 Rohinikant Chakravarti ...	Serajganj	73	53	69	56	98	64	88	54	555
2 Kedar Nath Chaudhuri ...	Bauliah, Lokenath School ..	65	17	56	36	68	71	57	47	417
3 Sambu Chandra Das ...	Burpetta School in Kamrup	57	17	45	45	82	51	58	52	437
4 Bishaunath Sen	Lokenath School Ditto ...	45	39	55	40	71	48	56	51	405
5 Kedarnath Sanial	Ditto ...	66	26	45	30	57	58	71	48	401
6 Rajendranarayan Sarkar ...	Rajshahi, Kashimpur School	58	26	29	25	75	83	57	40	393
7 Krishna Charan Sanyal ...	Lokenath School ...	65	28	39	46	72	40	40	41	371
8 Indranath Misser	Kakina School ...	52	27	34	33	65	44	64	52	371
9 Nabagopal Bhuttacharya ...	Lokenath School ...	40	40	38	35	41	65	52	40	359
10 Jadunath Bandyopadhyay ...	Bogra, Thulgoalbari School	60	24	31	19	78	63	57	20	352
11 Bishnuprasad Agha	Rungpur, Tashvandar School	59	20	14	23	77	58	48	30	329
12 Haji-ud-din...	Lokenath School ...	56	56	39	34	29	29	43	39	325
13 Kunjalal Sanyal	Ditto	47	20	39	32	70	63	27	23	321
14 Prosanna Chandra Chaudhuri ...	Ditto	30	26	43	37	64	29	40	47	316
15 Ram Indranath Sanyal ...	Ditto	53	23	24	23	59	49	38	49	315
16 Umes Chandra Sen	Harinabagbati School ...	61	39	34	26	45	20	50	37	312
17 Mehar-ud-din	Lokenath School ...	42	25	32	45	12	56	55	44	309
18 Kasimohun Sen	Harinabagbati ,, ...	47	23	29	24	44	28	73	38	306
19 Kailas Ranjan Ray	Kakina ,, ...	43	18	18	21	74	36	40	26	276
20 Dvarkanath Bhadra	Goalpara, Gowripur S.	53	13	12	35	44	18	55	29	259
21 Radhakant Das	Ditto	57	13	20	30	43	14	33	44	254
22 Jagat Chandra Chaudhuri ...	Lokenath School ...	51	18	31	19	35	50	18	32	254
23 Harinath Lahari	Kakina School	54	16	21	29	33	19	44	38	254
24 Aunath Bundhu Ray ...	Ditto	34	22	22	21	56	29	34	34	252
25 Mohes Chandra Bhumik ...	Gowripur School ...	37	13	8	12	59	28	45	34	235
26 Rajani Mohun Kar	Lokenath School ...	42	24	22	13	38	48	25	20	231
27 Ramjiban Das	Tashvandar School ...	34	10	16	24	33	29	54	25	225
28 Priyanath Chattopadhyay ...	Lokenath Ditto ...	37	17	10	32	17	34	35	38	220
29 Kailas Chandra Mukhopadhyay ...	Ditto	38	13	15	25	25	31	27	18	192
30 Mahima Ranjan Ray	Kakina School	15	8	8	15	12	24	12	21	115

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It will be noticed from the foregoing list, that no less than fourteen, out of the thirty candidates who appeared at the examination came from one school, the Lokenath school at Baulia, and that, if the ten scholarships had been awarded in order of merit according to the list, the Lokenath school would have carried off no less than five. This would in my opinion have so discouraged the other Anglo-Vernacular schools in the Division, that the Minor Scholarship Examination would have become a monopoly in the hands of a private school. I therefore awarded two scholarships to each of the five districts competing. The two Bogra scholarships were carried off by Rohini Kanta Chakravarti of the Serajganj school, who stood first in the list, and Jadunath Bandyopadhyay, of the Hâtgowalbari school. The two Rajshahi scholarships were carried off by Kedar Nath Chaudhuri and Bishnunath Sen, both of the Lokenath school. The two Rungpur scholarships were awarded to Indranath Misser of the Kakina school, and Bishnu Prasad Agha of the Tushvandar school. Of the two Goalpara scholarships, one was awarded to Dvarka Nath Bhadra of the Gauripur school, and the other was transferred to Rajendra Narayan Sarkar of the Kasimpur school. I purposely omitted Kedar Nath Sanyal of the Lokenath school, as I considered that two scholarships were sufficient for one school. Of the Kamrup scholarships, one was taken by Sambhu Chandra Das of the Burpetta school, and the other was transferred to Umes Chandra Sen of Harinabagbatti school in Bogra. It is noticeable that no candidates appeared from the Dinajpur and Malda districts, which shows that English education has been there neglected to a great extent.

Vernacular Scholarship Examination.—This examination was held simultaneously with the Minor Scholarship Examination. The following examiners were selected by me, viz.:

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Babu Abhaya Charan Bhattacharya, head master of Gowhatti Normal school; Babu Krishna Kumar Sen, head master of Dinajpur school; Babu Chandra Mohan Bhattacharya, head master Sibsagar Normal school; and Babu Janamejay Das, head master of Nowgong school.

For reasons stated in my last annual report, the standard of examination in Bengal is different from that in Assam. The course fixed for each is given below :—

VERNACULAR COURSE FOR BENGAL.—

Literature—Raghu Vansha to X Surya.—
Padartha Vidya (Natural Philosophy)—By Akhay Kumar Datta.
Preservation of health,—By Radhika Prosanna Mukhopadhyay.
Paddapat, Part II.
Grammar—By Govinda Prasad Ray, or Loharam's Composition and Dictation.
History.—Tarini Charan's History of India, Part I.
Geography.—A detailed knowledge of Europe and Asia, including India, with a general knowledge of the features, &c., of the other quarters.
Arithmetic.—Down to Compound Interest, and Chapters on Square and Cube Root.
Algebra.—The first four rules.
Geometry.—The First Book of Euclid, with easy deductions.

VERNACULAR SCHOLARSHIP COURSE FOR ASSAM.

History of Bengal, Part II.
General knowledge of Grammar, Composition, and Dictation.
Kabita Kamadi.
Geography.—A detailed knowledge of India, Europe, and Asia—Map-drawing.
Arithmetic.—Up to Double Rule of Three.

The total number of marks obtainable by candidates from Bengal was 850; by those from Assam 500. One-third of

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the maximum was considered to entitle the candidate to obtain a certificate, if a scholarship was not available.

The following table shews the number of candidates last year, as compared with the previous examination.

District.	1866-67.	1867-68.	
Bogra	66	56.	
Rajshahi	42	32	
Rungpur	37	22	
Dinajpur	9	10	
Malda	14	8	
Goalpara	12	11	
Nowgong	9	4	
Kamrup	23	21	
Tezpur	6	4.	
Sibsagar	6	12.	
Total ..	224	180	44 *decrease.*

The decrease of forty-four candidates is chiefly attributable to the inability of the teachers and students to rejoin their schools after the Dussara vacation, on account of the *cyclone* which took place at the end of October, when many students and teachers residing in the Pubna and Furidpur districts were on their way by boat towards Rajshahi, Bogra, and Rungpur. In many cases the unfortunate Pandits lost all their property and with difficulty saved their lives; in consequence they were obliged to return to their homes, and the schools were left without teachers. There were seventy-five Vernacular Scholarships awarded last year, fifty of which were tenable for four years at one of the zilla schools, and twenty-five for one year at a Normal school. In awarding the scholarships, the age of the candidate was always taken into consideration. Four years' Scholarships were generally awarded to lads who were under fourteen years of age.

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The following table shows the names of the successful candidates, and the marks obtained by each :

No.	Names.	Names of Schools from which they came.	District.	Total marks obtained out of 850.
1	Bhabani Prasad Bandyopadhyay	Fulkucha ...	Bograh ...	559
2	Kesab Chandra Sen ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	557
3	Sheik Shufdul	Bogra ...	Ditto ...	543
4	Nanda Kumar Nandi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	530
5	Giris Chandra Chaudhuri ...	Serajganj ...	Ditto ...	503
6	Kali Nath Das	Bogra ...	Ditto ...	492
7	Syama Charan Chattopadhyay...	Serajganj ...	Ditto ...	492
8	Gangadhar Pal	Kushtea	Ditto ...	451
9	Chandra Kisor Sen ...	Bogra	Ditto ...	450
10	Prasanna Kumar De ...	Rajabari	Ditto ...	441½
11	Krishna Chandra Chakravarti...	Porejunna	Ditto ...	436½
12	Panchanan Sen	Bhangabari ...	Ditto ...	423
13	Nabadvip Chandra Rudra ...	Amlagachi ...	Ditto ...	421
14	Radha Kisor Baisak ...	Bogra ...	Ditto ...	416
15	Ram Chandra Bhumik ...	Fulkucha ...	Ditto ...	416
16	Kanai Lal Chand ...	Demra ...	Ditto ...	413
17	Rohini Kantha Bhumik ...	Serajganj ...	Ditto ...	400
18	Mohes Chandra Tarafdar ...	Kushtea ...	Ditto ...	389
19	Mohes Chandra Sarkar ...	Potajea	Ditto ...	385
20	Giris Chandra Bagchi ...	Porejunna	Ditto ...	384
21	Shukhamaya Goshami ...	Chandrakona ...	Ditto ...	378½
22	Isvar Chandra Chakravarti ...	Bhangabari ...	Ditto ...	378
23	Krishna Chandra Sarkar ...	Jamalpur	Ditto ...	374
24	Krishna Nath Chand ...	Porejunna	Ditto ...	373½
25	Ananta Nath Datta... ...	Bhangabari ...	Ditto ...	373½
26	Mahima Chandra Datta ...	Porejunna	Ditto ...	373
27	Umes Chandra Sarkar ...	Amlagachi ...	Ditto ...	369½

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No.	Names.	Names of Schools from which they came.	Districts.	Total marks obtained out of 850
28	Trailokya Nath Ray ...	Potajea	Bogra ...	366
29	Durga Nath Nandi ...	Adaumdighi ...	Ditto ...	365½
30	Raj Mohan Adhikari ...	Serajganj	Ditto ...	360½
31	Haralal Adhikari	Bhangabari ...	Ditto ...	359
32	Dvarka Nath Bagchi ...	Potajea	Ditto ...	342½
33	Debendra Nath Ray ...	Demra	Ditto ...	338½
34	Kali Charan Bhumik ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	336
35	Prasanna Chandra Maitra ...	Kushtea	Ditto ...	333
36	Kailas Chandra Sarkar ...	Potajea	Ditto ...	332
37	Ram Dayal Deb	Amlagachi ...	Ditto ...	322
38	Hara Chandra Ray ...	Bogra	Ditto ...	317½
39	Rukinikantha Ray	Demra	Ditto ...	317½
40	Banamali Chakravarti ...	Nowhatta	Ditto ...	316
41	Raghu Nath Gur ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	307
42	Umes Chandra Chakravarti ...	Bhangabari ...	Ditto ...	291
43	Mohfez Sarkar	Jamalpur	Ditto ...	290
44				
45	Ganga Nath Maitra ...	Dinajpur ...	Dinajpur ...	337½
46	Dimulla Sarkar	Mahadebpur ...	Ditto ...	319½
47	Kali Prasanna Bandyopadhyay	Dinajpur ..	Ditto ...	317½
48	Dharanidhar Das	Mahadebpur ..	Ditto ...	315
49	Hamid Ulla	Dinajpur ...	Ditto ...	308
50	Golak Nath Sen	Ditto	Ditto ...	283
51	Nares Chandra Majumdar ...	Malda	Maldah ...	355
52	Madan Mohan Munshi ...	Baulea Pares Narayan.	Rajshahi ...	416½
53	Rajani Kantha Bhattacharya.	Chatmhar	Ditto ...	402
54	Shita Nath Mukhopadhyay ...	Baulea Pares Narayan.	Ditto ...	396
55	Annada Charan Majumdar ...	Bolthar	Ditto ...	358
56	Chandra Nath Lahuri ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	356½

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No.	Names.	Names of Schools from which they came.	District.	Total marks obtained out of 850.
57	Giris Chandra Chakravarti ...	Koleim	Ditto ...	349
58	Sarada Chandra Acharya ...	Gopalnagar ...	Ditto ...	341½
59	Rajani Kantha Ray ...	Moinam	Ditto ...	336
60	Chandra Kantha Maitra ...	Baulea Pares Nargin ..	Ditto ...	326½
61	Rupendra Narayan Bagchi ..	Ditto	Ditto ...	324
62	Chandra Nath Malik ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	316
63	Ram Lal Saha ...	Kasimpur ...	Ditto ...	300
64				
65	Nimai Das Chattopadhyay ...	Shatgora	Rungpur ...	402
66	Chandra Nath Chaudhuri ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	406½
67	Purna Chandra Das ...	Shukergujari ...	Ditto ...	382
68	Sarat Kumar Das ...	Tushvandar ...	Ditto ...	374
69	Abhaya Charan Ray ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	358½
70	Prasanna Kumar Bhattacharya.	Kakina	Ditto ...	355½
71	Kali Prasanna Sen ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	347
72	Jagendra Nath Das ...	Bhotemari	Ditto ...	335
73	Behar Ullah ...	Godarhat	Ditto ...	314
74	Kailas Chandra Bhumik ...	Olipur	Ditto ...	311½
75	Kudrut Ullah ...	Godarhat	Ditto ...	305
76	Gopal Chandra Das ...	Satgora	Ditto ...	290½
		Assam		
77	Mathura Nath Malik ...	Goalpara	Goalpara ...	328
78	Arabindu Sarma ...	Gowhatti	Kamrup ...	.....
79	Krishnaram Das ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	263½
80	Krishna Kumar Ray ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	250
81	Lachmi Nath Datta ..	Sibsagar	Sibsagur ...	245
82	Dharjaram Das ...	Goalpara ...	Goalpara ...	242
83	Ananda Ram ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	240
84	Purna Ram Das ...	Gauripur	Ditto ...	231

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No.	Names.	Names of Schools from which they came.	District.	Total marks obtained out of 850.
85	Jadab Chandra Mallik ...	Gauripur	Goalpara ...	231
86	Abdul Hak ...	Goalpara ...	Ditto ...	231
87	Rajani Kantha Chakravarti ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	224
88	Sahan Sinha ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	215
89	Budhuram ...	Purbapar	Kamrup ...	212
90	Mahim Chandra ...	Sibsagar	Sibsagar ...	209
91	Uday Ram Das ...	Gowhatti	Kamrup ...	201
92	Golak Chandra Sarma ...	Tezpur	Durrung ...	181
93	Bijay ...	Sibsagar	Sibsagar ...	179
94	Mahendra Narayan Das ...	Gauripur	Goalpara ...	178
95	Sonaram Das ...	Bhobanipur ...	Kamrup ...	171
96	Amrita Lal ...	Gowhatti	Ditto ...	168
97	Dharmesvar ...	Sualkuchi ...	Ditto ...	167

The greatest number of scholarsl ps were obtained by students from the Bogra schools which shows that the Deputy Inspector has exercised discrimination in the selection of Pandits for his Vernacular schools. The standard of Vernacular education in Dinajpur and Malda is very low. I have called upon the Deputy Inspector for a report on this defect, which he will probably attribute to the difficulty of securing the services of competent Pandits for his schools.

Schools for Girls under Native Managers.—Under this head we find ten schools, with an average daily attendance of 115 girls, against eight schools, with an average daily attendance of 90 girls at the close of 1866-67. The expenditure from local sources exceeded that of the previous year, by Rs. 280-12-6.

The following list shows the number of aided girls' schools, in each district at the close of the year under review, as

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compared with the number in existence at the end of the preceding year.

Name of District.	1866-67.	1867-68.
Rajshahi	1	.....
Bogra	3	5
Rungpur	2	3
Dinajpur	2	2
Total ..	8	10

The aided girls' school at Nattore in Rajshahi was closed during the past year. The school was attended chiefly by the daughters of the ministerial officers attached to the Court of the Deputy Magistrate, and of some of the higher grade Police officers. None of the influential residents of Nattore or its vicinity sent their children to the school. The zemindar of Bolihar, Babu Krishnendra Ray, set up a girls' school and applied for a grant, but before the grant could be sanctioned, the mistress whom he had got from the Dacca Normal school fell sick and was obliged to leave the place. The school was therefore closed.

Bogra.—With reference to the girls' schools in this district, the Deputy Inspector writes as follows: "There are now five "girls' schools in this district, viz., Bogra, Ketlali, Anchali, "Amlagachi and Kajla. The last of these has sprung up "during the year, and is taught by the head Pandit of the "Government Vernacular school at the village during his leisure "hours. The girls' schools at Amlagachi received a grant-"in-aid of Rupees 3 per mensen during the year. I regret to

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"say, that I cannot speak favourably of the progress made by "this school and the school at Ketlali. The school at Anchali has "the largest number of girls on the rolls, there being twenty-"four at the close of the past year, against fifteen at the same date "of the previous year. The girls' school at Bogra is by far the "best of its kind; the girls' are taught needle work, besides reading "and writing, and some specimens of their handiwork were "shown to you on the occasion of your last visit to the school, "which you were pleased to pronounce very fair. The Offi-"ciating Commissioner of the Division, Mr. L. F. Robinson, visited "this school on the 14th February last, and endorsed the follow-"ing opinion in the "visitors' book." "Visited the girls' school "and heard them read, and answer questions in geography, &c." "I saw some of them write and work. They appear to be getting "on very well. The schools at Bogra and Ketlali are indebted "for their existence mainly to the support accorded to them by "the European residents of the Civil station of Bogra, the native "subscribers as a rule being very irregular in the payment of "their subscriptions. At Demra, a village in the sub-division of "Serajganj, a school for girls was got up by the exertions of the "head Pandit of the local aided Vernacular school, and continued "to work well for above two months. It was attended by the "daughters of the principal men of the village, but as money was "not forthcoming to meet the expenditure, it ceased to exist a "short time before the close of the official year."

RUNGPUR.—There are now three girls' schools in the Rungpur district, and arrangements have been made to open a fourth at Godarhat.

The Boda girls' school was founded by Munshi Tarakulla. In point of efficiency it is far ahead of the other two. The essays of the girls of this school have often been published in the *Bama Badhaini, Patrika* and the *Education Gazette,* and the name of Taharankusa, a student of the school, is well known. The

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Officiating Commissioner of the Division, was particularly pleased with an essay written by one of the girls of this school, the subject of which was "knowledge is power." An extract from it will not be uninteresting.

হায় কি বিদ্যার প্রভা অখিল সংসারে !
তার তুল্য প্রভা নাহি আছে দিবা করে ॥
টাকা কড়ি ধন মান ধর্ম্ম সুখ জ্ঞান ।
এসব অমূল্য বস্তু বিদ্যা দ্বারা পান ॥
বিদ্যা ধন সার মাত্র অন্য ধন ছার ।
সর্ব্বধন ক্ষয় হয় ক্ষয় নাহি তার ॥
বিদ্যাধনে হইয়াছে ধনী যেই জন ।
সর্ব্বস্থানে সর্ব্বকালে মান্য সেই জন ॥
পূর্ণিমার চন্দ্র সম হৃদয়ে প্রকাশ ।
হয়ে থাকে সর্ব্বকাল কভু নাহি হ্রাস ॥
পুত্র দ্বারা শুতা সব সংঙ্গ ছাড়ি যায় ।
ফলে বিদ্যা কোন কালে সঙ্গ হীন নয় ॥
কুলীন চণ্ডাল নাই ভেদা ভেদ তার ।
যেজন করয়ে যত্ন বশীভূত তার ॥
এতাদৃশ বিদ্যা যেই না শিখে হেলায় ।
জীবন বৃথায় তার জীবন বৃথায় ॥

The Kakina girls' school was established by the editor of the *Rungpur Dik Prakas* and is supported by the influential native gentlemen of the place. The girls are all of respectable parentage, and some of them have remained at school even after marriage. The wife and sisters of the editor are students of the school. His example has induced the zemindars of Tushvandar, a neighbouring village, to set up a girls' school which has lately applied for a grant from Government. The Bhotemari girls school has sixteen names on the rolls; it is not such a good school as the other two.

Dinajpur.—There are two girls' schools in this district, one at Raiganj and the other at Khansama. The former numbers wenty-eight, with an average daily attendance of

nineteen. The latter twenty, with a daily attendance of sixteen. The Deputy Inspector reports that both schools have done well during the past year.

SCHOOLS FOR BOYS RECEIVING ALLOWANCES UNDER OTHER RULES.

1. UNDER MISSIONARY BODIES.—Under this head are included the schools in Durrung under the Revd. C. H. Hesselmeyer; the Normal school at Nowgong, under the Revd. E. P. Scott; and the schools at the base of the Garo Hills, under the Revd. J. J. Stoddard.

With regard to the schools in Durrung the Revd. C. H. Hesselmeyer thus writes: "On the 1st April 1867, there were ten schools in operation, in connection with the Mission. In the course of this year three of these had to be closed for want of teachers. On the other hand three different schools have been re-opened, and two fresh ones established in new localities, so that at the close of the year, *i. e.*, on the 31st March 1868, there are twelve effective schools in existence, and fifteen schools have been in operation during the past twelve months, for a shorter or longer period."

"The plan on which these schools are conducted has undergone no change; only the elements of knowledge are taught in them, and considering the materials on which the teachers have to operate, more indeed cannot be achieved. The pay of the school masters, however, has been increased, so that able men who instruct daily about twenty-four pupils receive Rupees 9 per mensem, and teachers whose daily attendance, does not rise above ten boys, get paid at the rate of Rupees 7 only. This altered scale of payment, it is hoped, is not only a better remuneration, but may prove a public inducement to faithfulness and zeal, on the part of the Pandits."

"As regards the prospects of education in this district, I have no doubt but that the once so powerfully operating obstacles in the minds of the people which caused them to withhold their

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children from attending school are by degrees giving way, and that a clearer perception of the value of education is slowly dawning in their minds."

"On the other side, I regret to state that the Hill tribes properly so called, remain as inaccessible as ever as far as the blessings of education are concerned. An exception to this remark, however, are the Miris. A young Miri first taught in one of the Miri schools, once on my list, and then trained in the Normal Class under my charge, has just left for his home to take charge of a school opened in one of the largest Miri villages on the banks of the Burah."

With regard to these Kachari schools in Durrung, the Deputy Inspector of Central Assam, Babu Sarat Chandra Das, writes as follows: "About the end of January I saw Mr. Hesselmeyer of Tezpur, the manager of the Kachari schools in Durrung, and asked him for a list of the schools, which were then in existence. The Reverend gentleman gave me the following names:—

1. Tezpur
2. Basaria
3. Petaphna
4. Beha Kuri
5. Udulguri.
6. Raonagar.
7. Sechar.
8. Syamabari.
9. Bengbari.

With this list, I at once proceeded to the Doars, and found only the first six in operation. The school at Sechar was deserted by the teacher, very probably for not being able to build a house. At Syamabari the school house was being built, and at Bengbari there were no signs of a school. Of the six schools which I found in operation, the one at Tezpur goes by the name of the Kachari Normal school, and there are about ten Kachari lads in it. Basaria, Petaphna, and Beha Kuri, are not properly speaking Kachari villages, and consequently the proportion of Kacharis in these schools is very small. These three schools, especially the one at Beha Kuri work like my newly established

indigenous schools. The schools at Udulguri and Raonagar, are properly speaking Kachari schools; they are attended entirely by Kacharis and Rabhas. I have no hesitation in saying, that these two schools are of some use in the benighted region of the Doars."

The following is extracted from the report of the Rev. E. P. Scott, regarding the Hill tribe Normal school at Nowgong. "This school has been favoured with the superintendence of the Rev. M. Bronson during nearly the entire year. It is most sincerely regretted that illness has compelled him to leave India. The statistics of the year show an advance from the previous year as regards both numbers and regularity in attendance of pupils, and I believe there has been as marked advance in other and important respects—yet, the apparent results of the year's work are not all that we hoped and laboured to secure. We still find it difficult to prevent occasional irregularity of attendance, caused usually by urgent calls from parents to return home and labor for a season, sometimes with good reason, but more frequently from a mere fancied need it is believed.

"The Hill tribes are now just waking up to feel the want of education, in only the narrowest sense of term however. To have one or two young men in each village so far instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic as to be able to transact the simplest forms of business, includes the farthest reach and highest end of all desirable education. Hence, it is difficult to make many of the young men who enter school with such views understand that they are not quite prepared to teach, or hold prominent positions in Mission or Government employ, as soon as they can read and write tolerably fluently, and have acquired an imperfect knowledge of the first few pages of elementary arithmetic. A little light dazzles their long-darkened eye. It must be the persistent effort of years that can create, develop, and properly systematize educational forces among these tribes.

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To establish correct habits and views in such matters, is not the work of a day. To remove rubbish, cut jungle, and clear paths, constitutes a large part of our present work. The seed is also being sewn, and we wait in hope for the harvest, which we trust is not very distant. The pupils in attendance at the Nowgong Normal schools during the past year, belonged to the following tribes."

Mikirs	..	..	15
Kacharis	..	...	9
Lalongs	..	..	3
Nagas	..	..	1
Garos	..	..	1
Miris	..	..	1

Mr. Scott remarks that the pupils of the Normal school evince a growing desire to learn Bengali and English.

Three village schools have been in operation during the greater portion of the year.

No. 3284, dated 27th July 1867, from Junior Secretary to Director of Public Instruction.

During the past year a grant of Rupees 102 per mensem, payable from the grant-in-aid fund, was sanctioned by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the education of the Garos. The disbursement of the grant was regulated as follows:

Rupees 50 for the support of Garo boys as pupil teachers, in the central school at Damra, at the rate of Rupees 2 per mensem for each pupil.

Rupees 52 a month for village schools, established and maintained in the hills, at the rate of Rupees 13 for each school.

A special grant of Rupees 250 was also sanctioned for the preparation and printing of Garo books.

The following schools have been established by the American Mission; they are now under the immediate supervision of the Revd. J. J. Stoddard, who resides at Goalpara. I am sorry to say that the Revd. Mr. Bronson has been compelled by ill health

to go to America, and I fear there is little chance that he will ever return to this country:—

Raja Simola—thirty-three boys, twenty girls, total fifty-four,—all Garos.

Rangjubi—thirty-two Rathas, twenty Garos, total fifty-two.

Aujanga—only six boys present, all Garos. The village is a large one, and it is hoped the numbers will soon increase.

Damra Normal school—twelve Garos, eight of other castes,—total twenty.

The Bengali is studied in all these schools. A Garo primer, printed in the Roman and Bengali characters has just been introduced. The pupils are not advanced in any of the schools, still all seem to be doing well.

LOWER CLASS VERNACULAR SCHOOLS FOR BOYS—RECEIVING ALLOWANCES UNDER OTHER RULES, UNDER NATIVE MANAGERS.

Under these two heads are included the Indigenous schools or Patshalas, for boys and girls, in Lower, Central, and Upper Assam.

Schools for Boys.
Ditto for Girls

The following table shows the number of names on the rolls, at the close of the year under review, as compared with the preceding year.

	1866-67.		1867-68.	
	No. of institution.	No. on the rolls.	No. of institution.	No. on the rolls.
LOWER ASSAM.				
Schools for boys	25	762	38	124
Schools for girls	25	260	12	100
CENTRAL ASSAM.				
Schools for boys	23	1068	21	853
Schools for girls	4	78	4	61
UPPER ASSAM.				
Schools for boys	26	1016	22	525
Schools for girls	...	...	...	...
Total schools for boys	74	2846	81	1502
Total schools for girls	29	338	16	161

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LOWER ASSAM.—The number of Lower Class Vernacular schools or Patshalas in Lower Assam has been fixed at fifty, and formerly the schools were equally divided between the boys and girls. Since the establishment of the Gowhatti Normal school, the Patshalas are fast improving under the certificated Gurus, and it has therefore been found necessary to close some of the schools for girls.

CENTRAL ASSAM.—Regarding the Indigenous schools, the Deputy Inspector writes as follows :

" There are in all twenty-five Indigenous schools in Central Assam, nine in the district of Durrung, and the remaining sixteen in the district of Nowgong. The nine schools in Durrung include three girls' schools, while the sixteen schools in Nowgong, include but one girls' school." With reference to the apparent decrease of two schools, and 239 scholars, the Deputy Inspector says, " In previous years, all the schools which have just been treated under the head of " Unaided Private Schools" were included in the list of Indigenous schools, but this has lately been put a stop to, since the time I have been required to submit detailed bills of the Indigenous school Pandits. My plan hitherto was to maintain a larger number of schools than what was allowed, by paying small allowances from the savings that were effected in the general subsidy fund allotted to Central Assam." If the private unaided schools named below were added to the list of Indigenous schools, the number both of schools and pupils would shew a considerable increase.

Goremari in Durrung	.. 26	Jaguri in Nowgong	.. 28
Atgao in Nowgong	... 35	Kolata in ditto	.. 22
Hatigaon in ditto	.. 29	Topagura in ditto	.. 50
Chota Kanda in ditto	.. 36		305
Dandua in ditto	.. 43		
Hachchong in ditto	.. 36		

UPPER ASSAM.—I regret to have to report that I have as yet received no report from the Deputy Inspector of Upper Assam, regarding the schools in the Sibsagar and Lukhimpur districts.

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General prospects of Lower Class Vernacular Education in Assam.

During the course of last year, I had the honor to submit a scheme to your notice, for the extension of the Indigenous school system in Assam, pointing out the reasons why the present system has progressed so slowly, and with such difficulty. I remarked that no system of Lower Class Education could succeed without thorough and efficient supervision, and that, while in Bengal, a province far in advance of Assam, provision had been made for the periodical inspection and supervision of the Indigenous schools by the appointment of an additional Inspector, and one or more Deputy Inspectors in each district, in Assam, a province where the hardships and difficulties of travelling are great, and where each Deputy Inspector has charge of two large districts, no similar provisions have been made. Besides, there is another reason why in Assam constant supervision is necessary, and that is the difference between the pure Bengali and the dialect called Assamese, as spoken and pronounced by the natives of the province. Even the Assamese Pandits trained in Gowhati Normal school, find it difficult to pronounce the Bengali *ch*, and the sibilants *s* and *sh*; and unless the Patshalas are constantly visited by the Deputy Inspectors, the boys contract a vicious mode of pronouncing and spelling Bengali. It may not be out of place here to say a few words regarding the points of difference and similarity between Bengali and Assamese, more especially, as the Reverend Mr. Bronson of Nowgong has brought out during the past year an Assamese Dictionary, in the preface to which he writes as follows:

"Unfortunately an impression has prevailed that Assamese and Bengali are identical or nearly so. Hence, all the schools, courts, and official business of every kind, are conducted in Bengali. This has greatly retarded the cause of education and general progress among the *masses*. They have no inclination to abandon their own for a foreign dialect. The higher class seeing

their own language ignored, strive to obtain a sufficient knowledge of Bengali to fill Government offices, but they never feel at home in the language. In the family and social circle, nothing but the Vernacular is spoken. Were Government now to abandon the country, Assamese would supersede all other dialects, simply because it is the language of the *masses.*"

As Government, however, has no immediate intention of abandoning the province, we have to consider, not what would occur if such a contingency should take place, but whether it would be for the benefit of the lower classes, and for the province in general, to preserve the dialect called Assamese, and to go to the expense of printing educational works in that dialect for the use of the vernacular schools. The first points to be decided are, what is Assamese? Is it a dialect worth preserving, and is it universally understood in all the districts of Assam? To these questions, I would answer that the Assamese spoken at Sibsagar differs from the Assamese spoken in Kamrup; that in the north of Durrung, the Kacharis have a dialect of their own, differing from Assamese; that the Mikirs of Nowgong have another dialect; the Nagas another; and so on; and that any of these hill tribes could just as easily master Bengali as Assamese. Again the Missionaries have endeavoured to make Assamese work as different as possible from Bengali, by spelling the words as they are pronounced, thus destroying the whole science of the language, and making it sometimes impossible to trace the root of a word. I will give a few instances taken from Mr. Bronson's Dictionary.

অকীর্ত্তন	B. is spelt		অকির্ত্তন
অকৃতজ্ঞ	B. is	,,	অক্রিতগ্য
অক্ষয়	B. is	,,	অখ্যই
অশ্রদ্ধা	B. is	,,	অচধ্যা
অচিহ্ন	B. is	,,	অচিন
যবক্ষার	B. is	,,	জখার

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Every page of the Dictionary teems with mis-spelling of this nature, so that a boy after learning Missionary Assamese, will, when he turns to Bengali, have to unlearn almost all that he has previously learnt; he will be unable to recognize the words when spelled correctly. If the Missionaries had adopted the Bengali alphabet and mode of spelling, the Assamese dialect would have stood a better chance of surviving, but as it is, they have unwittingly done their best to wipe it out. If the Bengali mode of spelling had been adopted, a boy by learning the Bengali alphabet, could with facility after a short time have read works in Assamese and Bengali also, the only difference between the two languages being in the terminations, and in a few household words. I am therefore of opinion that it would be next thing to impossible to introduce Assamese into all the Lower Class schools of Assam, and even if it were possible, I think such a step would be inexpedient in the highest degree, and would be a retrogression instead of an advance.

Female Education.—I now wish to say a few words on the important subject of female education, more especially with reference to the districts under my inspection. The Deputy Inspectors in my Division are all unanimous that very little will be done in the cause of female education unless the necessary funds are supplied by Government. The rich Zemindars of Rajshahi are willing to subscribe, but they will not send their daughters to school, so that their subscriptions are of little use, except to teach the daughters of a few enlightened ministerial officers, who avail themselves of the means thus offered to throw the light of education into the Zenana. In Bogra, the natives are unwilling to open their purse-strings, but they will send their daughters, if Government will pay the expenses of the schools. At ten or eleven years of age the girls marry, and they are then taken away from school, and in nine cases out of ten forget the little they learnt there. It is uphill-work;

opposition and misconstruction at every step and at every turning. The best plan would be to begin from the lower classes, and not from the higher. Let Government open Normal schools, and girls' schools in the sudder stations and villages. Let them educate the wives and children of the agricultural classes, and in course of time, the higher classes, who can afford to pay, will be ashamed of the ignorance of their wives and daughters. This plan would answer well in Assam, where the females are not kept in such strict Zenana seclusion as they are in Bengal.

SCHOOLS RECEIVING NO ALLOWANCES.

MIDDLE CLASS—ENGLISH.—The two schools which I have included under this head are, Lokenath school at Beaulia, and Govindganj school in the Bogra zillah. The former school sent up fourteen candidates at the last Minor Scholarship Examination, of whom thirteen succeeded in obtaining more than one-fourth of the total number of marks. Scholarships were awarded to two of the successful candidates, and the rest were furnished with certificates. I considered it inexpedient to allow one school to carry off more than two scholarships. The Govindganj school has applied for a grant-in-aid from Government; this school is doing well; the Secretary, Babu Sarada Prasad Mastafi takes great interest in its welfare. The Magistrate of the district, Mr. W. Wavell, examined the school on the 6th February 1868, and recorded the following opinion in the Visitor's Book. "Visited the Anglo-Vernacular school at Govindganj, examined the boys of most of the classes, and was very well satisfied with the result, considering the short time the school has been established. The head master appears to me to be well qualified for his post. Great praise is due to those by whom the institution was projected, and got into working order."

MIDDLE CLASS—VERNACULAR.—The eight schools included under this head are all in the Bogra district. Two of these

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have already applied for grants, and the Deputy Inspector says that the rest will also apply for aid during the current year.

LOWER CLASS VERNACULAR.—The nine schools under this head are all in Central Assam. They have already been alluded to in this report :

The following statement shows the number and distinction of schools, in Kúch Behar.

English schools entirely supported by the State.	Vernacular schools entirely supported by the State.	Aided Vernacular schools.	Unaided Vernacular schools.	Aided Girls' schools.	Unaided Girls' schools.	Aided Indigenous schools.	Aided Sanskrit Tols.	Unaided ditto.	Unaided Indigenous schools.	Night school.	Boarding school.	Total.
1	2	10	6	1	2	2	1	2	8	1	1	37

The following table shows the expenditure and receipts, during the past year :

	Receipts.						Expenditure.		
	From State.			From fees and fines.			Total.					
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Jenkins' School	4,486	5	9	587	8	0	5,073	13	9	4,486	5	9
Kuch-Behar Vernacular Schools	1,632	10	0	145	4	0	1,777	14	0	163	2	10
Boarding Institution ...	1,985	15	6	.....			1,985	15	6	1,985	15	6
Night School...	180	0	0	12	8	0	192	8	0	180	0	0
Aided Vernacular Schools including Tols, and Girls' Schools	1,668	8	1	1,047	11	4	2,716	3	5	1,668	8	1
Secretary's Office	91	3	4	.....			91	3	4	91	3	4
Deputy Inspector of Schools	1,163	12	4	.....			1,163	12	4	1,163	12	4
Total ..	.....			.....			13,001	6	0	11,208	7	0

North-East Division, Mr. Porter.

The following table shows the number of pupils in each school at the close of the year.

Nemes of Schools.	Hindu.	Mahomedan.	Other castes.	Total.
Jenkins' School...	103	8	...	111
Kúch-Behar Vernacular School	95	4	...	99
Night School	6	2	...	8
Makliganj Vernacular School	31	2	...	33
Gobrasora ,, ,, ...	24	24	...	48
Patakura Girls' School	14	2	...	16
Balarampur Vernacular School	22	20	...	42
Khulsimari Vernacular School	25	9	...	34
Setal Kucha ,, ...	17	8	...	25
Kasiabari	19	59	...	78
Banesvar Vernacular School	25	1	...	26
Jamalpur	26	1	...	27
Bamanhat	35	5	...	40
Gorihati Patshala	14	6	...	20
Changrabanda	10	22	...	32
Dinhata Vernacular School	16	20	...	36
Ghugumari ,, ...	14	6	...	20
Total	496	199	...	695

The schools in Kúch-Behar are not under the immediate control of the Educational Department, but are under a Local Committee subordinate to the Commissioner of the Division. The Officers of the Educational Department are, however, expected

to render every assistance in their power to the Commissioner and the Local Committee. In the month of June last, Babu Abhaya Charan Basu, was appointed Deputy Inspector of Schools in Kuch-Behar. The Committee seem to be well satisfied with the manner in which he has discharged his duties. They also speak highly of the head master of the Jenkins' school, Babu Kalidas Bagchi, and the second master Babu Dvarka Nath Basu. Mr. Bellett while officiating as Inspector of the North-East Division, visited Kúch-Behar last July, and submitted to you a report on the state of education in that province.

In concluding the report, I wish to tender my thanks to the following Europeans and Natives, who have shown interest in the cause of education during the past year.

IN RAJSHAHI.

Kumar Chandra Nath Ray of Nattore.
Kumar Poresnarayan Ray of Patia.
Babu Krishtendra Ray of Bolihar.
Babu Raj Kumar Sarkar of Kuruchmaria.
Babu Mathura Nath Bandyopadhyay, Deputy Collector.
Babu Prasanna Chandra Chakravarti, Police Inspector.

IN BOGRA.

Babu Ram Chandra Pakrashi of Thulgoalbari.
Babu Durga Nath Pakrashi of Ditto.
Babu Mukanda Nath Bhaduri of Porejunna.
Babu Jaggat Bandhu Bhaduri of Ditto.
Maulvi Debiruddin Ahmed.
Babu Mudan Mohan Sen, of Shahajadpur.
Babu Jagadbandhu Ray of Demra.
Maulvi Abdul Nussúr of Badiakhali.

North-East Division, Mr. Porter.

Babu Govinda Nath Sen.
Babu Giris Chandra Sen of Bhangabari.
Babu Bipin Behari Saha of Rajabari.
Babu Saradaprasad Mustafi.
Babu Jadubrama Datta.
Babu Dvarka Nath Ghose of Govindganj.

In Rungpur.

G. G. Glazier, Esquire, Magistrate and Collector.
Dr. H. C. Bowser, Civil Surgeon.
Rani Surnamaya Debia of Kasimbazar.
Babu Mohima Ranjan Chaudhuri of Kakina.
Babu Ramany Mohan Chaudhuri of Tushvandar.
Raja Baikuntha Nath Ráy of Julpigori.
Babu Haran Chandra Ráy of Olipur.

In Dinajpur and Malda.

Babu Khetra Mohan Sinha, manager of the estate of Rani Syama Mohini of Dinajpur.

In Malda.

Babu Annada Nath Dás, and Krishna Mohan Dás of Sarbari.
Babu Baresvar Kumar of Kasimpur.
Mr. J. J. Gray of Kaliachak.
Munshi Enait Hasein of Nababganj.
Babu Raj Chandra Sanyal of Rajshahi.
Babu Bhairab Chandra Mitra of Birganj.
Babu Braja Sundar Maitra, and Maulvi Elahibaksh, Police Inspectors of Malda.

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

IN LOWER ASSAM.

Ray Pratab Chandra Chundhuri Bahadur of Gauripur in Goalpara.

Ray Gunabhiram Burua Bahadur.

Babu Radha Mohan Goshami, Dhubri in Goalpara.

Ray Purnananda Burua Bahadur of Goalpara.

Babu Jadunath Mukhopadhyay of Goalpara.

Mr. Beckett, Assistant Commissioner, Kamrup.

Babu Jogesvar Chaudhuri.

Babu Bolaram Phukhan.

Mr. A. C. Campbell, personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam.

Mr. W. O. Beckett, Assistant Commissioner in charge of Sub-division of Burpetta.

IN NOWGONG.

Lieutenant A. N. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner.

Lieutenant T. B. Michell, Assistant Commissioner.

E. Tye., Esq., Tea Planter, Koliabar.

W. V. Esdaile, Esq. Ditto, ditto.

IN DURRUNG.

J. J. S. Driberg, Esq., Assistant Commissioner.

F. Severin, Esq., Tea-Planter.

Babu Purandar Surma.

Babu Tillak Chandra Gupta.

North-East Division, Mr. Porter.

Classification of Schools.

Number.	Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number of pupils on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Government Grants.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
	I.—Normal Schools for Masters. (Vernacular.)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Gowhatti ...	Excellent ...	16	15	1,422 0 0	0 0 0	7 6 6
2	Nowgong ...	Good ...	10	8	1,082 12 7	0 0 0	8 13 0
3	Sibsagar ...	Bad ...	0	4	663 11 8	0 0 0	9 3 9
	II.—Collegiate School.						
4	Gowhatti ...	Fair ...	158	128	11,960 0 4	2,344 12 0	6 4 3
	III.—Higher Class Government English Schools.						
5	Bogra ...	Good ...	91	64	2,959 7 5	1,355 1 9	2 11 2
6	Debrughur ...	Fair ...	82	67	2,616 0 0	1,030 5 0	2 10 6
7	Dinajpur ...	Good ...	110	81	2,616 0 0	1,310 15 9	1 15 6
8	Goalpara ...	Fair ...	117	93	3,415 13 0	1,432 11 11	2 6 9
9	Malda ...	Fair ...	97	70	2,615 7 0	1,303 8 6	2 3 9
10	Nowgong ...	Good ...	147	65	2,535 6 10	1,000 15 0	1 12 1
11	Rajshahi ...	Excellent ...	148	111	3,490 13 0	2,357 14 0	1 5 11
12	Rungpur ...	Good ...	156	109	2,616 0 0	2,342 3 0	1 6 4
13	Sibsagar ...	Good ...	120	89	2,613 3 9	1,296 4 0	1 13 2
	IV.—Middle Class Government English Schools.						
14	Darjeeling ...	Moderate ...	37	29	1,800 0 0	194 0 0	4 0 10
15	Tezpur ...	Bad ...	49	38	1,631 14 7	152 7 0	2 12 8
	V.—Middle Class Government Vernacular Schools.						
16	Amlagachi ...	Good ...	67	46	237 9 9	97 13 0	0 4 8
17	Adamdighi ...	Moderate ...	28	21	238 14 0	43 14 0	0 11 4
18	Bhanganbari ...	Good ...	50	43	234 8 0	189 8 6	0 8 10

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Number.	Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number of pupils on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure.		Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
					From Government Grants.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
	V.—Middle Class Government Vernacular Schools.—(*Contd.*)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.
19	Bogra Sadr Station ..	Good .	129	86	875 10 6	429 15 9	0 8 10
20	Champapur .	Indifferent ..	21	14	238 12 0	0 12 6	0 15 1
21	Chanchitora . .	Fair ...	39	24	240 5 9	73 0 9	0 8 2
22	Kajla .	Fair . .	52	33	156 9 6	112 5 0	0 6 10
23	Kushtea	Moderate .	27	16	240 0 0	125 2 6	0 11 10
24	Kurpur ...	Moderate .	36	26	238 6 0	50 12 0	0 8 9
25	Dinajpur Sadr Station .	Good .	121	93	526 4 6	171 11 6	0 5 10
26	Govindganj ..	Moderate . .	25	26	231 8 0	20 8 0	0 8 2
27	Jagatdul .	Fair ..	40	23	244 0 0	15 0 0	0 8 2
28	Khansama ..	Fair ...	39	37	240 6 0	33 10 0	0 11 8
29	Mahadebpur ..	Moderate . .	28	23	227 0 0	25 0 0	0 10 10
30	Mathurapur .	Moderate . .	28	24	211 15 10	23 5 6	0 10 1
31	Shabajpur . .	Indifferent ..	26	16	244 11 0	17 5 0	0 12 7
32	Mangaldai ...	Fair ...	54	40	237 13 8	38 2 4	0 5 6
33	Tezpur Sadr Station . .	Fair ...	66	46	476 1 6	76 14 6	0 9 7
34	Bojali .	Moderate ..	32	31	500 10 0	21 6 0	1 0 8
35	Chayani Palasbari ...	Fair ..	38	20	360 0 0	31 0 0	0 12 8
36	Gowhatti Sadr Station ...	Good . .	107	118	1,009 0 0	310 8 0	0 8 1
37	Haju ...	Fair ...	45	43	359 13 0	16 3 0	0 10 6
38	Kamarauchi ...	Moderate ...	22	20	239 0 0	20 15 6	0 10 11
39	Purbapara ...	Good ...	37	34	240 0 0	27 12 0	0 8 8
40	Debrughur Sadr Station . .	Fair ...	96	80	483 4 3	237 15 4	0 6 7
41	Sadya ...	Bad ...	19	19	360 0 0	0 0 0	1 9 5
42	Ariadanga ...	Moderate ...	53	41	235 12 0	46 0 0	0 5 10
43	Malda Sadr Station ...	Good ...	88	72	357 7 2	62 4 0	4 4 6

North-East Division, Mr. Porter.

Number.	Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number of pupils on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Government Grants.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
	V. Middle Class Government Vernacular Schools.—*(Contd.)*				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.
44	Sibganj ...	Moderate ...	77	71	235 12 0	62 4 0	0 4 6
45	Nowgong Sadr Station ...	Fair ...	86	70	465 10 0	166 6 0	0 7 2
46	Bagharia ...	Moderate ...	23	15	203 13 0	24 0 0	0 13 10
47	Boda ...	Fair ...	49	40	235 5 0	40 11 0	0 6 9
48	Chilmari ...	Indifferent...	21	16	234 4 0	15 9 0	0 14 6
49	Chandanpat ...	Moderate ...	22	17	240 0 0	21 9 0	0 14 6
50	Godarhat ...	Good ...	62	58	36 8 0	9 8 0	0 4 8
51	Syamganj ...	Bad ...	19	11	229 0 0	10 0 0	1 1 8
52	Shatgara ...	Good ...	49	37	236 9 0	62 7 0	0 6 5
53	Shubarnadoha ...	Indifferent...	39	26	239 0 0	33 0 0	0 8 1
54	Golaghat ...	Bad ...	57	57	312 0 0	12 0 0	0 8 0
55	Sibsagar Sadr Station ...	Good ...	152	112	600 0 0	624 14 6	0 5 3
	VI.—Lower Class Government Vernacular Schools.						
56	Chanmari ...	Indifferent...	19	16	300 0 0	0 0 0	1 2 11
57	Jorebungalow ...	Indifferent ..	19	17	300 0 0	0 0 0	1 3 0
58	Kurseong ...	Indifferent...	16	14	300 10 10	0 0 0	1 5 0
	VII.—Higher Class Grant-in-aid Anglo-Vernacular Schools under Christian Managers.						
59	St. Paul's School at Darjeeling ...	Good ...	49	40	2,856 0 0	2,856 0 0	4 13 3

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Number.	Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number of pupils on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Government Grants.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
	VIII. Higher Class Grant-in-aid Anglo-Vernacular Schools under Native Managers.				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
60	Chatmorhar ..	Excellent ...	110	76	1,200 0 0	1,421 6 9	0 13 3
61	Digapatiya ...	Excellent ...	74	47	960 10 6	1,988 14 0	1 13 0
	IX. Middle Class Grant-in-Aid Anglo-Vernacular Schools under Native Managers.						
62	Bogra Night ..	Bad ..	13	6	108 4 6	61 3 11	0 11 2
63	Harinabaghati .	Fair ..	42	31	175 14 0	310 10 0	0 5 7
64	Serajganj ...	Excellent ...	78	65	274 8 0	979 14 0	0 3 11
65	Shirpur ..	Fair ...	38	27	352 0 0	562 4 0	0 12 4
66	Thulgoalbari . .	Fair ...	80	67	340 0 0	459 10 6	0 6 9
67	Dinajpur Night .	Fair ..	34	20	28 0 0	30 0 0	0 6 7
68	Rayganj ..	Good ...	77	62	322 10 0	418 10 0	0 5 7
69	Gauripur ..	Fair ...	52	42	312 0 0	912 15 0	0 8 0
70	Goalpara Night ...	Bad ...	4	3	70 0 0	70 0 0	1 7 4
71	Luchipur ...	Indifferent...	51	33	76 0 0	66 0 0	0 11 11
72	Burpetta .	Good ...	96	72	480 0 0	940 13 0	0 6 8
73	Bolakuchi .	Indifferent...	47	30	210 0 0	210 0 0	0 5 11
74	Gowhatti Night ...	Fair ...	79	59	97 0 0	138 0 0	0 3 11
75	Kamakhiya ..	Fair .	16	15	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 15 0
76	North Gowhatti ...	Indifferent...	55	42	156 0 0	165 0 0	0 4 4
77	Shualkuchi ...	Indifferent. .	40	31	162 0 0	229 0 0	0 8 1
78	Kaliachuk ..	Good ...	77	40	700 0 0	900 0 0	0 0 6
79	Navabganj ...	Fair ...	44	23	384 0 0	384 0 0	0 11 7
80	Borohobebejia ...	Not classed ..	51	27	30 0 0	30 0 0	0 4 8
81	Puranigodown ...	Ditto ...	94	70	20 0 0	30 0 0	0 3 5
82	Roha ...	Ditto ...	74	53	15 0 0	15 0 0	0 3 2

North-East Division, Mr. Porter.

Number.	Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number of pupils on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Government Grants.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
	IX.—Middle Class Grant-in-aid Anglo-Vernacular Schools under Native Managers.—(*Continued.*)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.
83	Bolihar ...	Good ...	51	34	550 0 0	1,226 0 0	0 14 8
84	Dubulhati ...	Fair ...	34	36	566 3 3	871 0 9	1 5 0
85	Hapania ...	Moderate ...	19	16	180 0 0	360 0 0	0 12 2
86	Kamergong ...	Indifferent...	27	19	109 0 0	160 0 0	0 6 0
87	Kasimpur ...	Fair ...	40	27	407 4 10	616 0 10	0 13 3
88	Lalpur ...	Good ...	49	36	675 0 0	884 12 6	1 2 3
89	Putea ...	Good ...	60	37	600 0 0	1,048 0 0	0 13 0
90	Surda ...	Good ...	49	36	495 9 6	754 1 3	0 13 6
91	Tahirpur ...	Good ...	65	47	324 2 6	501 14 3	0 6 6
92	Terol or Joari ...	Indifferent...	20	16	172 1 6	172 1 6	0 5 4
93	Godarbat ...	Indifferent...	43	31	220 0 0	309 0 0	0 8 2
94	Gopalpur ...	Indifferent...	49	29	312 0 0	447 14 0	0 8 5
95	Gurialdanga ...	Indifferent...	20	16	20 0 0	20 0 0	1 0 0
96	Julpiguri ...	Fair ...	61	49	100 0 0	138 12 0	1 3 6
97	Kakinah ...	Good ...	73	37	871 7 6	1,353 4 0	0 15 9
98	Kristoganj ...	Not classed .	26	21	17 0 0	17 0 0	0 0 9
99	Mahiganj ...	Fair ...	49	35	562 8 0	629 6 0	0 15 3
100	Nuldanga ...	Indifferent...	30	24	360 0 0	360 0 1	1 0 0
101	Olipur ...	Fair ...	48	34	384 0 0	597 2 0	0 10 8
102	Tapamadhupur ...	Not classed .	33	25	204 0 0	309 14 0	0 8 2
103	Tushvandar ...	Good ...	56	43	445 8 0	635 14 0	0 10 10
104	Zemindarpara ...	Not classed .	38	31	187 8 0	264 5 0	0 0 6
	X.—Middle Class Grant-in-aid Vernacular Schools, under Native Managers.						
105	Baishbari ...	Abolished ...	35	28	88 8 0	88 8 0	0 6 8
106	Buddelgachi ...	Abolished ...	19	13	150 0 0	130 8 6	0 10 0

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Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Number.	Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number of pupils on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Government Grants.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
	X.—Middle Class Grant-in-aid Vernacular Schools, under Native Managers.—(*Continued.*)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.
107	Chala ...	Good ...	35	33	57 7 0	56 13 0	0 2 3
108	Chundaikona ...	Good ...	28	15	96 0 0	115 0 0	0 4 6
109	Chuk Boral ...	Good ...	29	20	84 0 0	197 12 10	0 3 10
110	Demra ...	Good ...	39	29	192 0 0	245 5 0	0 6 6
111	Dum-Duma ...	Abolished ...	16	8	90 0 0	90 0 0	0 9 0
112	Fulcucha ...	Excellent ...	33	19	206 0 0	198 0 0	0 8 3
113	Gunganagar ...	Good ...	23	16	60 0 0	82 1 0	0 3 5
114	Katcora ...	Unclassed ...	41	34	100 8 0	100 8 0	0 3 3
115	Huripur ...	Unclassed ...	33	33	30 0 0	30 0 0	0 2 5
116	Jamalpur ...	Good ...	36	35	153 0 0	15 0 0	0 5 9
117	Khottal ...	Fair ...	21	15	96 0 0	96 0 0	0 6 2
118	Khulshy ...	Fair ...	20	15	72 0 0	86 0 0	0 4 9
119	Mohanpur ...	Unclassed ...	22	17	21 0 0	22 8 0	0 5 1
120	Nowhatta ...	Moderate ...	29	21	157 4 0	157 4 0	0 7 2
121	Porejunna ...	Moderate ...	39	31	168 0 0	275 10 0	0 3 2
122	Potajea ...	Fair ...	49	30	216 0 0	320 12 9	0 5 10
123	Raiganj ...	Moderate ...	21	16	136 0 0	105 9 6	0 8 7
124	Rajabara ...	Fair ...	53	41	224 0 0	175 1 6	0 5 7
125	Satarpora ...	Unclassed ...	25	20	0 0 0	60 0 0	0 0 0
126	Shahajadpur ...	Good ...	72	57	120 0 0	196 2 6	0 2 2
127	Akhanagar ...	Moderate ...	43	27	120 0 0	120 0 0	0 3 8
128	Birganj ...	Moderate ...	38	26	112 8 0	112 0 0	0 3 11
129	Batnya ...	Moderate ...	40	36	150 0 3	150 0 0	0 5 0
130	Bhomradoha ...	Moderate ...	41	36	150 0 0	150 0 0	0 4 11
131	Bhowanipur ...	Moderate ...	54	38	148 0 0	148 0 0	0 3 8
132	Chalua ...	Unclassed ...	27	20	20 0 0	20 0 0	0 5 13

North-East Division, Mr. Porter.

Number.	Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number of pupils on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Government Grants.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
	X.—Middle Class Grant-in-aid Vernacular Schools, under Native Managers.—*(Continued.)*				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.
133	Durbibpur ...	Abolished ...	41	36	20 0 0	20 0 0	0 3 11
134	Ichail ...	Moderate ...	28	17	168 0 0	168 0 0	0 8 7
135	Jayganj ...	Unclassed ...	40	37	20 0 0	20 0 0	0 4 0
136	Khyerbari ...	Unclassed ...	47	42	108 0 0	108 0 0	0 4 7
137	Moharajganj ...	Unclassed ...	35	31	20 0 0	20 0 0	0 4 7
138	Pakurhat ...	Unclassed ...	34	27	120 0 0	240 0 0	0 4 5
139	Radhikapur ...	Unclassed ...	36	32	25 0 0	25 0 0	0 5 6
140	Ranysunker ...	Moderate ...	27	15	60 0 0	60 0 0	0 5 11
141	Shehol ...	Moderate ...	13	9	20 0 0	20 0 0	0 2 3
142	Sibganj ...	Moderate ...	40	35	120 0 0	120 0 0	0 4 0
143	Shodasibganj ...	Moderate ...	32	18	132 0 0	132 0 0	0 5 0
144	Dhubri ...	Unclassed ...	23	18	45 0 0	45 0 0	0 10 5
145	Kamakhya ...	Good ...	46	33	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 5 3
146	Korora ...	Unclassed ...	32	25	90 0 0	90 0 0	0 5 0
147	Kasimpur ...	Moderate ...	57	32	164 0 0	164 0 0	0 3 9
148	Sarbari ...	Moderate ...	68	44	300 0 0	300 0 9	0 5 10
149	Arani ...	Moderate ...	62	46	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 3 9
150	Banesher ...	Moderate ...	26	20	120 0 0	120 0 0	0 6 2
151	Beaulea ...	Good ...	62	42	384 0 0	576 0 0	0 8 3
152	Chowpukhoria ...	Moderate ...	43	21	180 0 0	185 0 0	0 5 6
153	Dangapara ...	Good ...	44	27	172 8 0	172 8 0	0 5 3
154	Gopalnagar ...	Good ...	48	41	216 0 0	324 0 0	0 6 0
155	Goalkandi ...	Moderate ...	33	19	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 7 0
156	Haghoria ...	Moderate ...	29	20	175 0 0	175 0 0	0 8 0
157	Jamray ...	Indifferent...	25	20	101 10 0	101 10 0	0 5 3
158	Kapasia ...	Moderate ...	28	19	120 0 0	120 0 0	0 5 6

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Number.	Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number of pupils on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Government Grants.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
	X.—Middle Class Grant-in-aid Vernacular Schools, under Native Managers.—*(Continued.)*				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.
159	Kolam ...	Moderate ...	38	27	192 0 0	192 0 0	0 6 9
160	Kaliganj ...	Indifferent ..	30	21	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 8 3
161	Moinum ...	Indifferent...	27	23	153 14 0	153 14 0	0 8 0
162	Nattore	Good ...	60	56	360 0 0	360 0 0	0 8 0
163	Panauagar ...	Indifferent..	29	14	171 4 0	171 4 0	0 7 9
164	Parlay ...	Moderate ...	50	33	120 0 0	120 0 0	0 3 3
165	Sridhurpur ...	Moderate ...	47	27	128 4 9	130 0 0	0 3 6
166	Tabaria ...	Fair ...	45	27	168 0 0	168 0 0	0 4 9
167	Dhoresha ..	Indifferent .	26	28	90 0 0	90 0 0	0 6 0
168	Kasiadanga ..	Indifferent..	38	28	150 0 0	150 0 0	0 6 3
169	Alumbiditar ...	Moderate ...	60	49	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 4 0
170	Bhotemari ...	Good .	30	29	120 0 0	132 0 0	0 5 0
171	Bowra ...	Unclassed ...	45	39	15 0 0	15 0 0	0 5 1
172	Bakshirhat ...	Ditto ...	40	39	24 0 0	24 0 0	0 0 0
173	Bagna ...	Ditto ..	33	28	24 0 0	24 0 0	0 0 6
174	Burokota ...	Moderate ...	32	31	144 0 0	216 0 0	0 5 10
175	Chengti ...	Unclassed ..	45	40	30 0 0	30 0 0	0 0 10
176	Deviganj ...	Ditto ...	25	24	80 0 0	80 0 0	0 6 4
177	Dulyram ...	Ditto ..	45	40	10 0 0	10 0 0	0 3 6
178	Huripur .	Ditto . .	28	25	132 0 0	132 0 0	0 7 0
179	Jalalganj ...	Moderate . .	34	20	130 0 0	130 0 0	0 7 2
180	Kaliganj ...	Unclassed ..	39	35	24 0 0	24 0 0	0 4 11
181	Kamarjan ...	Ditto ..	23	17	98 4 9	98 4 9	0 7 10
182	Kholahatti ...	Moderate ...	27	18	168 0 0	168 0 0	0 8 3
183	Lukhimpur ...	Unclassed ...	21	18	36 0 0	37 12 0	0 9 1

North-East Division, Mr. Porter.

Number.	Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number of pupils on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Government Grants.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
	X.—Middle Class Grant-in-aid Vernacular Schools, under Native Managers.—*(Continued.)*				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.
184	Mainaguri ...	Unclassed ...	52	47	180 0 0	180 0 0	0 4 7
185	Nobonidas ...	Moderate ...	34	26	132 0 0	132 0 0	0 5 2
186	Patgram ...	Unclassed ...	40	30	30 0 0	30 0 0	0 1 0
187	Pirganj ...	Moderate ...	35	30	39 0 0	39 0 0	0 1 6
188	Patimari ...	Moderate ...	24	21	120 0 0	120 0 0	0 6 9
189	Shukurgojari ...	Moderate ...	44	33	120 0 0	120 0 0	0 4 10
190	Sunderganj ...	Unclassed ...	45	40	22 0 0	23 0 0	0 0 8
191	Titaliya ...	Moderate ...	50	36	144 0 0	144 0 0	0 3 3
	XI.—Middle Class Grant-in-aid Vernacular Girls' Schools of the under Native Managers.						
192	Amlagachi ...	Moderate ...	17	8	24 15 6	24 15 6	0 2 1
193	Achali ...	Moderate ...	22	10	48 0 0	48 0 0	0 2 10
194	Bogra Sadr station ...	Good ...	18	16	165 5 3	165 5 3	0 15 2
195	Khattali ...	Bad ...	15	7	51 7 9	51 7 9	0 4 6
196	Khansama ...	Good ...	19	16	168 0 0	168 0 0	0 11 9
197	Raiganj ...	Good ...	28	18	108 0 0	108 0 0	0 8 3
198	Nattore ...	Abolished ...	4	3	99 0 0	99 0 0	2 3 0
199	Bhotemari ...	Indifferent ..	11	10	112 8 0	112 8 0	0 13 7
200	Boda ...	Good ...	20	14	168 0 0	168 0 0	0 11 8
201	Kakina ...	Good ...	24	21	30 0 0	30 0 0	0 6 8
	XII.—Vernacular Schools under Missionary Bodies receiving allowances under other Rules.						
202	Bengbari ...	Indifferent ..	15	10	1,146 0 0	0 0 0	0 15 4
203	Besseria ...	Indifferent ..	32	22			
204	Bihegor ...	Indifferent ..	36	31			

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Number.	Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number of pupils on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Government Grants.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
	XII.—Vernacular Schools under Missionary Bodies receiving allowances under other Rules. —*(Continued)*				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.
205	Bujsutha ...	Indifferent ..	14	9			
206	Burjulah ...	Indifferent ..	16	12			
207	Halmorah ...	Indifferent ..	33	19			
208	Horibol ...	Indifferent ..	21	12			
209	Normal Sadr Station	Moderate ...	8	6			
210	Ranagor ...	Indifferent ..	15	10			
211	Samabari ...	Indifferent ..	15	13			
212	Tezpur ...	Indifferent ..	26	13	1,146 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
213	Udulguri ...	Moderate ...	20	10			
214	Zekar ...	Indifferent ..	18	14			
215	Amjanga ...	Indifferent ..	6	4			
216	Damra ...	Indifferent ..	20	16			
217	Raja Simola ...	Indifferent ..	54	40			
218	Rungjuli ...	Indifferent ..	52	38			
219	Nowgong Hill tribe ...	Moderate ...	17	15	600 0 0	415 0 0	0 0 0
	XIII.—Lower Class Vernacular Schools under Native Managers receiving Allowances under other Rules.						
220	Balipora ...	Indifferent...	21	18	25 0 0	10 14 0	0 3 9
221	Chilabunda ...	Indifferent...	26	18	25 0 0	30 5 0	0 3 1
222	Kurua ...	Indifferent...	27	25	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 11
223	Panpur ...	Indifferent...	36	16	55 0 0	24 6 0	0 2 1
224	Setmandar ...	Fair ...	52	35	50 0 0	44 9 0	0 1 3
225	Sotia ...	Fair ...	45	15	62 0 0	21 14 0	0 1 10
226	Alibari ...	Moderate ...	30	25	60 0 0	6 13 6	0 2 8

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Number.	Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number of pupils on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure.		Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
					From Government Grants.	From all sources other than Government Grants.	
	XIII.—Lower Class Vernacular Schools under Native Managers receiving allowances under other Rules.—(*Continued.*)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.
227	Azra ...	Fair ...	51	42	72 0 0	10 1 6	0 1 11
228	Bama ...	Modreate ...	32	26	60 12 0	12 0 0	0 2 6
229	Banmaja ...	Moderate ...	21	18	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 9
230	Bhanukchi ...	Moderate ...	20	15	72 0 0	0 0 0	0 4 10
231	Bhobanipur ...	Fair ...	23	7	60 0 0	5 11 0	0 3 5
232	Bongra ...	Moderate ...	22	19	60 0 0	8 6 10	0 3 8
233	Bottan ...	Moderate ...	29	23	72 0 0	22 6 0	0 3 4
234	Chapatari ...	Moderate ...	28	22	60 12 0	17 9 0	0 3 2
235	Dallang ...	Fair ...	40	33	72 0 0	34 2 0	0 2 5
236	Derna ...	Indifferent...	18	19	60 0 0	6 0 0	0 4 5
237	Dharapur ...	Indifferent...	22	18	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 8
238	Dhopatari ...	Fair ...	26	21	60 0 0	15 10 0	0 3 0
239	Dallangpar ...	Fair ...	24	16	72 0 0	9 11 0	0 4 0
240	Goalhati ...	Indifferent...	20	19	60 0 0	10 0 0	0 4 0
241	Gorole ...	Indifferent...	23	23	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 6
242	Gowhatti Model ...	Moderate ...	42	33	72 0 0	15 13 10	0 2 3
243	Gundeah ...	Indifferent...	35	24	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 3
244	Guruni ...	Fair ...	14	12	60 0 0	5 0 0	0 5 7
245	Gosain's Hat ...	Indifferent...	17	14	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 4 8
246	Heramdoho ...	Good ...	40	29	72 0 0	31 14 0	0 2 4
247	Khidirpukar ...	Good ...	40	36	72 0 0	22 2 0	0 2 4
248	Khudronody ...	Fair ...	26	19	60 0 0	8 6 0	0 3 1
249	Khaymari ...	Indifferent...	18	14	60 0 0	0 0 9	0 5 7
250	Lonpara ...	Indifferent...	16	11	72 0 0	0 0 0	0 6 0
251	Luttasil ...	Fair ...	27	21	60 0 0	12 0 0	0 2 11

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Number.	Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number of pupils on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Government Grants.	Expenditure. From all sources, other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
	XIII. Lower Class Vernacular Schools, under Native Managers receiving allowances under other Rules. —(*Continued.*)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.
252	Noachutter ...	Indifferent ...	26	23	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 1
253	Nohcera ...	Moderate ...	38	29	72 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 6
254	Nowpara ...	Moderate ...	24	21	60 0 0	15 0 0	0 3 8
255	Panara ...	Moderate ...	25	20	60 0 0	14 10 0	0 3 2
256	Parakuchi ...	Moderate ...	46	33	72 0 0	18 6 0	0 2 1
257	Paru ...	Good ...	32	17	60 0 0	22 14 0	0 2 6
258	Pipolibari ...	Fair ...	28	24	60 0 0	9 3 0	0 3 3
259	Simulia ...	Fair ...	17	15	60 0 0	10 8 0	0 4 8
260	Suterkuchi ...	Indifferent ...	19	13	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 4 2
261	Surtebari ...	Fair ...	19	17	60 0 0	8 0 0	0 4 3
262	Sotiahpara ...	Indifferent ...	38	29	60 0 0	6 2 6	0 2 1
263	Topa ...	Indifferent ...	18	15	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 4 5
264	Chotapakhuria ...	Indifferent ...	33	27	48 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 11
265	Dubka ...	Moderate ...	40	34	12 8 0	14 14 6	0 1 8
266	Fuloguri ...	Good ...	43	32	60 0 0	32 6 0	0 1 10
267	Hatbor ...	Good ...	45	36	66 0 0	63 9 0	0 2 1
268	Jagi ...	Indifferent ...	27	26	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 11
269	Jogealbebijea ...	Moderate ...	49	42	60 0 0	11 0 0	0 1 7
270	Muranigaon ...	Good ...	48	34	60 0 0	51 7 3	0 1 8
271	Numgaon ...	Good ...	33	19	60 0 0	21 1 3	0 2 5
272	Narikali ...	Fair ...	37	32	5 0 0	14 0 0	0 0 9
273	Nogabanda ...	Good ...	53	44	48 0 0	21 5 3	0 1 2
274	Nonoi ...	Fair ...	59	52	72 0 0	6 0 0	0 1 8
275	Pakhimaria ...	Fair ...	45	32	60 0 0	8 6 0	0 1 9
276	Pathori ...	Indifferent ..	28	23	60 0 0	2 0 0	0 3 0

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Number.	Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number of pupils on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Government grants.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
	XIII. Lower Class Vernacular Schools under Native Managers receiving Allowances under other Rules. —*(Continued)*				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.
277	Potoni Borampur ...	Fair ...	32	30	5 0 0	4 5 0	0 0 10
278	Shingia ...	Moderate ...	50	30	60 0 0	18 6 6	0 1 7
279	Bagshow ...	Indifferent...	24	20	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 4
280	Baligram ...	Indifferent...	21	19	30 0 3	0 0 0	0 1 10
281	Bamonpookhory ...	Fair ...	22	18	72 0 0	0 0 0	0 5 4
282	Boggergong ...	Indifferent...	21	19	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 4 1
283	Chariali ...	Fair ...	19	16	30 0 0	21 0 0	0 2 3
284	Dadhira ...	Indifferent...	26	22	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 5 4
285	Dewergong ...	Indifferent...	17	15	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 5 4
286	Dhekial ...	Indifferent...	18	16	30 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 10
287	Galabil ...	Indifferent...	21	16	60 0 0	1 15 0	0 3 10
288	Ghonopukhori ...	Indifferent...	17	11	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 4 8
289	Hamukgam ...	Indifferent...	30	26	12 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 2
290	Himolugury ...	Indifferent...	17	11	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 4 8
291	Jogkhyshuk ...	Indifferent...	37	26	6 0 0	2 5 0	0 2 7
292	Jorainlokhigaguri ...	Indifferent...	14	11	72 0 0	0 0 0	0 8 2
293	Jorehat ...	Good ...	61	29	72 0 0	139 8 0	0 1 7
294	Kathpar ...	Indifferent...	30	27	72 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 2
295	Koradhera ...	Indifferent...	30	24	24 0 0	0 0 0	0 4 0
296	Kutager ...	Fair ...	24	23	60 0 0	2 3 0	0 3 6
297	Kornagram ...	Bad ...	24	18	5 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 4
298	Korsonguri ...	Fair ...	34	21	72 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 11
299	Pakhimara ...	Bad ...	18	14	25 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 11
300	Shalmora ...	Bad ...	20	17	6 0 0	0 0 0	0 4 9

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Number.	Name of Schools.	Grade.	Number of pupils on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Government grants.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
	XIV.—Lower Class Girls Schools under Native Managers Receiving Allowances under other Rules.				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.
301	Kurua ...	Fair ...	10	8	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 8 0
302	Setmandar ...	Fair ...	9	7	20 0 0	0 0 0	0 8 10
303	Sotia ...	Fair ...	25	18	72 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 10
304	Alibari ...	Fair ...	6	5	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 13 4
305	Amtola ...	Bad ...	4	4	60 0 0	0 0 0	1 4 0
306	Azra ...	Indifferent...	12	10	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 6 8
307	Bhanukuchi ...	Indifferent...	6	5	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 13 4
308	Bongra ...	Indifferent...	6	4	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 13 4
309	Dallang ...	Indifferent...	8	6	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 10 0
310	Heremdoha ...	Fair ...	10	10	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 8 0
311	Horora ...	Bad ...	5	3	60 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 0
312	Khidherpukar ...	Fair ...	10	8	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 8 0
313	Nohira ...	Fair ...	8	6	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 10 0
314	North Gowhatti ...	Good ...	18	10	72 0 0	0 0 0	0 11 5
315	Porakuchi ...	Fair ...	7	2	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 11 5
316	Puranigodown ...	Good ...	17	13	60 0 0	0 0 0	0 4 8
	XV.—Middle class Anglo-Vernacular Private Schools.						
317	Gobindganj ...	Good ...	43	30	0 0 0	523 13 0	0 0 0
318	Baulea Lokenath Free School ...	Good ...					
	XVI.—Middle Class Vernacular Private Schools.						
319	Dupchanchia ...		30	19	0 0 0	2 6 0	0 0 0
320	Littiganj ...		30	0	0 0 0	50 0 0	0 0 0
321	Luckhiganj ...		28	22	0 0 0	25 1 11	0 0 0

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Number.	Name of Schools.	Grade.	Number of pupils on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure		Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
					From Government grants.	From all sources other than Government grants.	
	XVI.— Middle Class Vernacular Private Schools. —(*Continued*)				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.
322	Pirgachi ...		35	0	0 0 0	40 0 0	0 0 0
323	Rampur ...		35	25	0 0 0	120 0 0	0 0 0
324	Saiadabad ...		46	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
325	Sundol ...		30	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
326	Lullah ...		20	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	XVII—Lower Class Vernacular Private Schools.						
327	Gorormari ...		26	16	0 0 0	1 12 0	0 0 0
328	Atgaon ...		26	15	0 0 0	2 12 0	0 0 0
329	Baligaon ...		29	18	0 0 0	5 0 0	0 0 0
330	Chotakondali ...		30	28	0 0 0	2 2 0	0 0 0
331	Dondua ...		42	29	0 0 0	8 0 0	0 0 0
332	Hatchoug ...		36	33	0 0 0	6 6 0	0 0 0
333	Kolatoli ...		24	23	0 0 0	1 13 0	0 0 0
334	Jajuri ...		22	20	0 0 0	1 6 0	0 0 0
335	Tapagusi ...		33	23	0 0 0	38 1 6	0 0 0

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FROM THE REPORT

OF

INSPECTOR BABU BHUDEB MUKHOPADHYAY.

* * * * *

BEFORE entering on the usual narrative of proceedings for the year just expired, I deem it advisable to say a few words regarding the Patshala scheme in general, with a view to correct such misconceptions about it as seem still to exist in certain quarters, in and out of the department. Now that the scheme has been tried for above five years over about a fourth part of Bengal, it is a matter of no small solicitude with me that serious mistakes, as to its nature and efficiency, should any longer exist to interfere by ever so little with its future extension by Government to the other parts of the country. I am besides at this time under an impression that, before long, some considerable effort will be made to extend education further downward among the lower orders than it has yet reached. It seems to be necessary therefore, that the real capabilities of the Patshala scheme and its adaptability to the circumstances of the country, should appear freed from all doubts and uncertainties.

The objections raised against the Patshala scheme have been variously stated, and may be summed up as follows.

I. That it has received a bountiful support from Government, meaning thereby, that other schemes inaugurated with a similar object in view might have been equally successful, had Government but extended an equally bountiful support to them.

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II. That it is to some extent competing with the system of Grants-in-aid.

III. That it has failed to secure its primary object, *the education of the masses.*

IV. That it is costly compared with the systems of elementary education current in the other parts of the empire.

I shall meet these objections in the order in which they appear here.

As to the alleged special support given by Government to the Patshala scheme, I hope it will be enough if it can be shewn that both as regards its administration and expenditure, it is placed under greater and severer restrictions than any other system in Bengal, originated and maintained by Government for the education of the lower classes. For the sake of convenience and clearness, I shall consider the subject in both the aspects (administration and expenditure) separately.

1*st*. With regard to the distinctive features which characterize the administrations of the Patshala scheme, I beg to adduce the following points, stopping only at the end of each to notice the conclusion to which it unavoidably leads or seems to lead.

(*a*.) None but competent certificated men can be employed under this system, as teachers of village schools. Under the circle system however, as also under the system of Grants-in-aid, old incompetent Gurumahashays, as well as manager's nominees, may be placed in charge of schools. And even cases are not wanting in which village nominees, rejected by the Guru Training schools for the low measure of their attainments, have found employment in the Aided and Circle schools, on higher pay than their betters can entitle themselves to by a whole year's training at the first named institutions.

The inference therefore must be patent to all who are acquainted with the state of the popular mind in this country, that

greater facilities for multiplying schools belong to the systems of education under which popular wishes regarding appointments can be more freely consulted, than to the Patshala scheme, hampered as it is by conditions wholly unknown to the others.

(*b.*) The minor Normal schools under the other systems, though in many respects the exact counterpart of the Guru Training schools, yet do not, at least some of them, require their pupils to be bound to a service of five years like the Gurus. Thus a large number of students brought up in the former never take service as teachers, while not a single Guru who has drawn a stipend at the Training school can consider himself free in this respect. The advantages therefore which such Normal schools enjoy over the Training schools, in the matter of obtaining recruits, are too obvious to require any comment.

(*c.*) A Patshala once started in a village, cannot be easily given up by the people, while schools under the Grant-in-aid rules they can abandon at any time they choose. Party squabbles in the villages break up a good many of these schools, nearly four per cent of the whole number every year. It is hardly necessary to add here that in every case in which a school is thus given up, the outlay incurred upon it by Government is almost as good as thrown away. It will be curious and interesting to enquire what sums have on this account been entirely lost on the lower class schools which have been worked on the Grant-in-aid system. If I may venture upon a guess, I would put down the total amount at something not below five thousand pounds sterling during the last eleven years.

2nd. I would turn to the question of expenditure, and show what special restrictions have been imposed upon the Patshala scheme in this respect. The points to be particularly noticed are the following :—

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(*a.*) A Patshala Guru may be as pains-taking as he will, but he can never be expected to receive any other reward than his monthly stipend. Other teachers may, and sometimes do, receive rewards for such efficiency as they display in the discharge of their duties.

(*b.*) Patshala pupils in Bengal never receive any prizes in money, or books; such prizes are awarded to the deserving students of all other schools.

(*c.*) Patshalas are not held entitled to any allowances for furniture from Government. The case is different with the grant-in-aid schools. These receive special grants for furniture, whenever the managers provide them with house accommodation of their own.

(*d.*) Patshalas have to be supplied with home-made maps by the teachers themselves, but the schools under the other systems are furnished not only with maps, but other apparatus also, at the Government expense.

From what has been said in the foregoing pages, I may consider the first objection as completely answered. But still, lest my purpose be mistaken, I beg to add a few words more.

In proving that the Patshala scheme is under special and heavy restrictions, heavier by far than those put upon the other schemes, I have only shown my anxiety, to make the true merits of the scheme stand out in broad relief. It was by no means my object to ignore the necessity of such or like restrictions. I fully admit their use from an economical point of view. Economy is indeed of the utmost importance to a scheme intended for gradual extension all over the country. Nor do I less recognize the importance of such of the restrictions as are only meant to act as a check upon that passion for multiplying schools, against which educational officers ought to be particularly on their guard.

I may as well take this opportunity to explain what I consider to be the true merits of the Patshala scheme.

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I have shown how it owes no part of its success to any special support accorded to it by Government, in preference to the other systems working simultaneously with it in these provinces.

I shall now attempt to remove one more doubt, as to the true source of its success. It has been said that the Patshalas are cheaper to the people than all other lower class schools, and that this advantage possessed by them may be held to more than counterbalance all the other disadvantages they labour under. In reply, I shall only adduce the following facts—that grants-in-aid to lower class schools are given to an amount equal to the local contributions, consisting of fees, fines, and subscriptions taken together; that these grants may be as small as desired; that there were in 1866-67 not less than 230 schools in Bengal, receiving aids not exceeding 8 Rupees per month; and that these grant-in-aid schools enjoy all the privileges which under the rules in force are conferred on higher class institutions in preference to the Patshalas. I may here bring to your notice one out of many similar facts bearing on this subject.

Certain Patshalas under the Inspector of Schools South West Division, were made over to me in the year 1866. "One of these (writes the Deputy Inspector of Midnapore,) fell off in attendance when it was announced that the privilege of competing for Vernacular Scholarships was no longer to be accorded to it." The teacher, an intelligent young man, found it hard to understand why, every thing remaining as before, the simple fact of change in the Government inspecting agency should lower the status of his school. He has accordingly induced the managers to restore it to its former footing, by bringing it again under the grant-in-aid system. This speaks for itself. The fact is the Patshalas have no longer any advantage over the small grant-in-aid schools in cheapness to the people. They are cheaper to Government only. If the scheme is popular, it is not on account of its cheapness so much, as because it respects indigenous education by building upon it its own superstructure,

and also because while it attempts internal improvement, it avoids all unnecessary show of external reformation. It is this latter indeed that in every case excites feelings of dislike and suspicion in the popular mind. It will not be wholly out of place if I say here, that along with the most experienced officers of the department I hold by the opinion that the Grant-in-aid system is weakened and demoralised, when it comes to work on schools of a very inferior type, and that therefore considerations of economy, as well as still higher considerations, should induce us to discourage the system of small grants, except where the character of the applicants is a sufficient guarantee of the grants being honestly employed for their purpose. You are aware that the Reverend Mr. Sterne, who received a grant for eight schools only, conducted eleven schools for the last two years and more without applying for any additional sum from Government. It is in hands like these that the management of small grants may be deemed perfectly safe.

To meet the second objection, that the Patshalas are to a certain extent competing with the aided schools, I believe I need urge no new argument, and may safely refer to what has been said with regard to the first. Suffice it therefore to say, that restricted and shackled, as well as most economically supported as the Patshala scheme is, it is incapable of waging a competition with the more free and generously supported systems, wherever they are healthily conducted.

I now proceed to examine the validity of the objection raised against the efficiency of the Patshalas as mass schools. In his printed report for the year 1865, Mr. Harrison, then Inspector of schools, South-West Division, wrote as follows: "The Patshalas were intended to be schools for the education of the masses, but their warmest advocate would not I conceive deny, that they have not as a rule succeeded in attracting this class,

but on the other hand, that they have been filled with the very same class which forms the bulk of aided or other schools."

The Government of Bengal, in reviewing the departmental report for the same year, desired, "that the primary object of these schools, namely, to induce the masses to educate themselves may not be lost sight of," and expressed an opinion that "for the purpose of forming some estimate of the progress made in this direction, a statistical table of the castes and occupations of the parents of the children attending these schools is very desirable."

As I have not up to date received any further instructions on the subject, I am unable to place the question at issue on any clear and definite basis; I am, however, now in a position to prove that the Patshalas have done in the districts where they are situated, at least as much as, if not more than, what the Halqabandi schools have done in the North-Western Provinces. Not to make this discussion too long, I shall content myself with instituting a comparison here between two districts only, namely, Agra in the North-Western Provinces, and Burdwan in Bengal.

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District.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Revenue.	Total No. of Schools.	No. of Schools examined for comparison.	Number of pupils in them.	Caste of pupils in them.						Remarks.
							Brahmans.	Khetris, Rajputs and Boidhyas.	Kaiths.	Bangas and other Mahajans.	Mahomedans.	Other castes.	
Agra	1,873	10,23,544	16,16,327	191	39	1,028	393	223	78	154	67	113	The thirty-nine schools taken for comparison in the Agra and Burdwan districts, are situated in the Jalesar Pergannahs of the former, and the Mankur circle of the latter. The Pergannahs thus selected are, in both the districts, pre-eminently agricultural.
Burdwan ...	2,692	10,33,532	...	195	39	1,805	470	20	112	825	82	299	

Non-labouring.	Labouring.	Percentage of labouring.
631	397	39
602	1,206	67

To prove that the comparison is fair, I give the following extract:

"The Agra district bears off the palm in the number and superiority of its Halqabandi Schools". Education Report North-Western Provinces 1860-61, page 28.

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I shall make no other remark on the above than this, that those at least who consider *mass education* to be a success in the North-West, under the Halqabandi system, are bound to admit that it is a greater success in Bengal, under the Patshala scheme. As for the remark of Mr. Harrison, that the same classes are being instructed in the Patshalas that attend the grant-in-aid Schools in Bengal, I can in the absence of the necessary statistics on the subject, only remark, that if the Patshalas be not held exclusively for *mass education*, it is at least premature to declare them to have failed, without first ascertaining that the different classes of the community attend the grant-in-aid Schools and Patshalas in the same proportion. The presumption ought to be, I submit, against opinions formed on cursory and limited observation.

The fourth and last subject for examination, is the expense of the Patshala scheme. No one has questioned its cheapness to Government as compared to the cost of the grant-in-aid and circle systems in Bengal. The Patshalas have only been said to be more costly than the Halqabandi Schools of the North West and the village schools of the Panjab. Now, after my late visit to those parts, I have been convinced that the contrary is the truth. In the tabulated form subjoined, I have compared the cost in one district only, of the three different systems current in Bengal, the North-West, and the Panjab respectively. If similar comparisons be made in a larger number of cases, the results I think will not be found to be materially different.

No.	Provinces.	Districts.	Total No. of Schools.	Total No. of pupils.	Average No. of pupils per school.	Current charges per annum per school.	From what fund.	
							Imperial.	Education Cess.
							Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Bengal	Burdwan	195	8235	42·2	60	60 0 0	0 0 0
2	North-Western Provinces ...	Agra ...	191	5167	27·	88¼	0 0 0	88 8 0
3	Panjab... ...	Lahore*	62	1658	26·7	79	0 0 0	79 0 0

* "The largest number of Schools occurs in the Lahore Division." Ed. Rep. Panjab 1864-65 page 5.

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It will be at once seen from the above, that the advantage of absolute cheapness belongs entirely to the Patshala scheme, which has this disadvantage, however, that its expenditure has to be borne by the imperial revenue, there being no education cess or other local funds in these Provinces to bear their share of the burden.

I have now little more left to say, except a few words about the progress of the Patshala pupils. The Patshálas, as already observed, have to go on without rewards to their teachers, and prizes to their pupils. As yet no stipends, tenable at higher schools, have been provided for them. The standard of studies laid down for these institutions is low, as they have been strictly prohibited from teaching their pupils a higher course than that prescribed.

The Halqabandi schools of the North-West have not been so dealt with. The distribution of prizes in books, money, and articles of dress, is frequent to the pupils of these schools, scholarships of Rupees 3 per month are tenable from them at the English schools in certain circles, and the same standard of studies is prescribed for them as for Tehsili or Higher Vernacular schools of those parts. When the Circle schools were first established in Bengal under Mr. Woodrow, for the same purpose that the Patshalas were afterwards intended to serve, no distinctions between them and the grant-in-aid schools were made in their disfavour.

Within the year under report some students from the Patshalas came up to the Vernacular Scholarship Examination, and won a few such scholarships. But I had to explain under what arrangements the students had been so brought up. I applied during the year for permission to appoint additional teachers at those Patshalas where the daily attendance exceeded sixty students. In the Halqabandi schools no objections are made to such arrangements. But in Bengal, a Patshala however large can have but one teacher only.

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I think that as such restrictions on the standard of studies and the number of teachers have not been found necessary for the Lower Class schools of other provinces, and even for other schools of a similar standard in Bengal, those restrictions may be removed, and no longer permitted to cripple the energies and prevent the full natural development of the system of which I am in charge.

The above discussions will amply serve their end, if they only prevent opinions formed on superficial observation and expressed without a due consideration of consequences, from having that influence on the future movements of the Department, which may interfere with the extension of the Patshala scheme, which is no doubt, the cheapest, the most efficient, the least wasteful, and the only un-demoralising one of the several systems of lower class education heretofore tried in these provinces.* Without an apprehension on my part, that such a consequence might follow from the charges against the scheme being left unanswered, I would have certainly maintained silence now, as I have done heretofore.

The principal event of the year under report, and with which I must begin my narrative, is calculated to show that my apprehensions are not unfounded. The Secretary of State in his Despatch No. 17, dated 23rd July 1864, says ;—

* Whatever may be thought of the Patshala scheme here, the following is the ideal of a practical system of popular education as described by a Panjab Officer of experience.

"We should try to obtain for these posts (village-teacherships) residents of the villages, or the neighbourhood, men acquainted with the people by whom they will be surrounded and accustomed to country life. A short term of training in the Normal schools would suffice to qualify such men for the work expected of them, and they would be well content to serve in the neighbourhood of their houses for what anywhere else could scarcely afford a bare subsistence * * * What is most wanted is, more care in the selection of the men who are sent to the Normal school and security that they shall take service in the schools after completing their course of study." *Panjab Education Report* 1865-66, *pages* xlv. *and* xlvi.

In the Patshala scheme the above ideal seems to have been fully realized. Under such circumstances it may not be too much to deprecate interference with the system, at least before that full enquiry has been made which was required by the Government of Bengal in the passage quoted in the body of the report in para. 418.

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"I do not doubt that your Government will readily accord your sanction to such further extension of it (the Patshala scheme) into additional districts as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time see reasons to propose."

The Government of India in their Financial Resolution No. 294, dated January 1867, remarks thus: "The despatch of Sir C. Wood, No. 17, dated 23rd July 1864, is not regarded as a sanction for the scale of charge per school; but only as expressing approval of the general object of the scheme."

Further, the Financial Department likewise cut down the Budget Grant for the Patshala scheme by fifty-thousand Rupees about the middle of the year.

Believing as I do, that the Supreme Government are disposed to see in Bengal a system of lower class education develope itself, akin to the systems in force in other parts of the empire, I cannot account for any discountenance on their part to the only scheme of popular education which corresponds to the North-West Provinces and the Panjab systems, except by supposing that the peculiar characteristics and advantages of the Bengal measure have not appeared before them in their true colours.

As it is, the Budget Grants were cut down, and I was obliged to detain at the Training schools a large number of the pupil teachers who might have otherwise started Patshalas during the year. The out-turn of the year has been accordingly much smaller than usual. It is shown in the following tabulated form:

Number.	Training Schools.	Pupil Teachers sent out with certificates.		
		1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	Total.
1	Burdwan	2	28	30
2	Berhampore	5	17	22
3	Dessove	2	19	21
4	Midnapore	3	23	26
		12	87	99

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From the following translations of the questions for the pass examinations at the Training schools, some idea may be formed of the attainments of the Gurus who obtained charge of the village Patshalas during the year.

GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

1. What country was called *Arjaburtta*, and whence is the name derived?

2. What are the foreign conquests of Britain, and where are they situated?

3. Draw a map of your own district?

4. Give a short description of the form of Government and religion prevailing among the Egyptians?

5. Into how many classes, or races, are mankind divided, and what are their characteristics?

6. Give some account of Codrus?

7. Give an account of the Black-hole massacre, and the cause of its occurrence?

8. Give a short history of the life of Colonel Clive?

LESSONS ON OBJECTS.

1. Describe what is the usual mode of teaching lessons on objects to boys? Illustrate by an example.

2. What are the advantages of the interrogative system? Illustrate by example.

3. Prepare lessons on India-rubber, glass, paper, and gold?

ART OF TEACHING.

1. Draw up a roll of attendance?

2. How will you arrange a class of students, consisting of boys and girls?

3. A certain teacher laid a suit against a respectable villager for non-payment of the schooling fees for the tuition of his boy and consequently the school was abolished. Another teacher turned out of his Patshala a boy who was not punctual in the payment of his fees, and the boy was withdrawn from the school A third had a warm dispute with a respectable villager, who

said that the boys of his school were not properly taught. Give your opinion on the conduct of the several teachers?

4. Describe briefly, how a village teacher should receive the villagers, the managers of the school, the Deputy Inspector, and stangers who visit his school?

ARITHMETIC.

1. A ship leaked at a distance of forty miles from the shore, the water came in at the rate of 6½ seers every twelve minutes, the ship would have sunk if sixty seers more of water had entered—the sailors pumped out twelve seers of water per hour—the ship arrived at the shore, when it was on the point of sinking. How many miles did it sail per hour?

2. A. B. and C. set out to travel round an island, the circumference of which is thirty-six cros, at the same time and from the same point in the same direction. A travelled 3½, B. 4¼, and C 5 cros, per *dund*, when will they meet?

3. If 2 maunds 14 seers of oil cost 3 Rs. 12 Ans. what would 1 maund 10 seers cost?

4. A debtor paid to his creditor Rupees 500, in full payment of principal and interest for five months, at the rate of one Rupee per month, what was the principal?

GEOMETRY AND SURVEYING.

1. Draw through a given point, a straight line parallel to a given straight line?

2. Prove that if a square described upon one of the sides of a triangle be equal to the squares described upon the other two sides of it, the angles contained by these sides is a right angle?

3. Divide a right angle into three equal parts?

4. Explain the use of the compass and chain in the measurement of land?

5. What would be the contents of a truncated cone, in cubic cubits, the circumference of the base of which is 500, and the

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circumference of the top 320 cubits, and which is 18 cubits in height ?

The distribution of Patshalas under improvement in the several districts will be seen in the table subjoined :

Number.	Districts.	Area.	Population.	No. of male children of a school-going age.	Number of Patshalas.
1	Burdwan ...	2,692	10,38,532	74,180	195
2	Bankura ...	1,083	7,60,000	54,275	26
3	Nuddea ...	3,577	5,89,343	42,096	136
4	Jessore ...	3,572	9,81,118	70,079	197
5	Midnapur ..	5,032	15,76,835	1,12,631	61
6	Moorshedabad ...	2,634	9,67,859	69,132	28
7	Hooghly ...	2,000	16,00,000	1,14,285	14
8	Beerbhoom ...	2,330	7,46,156	53,297	4

The next table contains some further particulars about the Patshalas.

Total Number of Patshalas.	Total Number of pupils.	Total income of village teachers from fees, &c.
Day 661 ..	23,803	26,286 14 11.
Night 96 ..	2,203	515 10 6.

But, although the Budget Grant for the Patshala scheme was cut down, preventing its full growth for the year, an allowance was sanctioned for Night schools and girl classes in the Day Patshalas, which has given a considerable impulse to the education both of the lower classes and of females, in the districts where the Patshala scheme has been introduced. The principal features

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of the scheme for Night schools, will be seen from the following quotations from my letter in which the plan was first proposed.

With a view to carry out more fully than heretofore the system of Night schools, and at the same time to provide the checks which are necessary to work a general scheme, I propose to introduce to a certain extent the principle of payment for results. This will be seen from the distinct proposals which follow:

1. That every certificated Guru be made eligible to open a Night school.

2. That Night schools be divided into three classes, as "Good," "Moderate," and "Indifferent," after three successive visits paid to them by the Deputy Inspectors.

3. That a Night school with a daily average attendance of twenty pupils and upwards, with at least ten pupils in it, who can read from printed books, write short sentences from dictation, and evince some knowledge of the four fundamental operations in arithmetic, be classed as "Good."

4. That a Night school with less than twenty, and above fifteen pupils, one-third of which can read, &c., as above, be classed as "Moderate."

5. That a Night school with less than fifteen, and more than eight pupils, one-third of whom can use the second Bengali Primer, and write on palm leaves, be classed as "Indifferent."

6. That the Gurus who have "Good" schools in charge, be paid at the rate of Rs. 4; those of "Moderate" schools at the rate of Rs. 3; and those of "Indifferent" schools at the rate of Rs. 2 per month.

The average Government expenditure on each Night school will thus be about Rs. 3 per month, that is, not in excess of the local contributions at those schools.

It will be in the power of the Deputy Inspector, to recommend changes in the classification of schools, as he finds occasion.

But a school classified as "Good" cannot be paid less, nor one classified as "Moderate" or "Indifferent" more, than at the prescribed rate. Monthly returns of attendance and progress are to be sent to the "Inspectors' office."

The results of the experiment have been that 2,203 day-labourers were receiving instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic on the 31st March, at an expense of two annas per mensem per pupil to Government. Should this experiment succeed, as I hope it will, under the system inaugurated, the education of labourers will be a question of funds only.

The girl classes in the Day Patshalas have been conducted under the simple plan described in the following quotation.

"For every five girls found in a Patshala that can read short sentences and write on the palm leaf, the Guru should receive one rupee per month."

We have succeeded, but not beyond our expectations. There were 1,896 girls, mostly of the respectable classes of the village people, attending the Patshalas on the 31st March last. The education of each girl thus taught, cost Government only two annas and four pie per month.

I cannot help at this place, expressing my great satisfaction at finding what I said of the village Gurus in the very first year of our operations, that they would prove themselves useful in various ways to the cause of popular education, is in a fair way of proving true. One thing alone is still wanting; some test from which Government as well as the outside public judge of the quality and value of that education which ng imparted at the several kind of institutions under cu Without such a test, I am apprehensive that the usefulness was san scheme may be again called in question on other grounds shala those I have now discussed.

I hope that the usefulness of the certificated Teachers will continue to be recognised, and such advantage taken of their

services as they are able to afford. The question of village libraries in connection with the Patshalas is what I suggested in the very first year; and I think the time is come for making the first move towards the accomplishment of that object.

I cannot also prevent myself from once more urging upon your attention the question of industrial schools, without which no system of popular education can be complete. Should a commencement be made by opening industrial branches at the several Training Schools, and the Patshala scheme allowed its free scope, and the Night Schools permitted to go on working among the lowest masses whom they have fully and fairly reached, improved national education, will be ingrafted in Bengal on that system, which, as the spontaneous growth of the native mind, is naturally the most deep rooted in its affections. The education of girls, supposed to be so much against popular prejudices, becomes a success as soon as it is commenced at the Patshalas. This is a fact, the significance of which ought not to be lost.

It is usual to mention in papers like these the services of one's assistants. I shall say this much generally, that my assistants one and all have the most laborious and irksome duties entrusted to them, and that therefore all but those who are most heartily devoted to their work are found wanting in the trial. The Head Masters of the Training Schools have not one hour out of twenty four in the day, which they can call fully their own; and the Deputy Inspectors have on an average 43 Schools under their charge, which they are required to visit at least once every month. A little relaxation, a little slackening, a little negligence, is found at once to tell upon the work entrusted to each, and it is scarcely a matter of surprise that some of them break down under their heavy burdens. I could wish that men who work with me for a certain number of years, might have some prospects opened before them of promotion to better renumerated posts.

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I beg to bring to your special notice the services performed by the following officers.

Babu Trailokya Nath Chattopadhyay, Head Master Burdwan Training School.

Babu Rajkrishna Ráy Chaudhuri Head Master Midnapore.

„ Laharam Siraratna, Head Master Berhampore.

„ Sita Nath Chattopadhyay, Head Master Jessore.

„ Mohes Chandra Chattopadhyay, Deputy Inspector, Mankur Circle.

Babu Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay Deputy Inspector Burdwan Circle.

Babu Sripati Bandyopadhyay, Deputy Inspector, Maimari, Circle.

Babu Chandra Charan Majumdar, Deputy Inspector, Sonamuki Circle.

Babu Baikuntha Nath Gosain, Deputy Inspector, Gushkura Circle.

Babu Krishna Nath Bandyopadhyay, Deputy Inspector, Magura Circle.

Babu Gauri Sankar Ghosal, Deputy Inspector, Kooshtea Circle.

Babu Nava Gopal Turkolankar, Deputy Inspector, Ranaghat Circle.

Babu Dvaraka Nath Bandyopadhyay, Deputy Inspector, Berhampore Circle.

The work done by the Deputy Inspectors during the year, is summarised in the following table.

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Number.	Circle.	Deputy Inspectors.	Number of visits during the year.	Number of nominees selected.	No. of miles travelled.	
					Rail.	Dâk.
1	Burdwan ...	Babu Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay ...	316	9	918½	1,913
2	Maimari ...	Babu Sripati Bandyopadhyay ..	368	9	2,575	1,919
3	Mankur ...	„ Mohes Chandra Chattopadhyay ..	373	10	1,840	2,079½
4	Gushkura ...	„ Baikuntha N. Gosain ..	329	20	604	2,690½
5	Sonamuki ...	„ Chandra Charan Majumdar	294	17	1,321½	1,801
		„ Hari T. Bhattacharya ..	292	2	684	1,607
6	Krishnagur ...	„ Navagopal Turkolankar ..	308	4	820	1,752
7	Ranaghât ...	„ Kali N. Râhâ ..	291	11	840	2,570
8	Meherpore ...	„ Gauri Sankar Ghosâl ..	264	2	2,712	1,979
9	Kushtea ...	„ Dvaraka Nath Bandyopadhyay ...	218	37	1,192	2,193
10	Berhampore ...					
11	Jessore ...	„ Bacharam Ráy ..	312	9	113	2,718½
12	Magura ...	„ Krishna N. Bandyopadhyay	344	4	256	3,816
13	Khulna ...	„ Ramkrishna Chattopadhyay	256	2	150	4,840
14	Bagirhat ...	„ Jasada N. Sarkar ...	226	15	48	3,807
15	Narâl ...	„ Pyari Mohan Sen ...	363	8	48	3,877
16	Midnapore ...	„ Nil Mâdhab Bandyopadhyay	193	26	48	3,311
17	Tamluk ...	„ Ananda Gopal Sen ...	113	„	„	372

In concluding this report, I shall give place here to an extract from the proceedings of the annual conference, which, as usual was held at my head quarters, immediately after the expiration of the year under report. The subject was, how far the scheme has been successful in educating the *masses*. As it is one of vital importance, no apology is needed for giving the discussion in full. "The question which interested the meeting most of all was, as to how far the present strength of the schools was composed of the children of the *masses*." In order to avoid unnecessary discussion and loss of time, the president urged the necessity of clearly understanding the meaning of the term "*masses*." He admitted his own inability, to give such a general definition of the term as would be accepted by all. He knew there was a great diversity of opinion, as to who should compose the "*masses*" in this country. He doubted very much whether any two persons were agreed in this respect. Accordingly he desired to go to certain fundamental principles of society, and

deduce therefrom such rules for the distribution of classes in society, as might be seen to obtain in every country where civilization had made any considerable progress. * * * Thus, the President went on, history furnished but four criterions only, namely, first caste, secondly education, thirdly occupation, and fourthly income, for judging of a man's place in society; and it was his purpose to apply them all one after another to the determination of the elements constituting the *masses* in this country. The application of the first criterion, he observed, afforded no difficulty in a country where the distinction of castes was so marked, and played such an important part in the social economy of its people. It was nevertheless deemed necessary to determine which of the castes should contribute to form the *masses*. Without giving other reasons, he thought it enough to refer to the general opinion on this head, which placed amongst the "*masses*" all Hindus not belonging to the first four high castes, viz., the Brahmans, Khetris, Baidyas, and Kaiths, and all Mussulmen, not ranking with the Saiads, Myas, Khankars, or Kazis. The next criterion was, that of education, and as no person who could not read and write for himself ordinary letters on business, could be deemed to be educated, the president thought it safe to include such persons only among the *masses* here as could not fairly claim that privilege. Income formed the third criterion, and with regard to this he observed, that even in a country poor as this, the minimum income of one hundred rupees a year, must be held necessary for the maintenance of a family, which on an average might be said to consist of five persons. Of course he admitted that this sum included the cost of such labour as was undertaken by any member of a family to meet the deficiency in the actual earnings of its head, for the purpose of common subsistence. The labour usually taken by the stinted in circumstances, for procuring fuel and such vegetables as could be had for the seeking, was adduced as an

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instance in point. For the better understanding of the requirements of the income, he referred to the following items of expenses held indispensable to supply a family with the bare necessaries of animal life.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Food	72	0	0
Fuel	6	0	0
Clothing	10	0	0
Repairs to thatches ...	6	0	0
Extraordinary charges on account of medicines, and medical attendance, &c.	6	0	0
Total Rupees ..	100	0	0

Having ascertained the minimum income of a family to be included among the *masses*, he next proceeded to fix the maximum. He considered Rupees two hundred a year, a limit in this respect. His reason for so doing, he stated, was simply a consideration of the expense necessary for the decent living of a family without anything of the luxuries of life properly so called. He had another reason also to allude to, namely, that in fixing the license tax, the supreme Government exempted all persons whose income was below that sum. The fourth and the last criterion, based upon occupation, did not seem to him to throw any difficulty in the way of its application. He urged that as no one could be included amongst the genteel classes, who had to live by manual labour, it was but fair to consider all who did so, as forming constituents of the "*masses.*"

After this explanation from the president, the meeting decided upon considering how far the Patshalas could be regarded as *mass* schools, according as each of the four criterions was adopted in determining the true ingredients of the *masses*.

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The results obtained upon these considerations, are exhibited in the following tabulated form:

Percentage of children belonging to the masses at present attending Patshalas.

Under first criterion, caste.	Under second criterion, education.	Under third criterion, occupation.	Under fourth criterion, income.
70 per cent.	55 per cent.	72⅕ per cent.	54½ per cent.

FINANCIAL ABSTRACT:—The usual abstract statements of expenditure are subjoined—

Abstract of Expenditure on Instruction.

No	SCHOOLS.	No. of Schools.	Average number on the Rolls, monthly during 1867-68.	Average daily attendance during 1867-68	EXPENDITURE.								
					From Imperial funds.			From Local funds.			TOTAL.		
					Rs	As.	P.	Rs	As.	P	Rs	As.	P.
1	Normal Schools	4	310	214	26,598	10	0	3,470	14	6	30,069	8	6
2	Aided Patshalas .	822	25,735	19,489	39,053	4	9	27,626	8	5	66,679	13	2
		826	26,045	19,703	65,651	14	9	31,097	6	11	96,749	5	8

Total Expenditure.

CHARGES.	From Imperial funds.			From Local funds.			TOTAL.		
	Rs	As.	P	Rs.	As.	P	Rs	As.	P.
Inspection	34,874	9	10	0	0	0	34,874	9	10
Instruction	65,651	14	9	31,097	6	11	96,749	5	8
	1,00,526	8	7	31,097	6	11	1,31,623	15	6

Classification of Schools.

BURDWAN DISTRICT.

No.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	Grade.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average attendance daily.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Government of educating each pupil.
					From Government.	From all sources other than Government.	
					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Balgona ..	Excellent ..	62	44	92 0 0	58 0 0	0 1 11
2	Bamunpara ..	Excellent ..	55	36	84 0 0	60 0 0	0 2 0
3	Baidyapur ..	Excellent ..	110	57	80 0 0	74 0 0	0 0 11
4	Jaygram ..	Excellent ..	63	35	102 2 3	70 0 0	0 2 1
5	Nabasta ..	Excellent ..	40	38	60 0 0	46 0 0	0 1 10
6	Palla ..	Excellent ..	51	39	73 8 0	60 0 0	0 1 11
7	Samonti ..	Excellent ..	44	29	68 0 0	30 0 0	0 2 0
8	Shanai ..	Excellent ..	61	44	122 0 0	108 0 0	0 2 8
9	Karu ..	Excellent ..	75	52	80 0 0	168 0 0	0 1 5
10	Kurman ..	Excellent ..	56	37	77 8 0	67 3 0	0 2 0

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No.	Name of School.	Grade.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average attendance daily.	Expenditure. From Government. Rs. As. A.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government. Rs. As. P.	Cost to Government of educating each pupil. Rs. As. P.
11	Jhaudanga ..	Excellent ..	43	33	67 0 0	63 9 0	0 2 0
12	Shila ..	Excellent ..	52	47	62 0 0	130 13 0	0 1 3
13	Shushani ..	Excellent ..	49	38	68 0 0	364 2 0	0 1 10
14	Amrargurh ..	Excellent ..	58	33	75 14 0	82 3 0	0 1 9
15	Gura Padma ..	Excellent ..	36	31	60 0 0	129 0 0	0 2 3
16	Karotia ..	Excellent ..	54	34	87 0 0	38 7 6	0 2 5
17	Mankur Mallikpara ..	Excellent ..	51	32	67 8 0	50 4 9	0 1 9
18	Surul ..	Excellent ..	76	60	106 0 0	128 8 0	0 1 11
19	Sur ..	Excellent ..	91	66	76 0 0	74 0 0	0 1 2
20	Anguna ..	Excellent ..	62	51	71 0 0	63 0 0	0 1 6
21	Burar ..	Excellent ..	52	41	60 0 0	59 0 0	0 1 6
22	Govindpur ..	Excellent ..	56	42	73 0 0	45 0 0	0 1 10
23	Hijalna ..	Excellent ..	61	43	55 0 0	55 0 0	0 1 3
24	Nandi Puskurini ..	Excellent ..	58	38	55 0 0	45 0 0	0 1 4

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25	Sankari ..	Excellent ...	46	38	75	0	0	41	0	0	0	2	2
26	Sukri ..	Excellent ..	47	36	20	0	3	12	0	0	0	1	8
27	Bhatar ..	Good ..	35	20	96	0	0	70	0	0	0	3	7
28	Bhadra ..	Good ..	31	21	67	0	0	36	0	0	0	2	11
29	Chanak ..	Good ...	42	32	105	0	0	30	12	0	0	3	4
30	Gorana Baghasan ..	Good ..	28	21	58	0	0	58	5	0	0	3	0
31	Kajirbair ..	Good ...	45	31	74	0	0	19	3	0	0	2	2
32	Gotista ..	Good ...	38	26	40	0	0	32	4	0	0	1	10
33	Jagadabad ..	Good ..	32	27	32	11	0	28	4	0	0	2	0
34	Khanu ..	Good ..	33	18	60	0	0	44	8	0	0	2	5
35	Khojanurbair ..	Good ...	47	32	60	0	0	61	4	0	0	1	8
36	Mahatta ..	Good ..	71	53	78	0	0	74	0	0	0	1	5
37	Mearbair ..	Good ...	34	25	20	0	0	14	8	0	0	1	10
38	Navagram ..	Good ...	36	35	35	0	0	32	0	0	0	1	11
39	Orgram ..	Good ...	39	27	60	0	0	52	6	0	0	2	0
40	Pahgram ..	Good ..	46	25	5	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	10
41	Ramnagar ..	Good ..	43	29	80	0	6	18	2	0	0	2	5
42	Sillauot ..	Good ..	29	20	20	0	0	18	1	0	0	2	2
43	Sunur ..	Good ...	21	18	10	0	0	10	8	0	0	2	6
44	Bhalugram ..	Good ...	42	31	67	0	0	44	7	0	0	2	1
45	Bankapasi ..	Good ...	30	18	60	9	0	33	1	0	0	2	8
46	Bura Balun ..	Good ..	73	63	55	0	0	78	4	0	0	1	1
47	Chotta Balun ..	Good ..	40	30	72	0	0	85	2	0	0	2	5
48	Chak Bamungariya ..	Good ..	36	21	55	0	0	46	13	0	0	2	2
49	Mamudpur ..	Good ..	35	26	59	0	0	125	1	0	0	2	3
50	Majigram ..	Good ...	30	19	70	0	0	28	14	0	0	3	1

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

No.	Name of School.	Grade.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average attendance daily.	Expenditure.						Cost to Government of educating each pupil.		
					From Government.			From all sources other than Government.					
					Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
51	Munleshur	Good	44	33	65	0	0	57	14	0	0	2	1
52	Nasigram	Good	46	28	60	0	0	47	4	0	0	1	8
53	Parulea	Good	34	23	55	0	0	54	0	0	0	2	4
54	Syambazar	Good	49	46	39	8	0	57	0	0	0	1	7
55	Baleara	Good	48	25	60	0	0	31	8	0	0	1	7
56	Basatpur	Good	38	24	67	2	6	60	0	0	0	2	1
57	Dattpara	Good	45	32	60	0	0	45	0	0	0	3	6
58	Govindpur	Good	97	66	81	0	0	60	0	0	0	1	2
59	Kaolara	Good	38	35	55	0	0	42	0	0	0	2	1
60	Palset	Good	61	52	75	0	0	70	0	0	0	1	7
61	Putanda	Good	80	68	109	0	0	60	0	0	0	1	9
62	Raypur	Good	42	29	62	0	0	72	11	0	0	1	11
63	Sonacundu	Good	60	42	75	0	0	62	0	0	0	1	8
64	Adra	Good	44	30	89	0	0	21	0	0	0	2	8

65	Amirpur	..	Good	..	79	59	81	0	0	83	1	0	0	1	6
66	Balut	..	Good	..	42	31	66	0	0	23	3	0	0	2	3
67	Deasha	..	Good	...	31	22	60	0	0	12	4	0	0	2	7
68	Dignagar Gram	..	Good	..	90	56	36	0	0	27	2	0	0	1	7
69	Dignagar Hát	..	Good	...	52	39	76	0	0	39	2	0	0	1	8
70	Illambazar	..	Good	...	76	49	87	15	0	58	0	0	0	1	6
71	Kessor Kona	..	Good	...	58	30	73	0	0	23	11	0	0	1	8
72	Loha	..	Good	...	50	32	60	0	0	5	10	6	0	1	10
73	Mara	..	Good	...	43	27	55	0	0	63	4	0	0	1	10
74	Mall Sarul	...	Good	..	40	23	66	0	0	12	11	6	0	2	2
75	Masjidpur	...	Good	..	44	16	74	0	0	47	3	6	0	2	5
76	Purandarpur	..	Good	..	58	38	63	0	0	99	3	0	0	1	5
77	Ramnagar	..	Good	..	65	47	71	0	0	92	0	0	0	1	7
78	Sillampur	..	Good	..	58	35	55	0	0	43	8	0	0	1	5
79	Suata	..	Good	..	38	30	42	13	0	73	8	0	0	2	0
80	Tekurbeta	..	Good	..	30	24	30	0	0	49	4	0	0	2	8
81	Abar Balua	..	Good	...	33	28	74	0	0	54	0	0	0	2	11
82	Amrul	..	Good	..	30	21	10	0	0	11	0	0	0	2	8
83	Balut Syamdaspur	..	Good	..	67	43	48	8	0	32	8	0	0	0	11
84	Beur	...	Good	..	38	28	55	0	0	43	0	0	0	2	1
85	Haripur	..	Good	..	42	30	18	0	0	15	0	0	0	1	8
86	Mohespur	..	Good	.	33	27	60	0	0	46	0	0	0	2	5
87	Shorunga	..	Good	..	36	27	55	1	6	40	0	0	0	3	0
88	Sashpur	..	Good	..	37	27	60	0	0	44	0	0	0	2	1
89	Bijpur	..	Moderate	..	34	22	55	0	0	18	0	0	0	2	6
90	Boan	..	Moderate	..	31	28	66	0	0	30	0	0	0	2	10

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

No.	Name of School.	Grade.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average attendance daily.	Expenditure.						Cost to Government for educating each pupil.		
					From Government.			From all sources other than Government.					
					Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
91	Borar	.. Moderate ..	34	24	60	0	0	20	0	0	0	2	1
92	Massila	.. Moderate ..	44	32	64	12	0	21	0	0	0	1	14
93	Aral	.. Moderate ..	35	24	60	0	0	35	10	0	0	2	3
94	Bargunia	.. Moderate ..	37	27	60	0	0	3	9	0	0	2	2
95	Bhedia	.. Moderate ..	59	32	82	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2
96	Bhedia North	.. Moderate ..	30	22	70	0	0	9	12	9	0	3	1
97	Gosvikhund	.. Moderate ..	19	14	55	0	0	41	4	0	0	4	3
98	Mahora	.. Moderate ..	19	13	60	0	0	14	3	6	0	4	3
29	Maukhera	.. Moderate ..	29	28	72	0	0	62	4	0	0	3	4
100	Panagar	.. Moderate ..	35	24	64	0	0	8	6	3	0	2	5
101	Raora	.. Moderate ..	24	16	63	0	0	11	1	6	0	3	6
102	Bagnapara	.. Moderate ..	38	23	55	0	0	90	0	0	0	2	1
103	Kassera	.. Moderate ..	39	22	55	2	6	60	0	0	0	1	10
104	Karunda	.. Moderate ..	48	32	72	0	0	24	0	0	0	2	0

Babu Bhudeb Mukhopadhyay.

105	Daapur	..	Moderate ..	28	18	58	9	0	68	0	0	0	2	9
106	Jamalpur	..	Moderate ..	41	28	69	0	0	48	0	0	0	2	2
107	Krishnadebpur	..	Moderate ..	28	19	20	0	0	16	0	0	0	2	10
108	Kulingram	..	Moderate ..	53	40	87	0	0	36	0	0	0	2	2
109	Palashan	..	Moderate ..	33	25	60	0	0	35	0	0	0	2	5
110	Pulsha	..	Moderate ..	38	25	60	0	0	55	0	0	0	2	1
111	Ranapara	..	Moderate ..	51	28	50	0	0	50	0	0	0	1	6
112	Shalgura	..	Moderate ..	30	28	46	10	6	75	0	0	0	2	5
113	Satguria	..	Moderate ..	31	19	58	0	0	100	0	0	0	3	8
114	Vandul	..	Moderate ..	36	25	60	0	0	87	0	0	0	2	2
115	Baricona	..	Moderate ..	43	31	55	0	0	33	0	0	0	1	10
116	Bhatshala	..	Moderate ..	20	15	20	0	0	16	0	0	0	5	4
117	Bhojpur	..	Moderate ..	29	21	76	0	0	55	0	0	0	3	6
118	Budpur	..	Moderate ..	26	21	82	0	0	65	0	0	0	4	2
119	Jagadanaudpur	..	Moderate ..	35	22	55	0	0	24	10	0	0	2	3
120	Kamra	..	Moderate ..	40	22	73	0	0	40	8	0	0	2	5
121	Kulgachi	..	Moderate ..	22	18	60	0	0	66	10	0	0	3	7
122	Kulinnagar	..	Moderate ..	38	17	47	8	0	22	0	0	0	2	0
123	Nadra Nopara	..	Moderate ..	42	25	67	0	0	56	7	0	0	2	3
124	Nopara	..	Moderate ..	21	14	40	0	0	50	2	0	0	3	7
125	Aoria	..	Moderate ..	52	42	60	0	0	53	5	0	0	1	6
126	Boharpur	..	Moderate ..	57	33	76	0	0	21	4	0	0	1	9
127	Chandutia	..	Moderate ..	51	36	58	8	9	36	0	0	0	1	6
128	Debagram	..	Moderate ..	40	25	68	15	5	20	0	0	0	2	3
129	Grandhi	..	Moderate ..	27	20	60	0	0	12	4	6	0	2	11
130	Jeara	..	Moderate ..	23	16	2	3	9	2	8	0	0	0	9

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

No.	Name of School.	Grade.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average attendance daily.	Expenditure.						Cost to Government for educating each pupil.		
					From Government.			From all sources other than Government.					
					Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
131	Kajirhat ..	Moderate ...	42	26	62	6	0	36	0	0	0	1	11
132	Kamarpara ..	Moderate ...	50	27	40	0	0	24	0	0	0	1	3
133	Kanchannagor. T ..	Moderate ...	32	21	60	0	0	25	0	0	0	2	6
134	Kanchannagor West ..	Moderate ...	34	26	60	0	0	41	3	0	0	2	4
135	Batagram ..	Indifferent...	27	20	60	0	0	18	0	0	0	2	11
136	Chandipur ..	Indifferent...	28	26	5	0	0	8	0	0	0	1	5
137	Daspur ..	Indifferent...	30	24	35	0	0	15	0	0	0	2	4
138	Santla ..	Indifferent...	22	9	55	0	0	11	12	0	0	4	0
139	Majdea ..	Indifferent...	34	28	60	0	0	63	9	6	0	2	4
140	Ukrau ..	Indifferent ..	21	13	55	0	0	41	4	0	0	3	9
141	Ausgram ..	Indifferent...	26	14	55	0	0	8	13	0	0	2	10
142	Bhuara ..	Indifferent...	32	20	58	0	0	19	12	0	0	2	8
143	Kuramba ..	Indifferent...	37	23	56	3	0	28	9	3	0	2	3
144	Batur ..	Indifferent...	19	16	60	0	0	12	0	0	0	2	4

Babu Bhudeb Mukhopadhyay.

145	Birhampur	Indifferent	17	12	18	10	6	12	0	0	0	2	11
146	Jamda	Indifferent	25	13	59	0	0	20	0	0	0	3	1
147	Bhalke	Bad	43	27	63	15	6	33	8	0	0	2	2
148	Gomai	Bad	27	22	68	0	0	5	15	0	0	3	0
149	Kota	Bad	29	17	60	0	0	37	12	0	0	2	9
150	Mallikpur	Bad	37	27	71	0	0	7	3	0	0	2	7
151	Puratangram	Bad	33	17	59	12	0	9	14	0	0	3	5
152	Asthi	Bad	22	19	59	12	0	1	12	0	0	3	7
153	Burar	Bad	24	22	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
154	Birshimul	Bad	26	21	40	0	0	24	0	0	0	3	0
155	Begutia	Bad	18	14	49	10	0	10	0	0	0	3	8
156	Chanchai	Bad	31	20	54	12	0	45	0	0	0	2	6
157	Deulia	Bad	25	20	20	0	0	20	0	0	0	3	2
158	Gangpur	Bad	29	22	68	0	0	30	0	0	0	2	0
159	Kamarkita	Bad	43	35	50	14	0	60	0	0	0	1	10
160	Mamudpur	Bad	40	30	70	0	0	48	0	0	0	2	4
161	Panchra	Bad	22	18	60	6	3	48	0	0	0	3	7
162	Piplun	Bad	16	14	54	4	0	54	0	0	0	4	6
163	Raora	Bad	25	16	61	12	9	28	0	0	0	3	3
164	Sunrau	Bad	22	20	77	9	0	44	0	0	0	4	8
165	Sridharpur	Bad	32	20	40	0	0	80	0	0	0	2	6
166	Sukor	Bad	38	28	51	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	0
167	Srimanpur	Bad	30	21	67	0	0	48	0	0	0	2	11
168	Diasui	Bad	27	22	55	0	0	79	8	0	0	2	11
169	Usa Balgona	Bad	46	21	46	0	0	64	2	0	0	2	1
170	Palisgram	Bad	20	15	51	0	0	30	0	0	0	3	4

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

No.	Name of School.	Grade.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average attendance daily.	Expenditure. From Government. Rs. As. P.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government. Rs. As. P.	Cost to Government for educating each pupil. Rs. As. P.
171	Sonpur	Bad	28	22	58 0 0	23 8 6	6 3 0
172	Koligram	Bad	20	15	60 0 0	3 12 0	0 4 0
173	Khosbag	Bad	24	18	60 0 0	7 0 0	0 3 4
174	Juffai	Bad	28	10	60 0 0	22 0 0	0 3 2
175	Kapista	Bad	47	33	56 5 0	30 0 0	0 1 5
176	Nimdher	Bad	32	19	56 0 0	21 3 0	0 3 8
177	Aligram	Unclassified	35	26	5 0 0	7 8 0	0 2 3
178	Bamunara	Unclassified	39	24	15 0 0	18 8 0	0 2 9
179	Budbud	Unclassified	27	18	20 0 0	12 7 0	0 3 0
180	Kaitara	Unclassified	40	26	24 0 0	6 0 0	0 2 5
181	Kaksha	Unclassified	55	37	20 0 0	18 10 0	0 1 5
182	Ajapur	Unclassified	20	16	5 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 0
183	Puruncha	Unclassified	37	30	24 0 0	10 0 0	0 2 7
184	Srirampore	Unclassified	40	30	10 0 0	25 0 0	0 2 0

BANKURA DISTRICT.

No.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	Grade.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average attendance daily.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Government for educating each pupil.
					From Government.	From all sources other than Government.	
					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Birsinha ..	Excellent ..	38	25	55 0 0	9 0 0	0 2 1
2	Baliator ..	Excellent ..	71	58	101 0 6	69 0 0	0 1 10
3	Gangajalghatti ..	Excellent ..	40	32	20 0 0	10 0 0	0 2 10
4	Hadal Narayanpur ..	Excellent ..	68	50	76 0 0	96 0 0	0 1 5
5	Jalanpur ..	Excellent ..	34	33	55 0 0	62 0 0	0 2 3
6	Laikband ..	Excellent ..	25	20	20 0 0	32 0 0	0 3 2
7	Majia ..	Excellent ..	75	60	61 10 0	70 0 0	0 1 3
8	Majdiha ..	Excellent ..	47	32	15 0 0	10 0 0	0 1 8
9	Ramchandvapur ..	Excellent ..	34	30	60 0 0	58 0 0	0 2 4
10	Shior ..	Excellent ..	60	40	46 6 0	32 0 0	0 1 6
11	Dhamur ..	Good ..	30	24	65 0 0	28 0 0	0 2 10

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

No.	Name of School.	Grade.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average attendance daily.	Expenditure.								Cost to Government for educating each pupil.		
					From Government.			From all sources other than Government.							
					Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.			Rs.	As.	P
12	Dhansanul ..	Good ..	35	24	60	0	0	47	0	0			0	2	3
13	Hamirhatti ..	Good ..	32	21	66	0	0	30	0	0			0	2	0
14	Bansi ..	Moderate ..	35	19	34	5	6	21	5	3			0	2	2
15	Dariapur ..	Moderate ..	26	21	20	0	0	8	0	0			0	3	1
16	Deur ..	Moderate ..	20	19	20	0	0	7	0	0			0	4	1
17	Dodhimukhi ..	Moderate ..	30	28	66	0	0	30	0	0			0	2	10
18	Jamkuri ..	Moderate ..	17	8	35	0	0	24	0	0			0	2	3
19	Majirdanga ..	Moderate ..	33	25	66	0	0	31	0	0			0	2	10
20	Maynapur ..	Moderate ..	17	14	20	0	0	11	0	0			0	4	1
21	Pattrashir ..	Moderate ..	14	12	20	0	0	8	0	0			0	5	0
22	Sharania ..	Moderate ..	34	27	37	7	3	25	0	0			0	2	6
23	Sonamukhi ..	Moderate ..	36	23	55	0	0	60	0	0			0	2	2
24	Kutuia Bersinhapur ..	Indifferent ..	33	26	60	0	0	32	0	0			0	2	5
25	Purakamdah ..	Indifferent ..	18	16	76	0	0	10	0	0			0	5	7
26	Paikepara ..	Indifferent ..	20	16	20	0	0	7	0	0			0	0	4

Babu Bhudeb Mookhopadhyay.

BEERBHOOM DISTRICT.

No.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	Grade.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average attendance daily.	EXPENDITURE.						Cost to Government for educating each pupil.		
					From Government.			From all sources other than Government.					
					Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1	Paruldanga ...	Good ...	30	20	50	8	9	42	0	0	0	2	8
2	Serandi ...	Good ...	35	26	20	0	0	16	0	0	0	3	0
3	Standa ...	Good ...	74	51	34	0	0	49	8	9	0	1	2
4	Singhi ...	Moderate ...	29	28	20	0	0	14	3	0	0	2	9

Hooghly District.

No.	Name of School.	Grade.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average attendance daily.	Expenditure. From Government. Rs.	As.	P.	From all sources other than Government. Rs.	As.	P.	Cost to Government for educating each pupil. Rs.	As.	P.
1	Bakulia ..	Excellent ...	36	26	60	0	0	94	2	0	0	2	2
2	Koarganj ..	Excellent ...	73	60	23	13	3	45	0	0	0	1	3
3	Shamanta khund ..	Excellent ...	40	2 .	7	9	3	12	8	0	0	1	6
4	Gopalnagar ..	Good ..	43	40	31	0	0	40	0	0	0	2	4
5	Harit ..	Good ..	41	27	15	0	0	22	0	0	0	1	11
6	Dum-Dum ...	Moderate ..	28	15	46	0	0	33	10	0	0	3	6
7	Balun ...	Bad ..	40	31	58	0	0	60	0	0	0	1	11
8	Chinsura ..	Bad ..	46	24	20	0	0	24	0	0	0	1	8
9	Gurope ..	Bad ...	54	38	104	8	0	84	0	0	0	2	6
10	Jamna ...	Bad ..	25	16	61	0	0	18	0	0	0	3	2
11	Pintra ..	Bad ..	21	12	60	0	0	60	0	0	0	3	3
12	Panchraki ..	Unclassified.	35	19	7	11	6	7	0	0	0	1	8
13	Khulsini ...	Unclassified.	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Daspur ...	Unclassified.	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Babu Bhudeb Mukhopadhyay.

JESSORE DISTRICT.

No.	Name of School.	Grade.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average attendance daily.	Expenditure.		Cost to Government for educating each pupil.
					From Government.	From all sources other than Government.	
					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Banki	Excellent ...	116	34	60 0 0	47 14 0	0 0 8
2	Barniy	Excellent ...	63	39	60 0 0	53 4 0	0 1 3
3	Barulpatta	Excellent ...	43	26	60 0 0	49 15 0	0 1 10
4	Chanchira	Excellent ...	52	25	60 0 0	19 1 0	0 1 6
5	Bhakutia	Excellent ...	38	24	62 0 0	18 12 0	0 2 2
6	Patti	Excellent ...	47	30	74 0 0	36 0 0	0 2 1
7	Marjaat	Excellent ...	31	23	61 0 0	13 0 0	0 2 7
8	Kulla	Excellent ...	48	34	20 0 0	27 5 0	0 1 7
9	Mandalghát	Excellent ...	29	14	60 0 0	35 8 0	0 2 9

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

No.	Name of School.	Grade.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average attendance daily.	Expenditure.		Cost to Government for educating each pupil.
					From Government.	From all sources other than Government.	
					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
10	Birbari	Excellent	35	30	60 0 0	103 0 0	0 2 3
11	Gaogram	Excellent	42	35	59 0 0	84 0 0	0 1 10
12	Kasipur	Excellent	46	37	87 1 0	96 8 0	0 2 6
13	Tailkupi	Excellent	33	29	63 0 0	60 0 0	0 2 6
14	Dandia	Excellent	24	21	96 0 0	86 0 0	0 5 4
15	Hariaghopi	Excellent	38	35	76 0 0	66 0 0	0 2 8
16	Bidyanandkati	Excellent	42	38	60 0 0	90 0 0	0 1 11
17	Sagardari	Excellent	38	35	28 0 0	32 0 0	0 2 11
18	Joka	Excellent	46	41	50 0 0	32 0 0	0 1 9
19	Brahmandanga	Excellent	45	41	60 0 0	25 0 0	0 2 0
20	Kabashatti	Excellent	60	54	20 0 0	32 0 0	0 1 4
21	Fulhari	Excellent	56	48	50 8 0	60 0 0	0 1 2
22	Abhaypur	Excellent	52	48	62 0 0	114 0 0	0 1 7
23	Harmakundu	Excellent	59	48	60 0 0	96 0 0	0 1 8

Babu Bhudeb Mukophadhyay.

24	Bhaturia ..	Excellent ..	39	30	67	0	0	92	0	0	0	2	3
25	Najirhát ..	Excellent ..	30	22	60	0	0	60	6	0	0	2	8
26	Karakdia ..	Excellent ..	40	34	57	5	6	62	0	0	0	1	11
27	Rarikhali ..	Excellent ...	28	20	39	6	0	64	0	0	0	2	10
28	Mitrasinha ..	Excellent ...	35	29	59	5	3	38	5	6	0	2	3
29	Barfa ..	Excellent ...	32	32	55	0	0	30	6	0	0	2	3
30	Kotakol ..	Excellent ..	50	44	60	0	0	32	11	9	0	1	7
31	Satbaria ..	Excellent ..	26	22	58	5	3	18	9	0	0	2	11
32	Tattipur ..	Excellent ..	24	20	60	0	0	14	15	0	0	3	4
33	Hajrahati ..	Excellent ..	23	14	60	0	0	18	12	0	0	3	6
34	Khanpur ..	Excellent ...	19	17	60	0	0	52	1	3	0	4	2
35	Majialli ..	Good ...	27	26	60	0	0	3	3	0	0	2	11
36	Narikolbaria ..	Good ...	31	20	32	8	0	27	6	0	0	1	4
37	Shurshona ..	Good ...	21	19	60	0	0	25	0	0	0	3	11
38	Mustafapur ..	Good ...	34	18	60	0	0	35	0	0	2	3	0
39	Kamalpur ..	Cood ...	30	27	58	10	6	15	3	0	0	2	6
40	Mamudkhali ..	Good ...	30	25	59	10	6	8	10	0	0	2	6
41	Nadra ..	Good ...	48	37	55	6	0	27	9	0	0	1	10
42	Tahirpur ..	Good ...	30	20	60	0	0	20	12	0	0	2	8
43	Narayanpur ..	Good ...	34	28	59	10	6	15	3	0	0	2	4
44	Sukta ..	Good ...	29	20	45	0	0	[illegible]	12	0	0	2	0
45	Bhadradanga ..	Good ..	21	13	60	0	0	36	0	0	0	3	11
46	Musnadpur ..	Good ...	79	32	20	[illegible]	0	73	[illegible]	0	0	0	9
47	Kolabaria ..	Good ..	39	28	60	0	0	27	13	6	0	2	0
48	Kallukhali ..	Good ...	18	12	[illegible]	10	0	39	15	0	0	4	4
49	Bandobella ..	Good ..	17	12	[illegible]	10	0	40	3	0	0	4	4

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

No.	Name of School.	Grade.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average attendance daily.	Expenditure.		Cost to Government for educating each pupil.
					From Government.	From all sources other than Government.	
					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
50	Kesabpur	Good	19	9	35 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 3
51	Chandoni	Good	30	20	60 0 0	10 8 0	0 2 3
52	Khalispur	Good	34	30	68 0 0	57 13 0	0 2 0
53	Ghoshghatti	Good	46	40	76 0 0	49 12 0	0 2 2
54	Damudra	Good	36	30	65 0 0	23 10 0	0 2 5
55	Ghalbhoj	Good	30	20	62 0 0	22 0 0	0 2 9
56	Maubhoj	Good	39	22	60 0 0	92 2 0	0 2 1
57	Srirampur	Good	46	43	40 0 0	92 2 0	0 1 1
58	Paygram	Good	25	16	58 0 0	52 2 0	0 1 11
59	Sidhipasha	Good	96	86	102 0 0	43 15 0	0 1 4
60	Jaigachi	Good	61	51	0 0 0	5 7 0	0 0 0
61	Nopara	Good	65	51	60 0 0	175 0 0	0 1 2
62	Baladanga	Good	34	27	60 0 0	48 0 0	0 2 8
63	Dhonesvarghatti	Good	34	25	60 0 0	60 0 0	0 2 4

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64	Datada	..	Good	..	19	13	61	0	0	36	0	0	0	4	0
65	Naldi Sankarpur	..	Good	..	24	21	60	0	0	60	0	0	0	3	4
66	Rathadanga	..	Good	..	30	25	66	0	0	66	0	0	0	3	2
67	Huriharnagar	..	Good	...	24	20	20	0	0	18	0	0	0	3	4
68	Boalia	..	Good	..	19	15	20	0	0	20	0	0	0	4	4
69	Raygram	..	Good	..	25	19	58	0	0	72	0	0	0	3	1
70	Khojarhat	..	Good	..	39	24	60	0	0	40	0	0	0	2	1
71	Jhamjhanpur	..	Good	..	31	22	60	0	0	90	0	0	0	2	7
72	Monaharpur	..	Good	..	20	14	58	0	0	36	0	0	0	3	10
73	Jaydeo	..	Good	..	26	18	60	0	0	25	0	0	0	3	0
74	Boluhar	..	Good	...	30	19	60	0	0	36	0	0	0	2	8
75	Raypur	..	Good	..	32	20	45	0	0	60	0	0	0	1	10
76	Bajrapur	..	Good	..	28	21	93	0	0	40	0	0	0	4	5
77	Aria Narayanpur	..	Good	..	32	23	46	12	0	57	0	0	0	1	11
78	Narayanpur	..	Good	..	32	27	60	0	0	35	0	0	0	2	6
79	Rora Sostibar	..	Good	...	36	25	60	0	0	40	0	0	0	2	2
80	Harra	..	Good	..	34	28	60	0	0	60	0	0	0	2	4
81	Syalda	..	Good	..	26	21	57	8	0	36	0	0	0	2	11
82	Kalicharanpur	..	Good	...	23	19	60	0	0	84	0	0	0	3	6
83	Madghopi	..	Good	..	32	28	30	0	0	16	0	0	0	2	6
84	Sadhukhali	..	Good	..	28	20	60	0	0	73	0	0	0	2	10
85	Gopalpur	..	Good	...	28	20	58	8	0	60	0	0	0	2	9
86	Kumrabaria	..	Good	...	25	19	54	5	6	108	0	0	0	2	11
87	Mamudpur	..	Good	..	30	25	72	0	0	84	0	0	0	3	2
88	Srisdia	..	Good	..	36	24	64	0	0	50	0	0	0	2	4
89	Dhonajaypur	..	Good	..	28	19	60	0	0	60	0	0	0	2	10

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

No.	Name of School.	Grade.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average attendance daily.	Expenditure. From Government.			Expenditure. From all sources other than Government.			Cost to Government for educating each pupil.		
					Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
90	Ujalpur	Good	26	22	58	15	0	70	0	0	0	3	0
91	Bakra	Good	29	19	53	0	0	84	0	0	0	3	5
92	Bagachra	Good	29	26	67	0	0	30	0	0	0	3	1
93	Jagadankatti	Good	35	31	70	6	0	80	0	0	0	2	8
94	Kayba	Good	25	20	60	0	0	92	0	0	0	3	2
95	Jaynagar	Good	28	24	58	0	0	50	0	0	0	2	9
96	Kanaidia	Good	36	32	55	0	0	90	0	0	0	2	0
97	Nalta	Good	28	24	62	1	6	142	1	6	0	3	0
98	Mangalkot	Good	41	37	61	0	0	80	0	0	0	2	6
99	Patra	Good	33	29	74	0	0	81	3	0	0	3	0
100	Sharolia	Good	38	35	56	0	0	93	0	0	0	2	0
101	Durbadanga	Good	23	20	41	3	6	50	0	0	0	3	0
102	Mulgram	Good	42	35	60	0	0	84	7	0	0	1	11
103	Panchkauri	Good	26	23	20	0	0	18	0	0	0	3	1

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104	Khalitpur	Good	38	30	67	0	0	75	0	0	0	2	4
105	Shumla	Good	20	17	55	0	0	54	0	0	0	3	8
106	Kamalpur	Good	24	18	55	0	0	50	0	0	0	3	1
107	Chandra	Good	25	20	16	0	0	14	8	0	0	3	4
108	Kurkai	Good	29	12	60	0	0	4	7	0	0	2	9
109	Batkamari	Good	15	11	60	0	0	42	13	0	0	5	4
110	Banapol	Good	40	20	20	0	0	18	9	6	0	1	7
111	Khadapara	Good	25	15	60	0	0	11	1	0	0	3	2
112	Sarruppur	Good	23	18	60	0	0	48	4	0	0	3	6
113	Haradara	Good	11	11	60	0	0	16	13	0	0	7	3
114	Ulasi	Good	31	27	42	0	0	35	0	0	0	2	8
115	Padapakoria	Good	33	22	66	0	0	46	11	0	0	2	8
116	Bodkhana	Good	22	16	48	1	0	27	8	0	0	3	0
117	Rakhalgachi	Good	19	11	55	0	0	25	6	0	0	3	10
118	Bishori	Good	23	19	30	0	0	20	14	0	0	3	0
119	Chandpur	Good	18	11	60	0	0	32	2	0	0	4	5
120	Potturgalli	Moderate	28	22	60	0	0	4	13	0	0	4	0
121	Krishnanagar	Moderate	26	17	20	0	0	1	4	0	0	2	5
122	Godkhalli	Moderate	23	14	60	0	0	63	8	0	0	3	6
123	Chandrapara	Moderate	25	16	20	0	0	3	4	0	0	2	6
124	Garibpur	Moderate	22	13	58	0	0	23	12	0	0	3	6
125	Golda	Moderate	26	20	66	0	0	25	6	0	0	3	4
126	Jhinkrgachi	Moderate	19	14	70	0	0	7	6	9	0	4	0
127	Srirampur	Moderate	15	10	60	0	0	12	3	0	0	5	4
128	Samta	Moderate	17	11	50	0	0	1.20	6	0	0	3	11
129	Gopainagur	Moderate	28	24	60	0	0	60	0	0	0	2	11

No.	Name of School.	Grade.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average attendance daily.	Expenditure.		Cost to Government for educating each pupil.
					From Government.	From all sources other than Government.	
					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
130	Barundi ..	Moderate ..	25	21	60 0 0	24 0 0	0 3 2
131	Shuti ..	Moderate ..	24	20	40 0 0	3? 0 0	0 3 4
132	Pattibilla ..	Moderate ..	25	21	10 0 0	7 0 0	0 3 2
133	Kallora ..	Moderate ..	28	25	45 0 0	68 12 9	0 2 0
134	Pratapkatti ..	Moderate ..	12	10	41 10 6	41 5 0	0 4 0
135	Bakchar ..	Moderate ..	111	24	58 5 3	82 4 0	0 2 4
136	Mamarakatti ..	Moderate ..	20	13	58 1 3	11 0 0	0 3 11
137	Narendrapur ..	Moderate ..	22	20	45 0 0	25 0 0	0 2 11
138	Ajogura ..	Moderate ..	40	32	42 13 6	37 13 0	0 1 4
139	Bashahodi ..	Moderate ..	43	21	0 0 0	5 11 0	0 0 0
140	Dhulgram ..	Moderate ..	37	20	34 12 0	30 6 0	0 1 6
141	Abhoynagar ..	Moderate ..	32	25	59 14 0	42 6 0	0 2 6
142	Nagorgram ..	Indifferent..	34	25	68 0 0	17 0 0	0 3 0
143	Senhatti ..	Indifferent..	27	19	8 7 6	13 4 0	0 0 6

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144	Basurdia	..	Indifferent..	22	18	53	10	9	15	4	0	0	3	7
145	Shebmagar	..	Indifferent..	21	14	55	0	0	25	0	0	0	3	6
146	Debrajpur	..	Indifferent..	10	5	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
147	Aruakai	..	Indifferent..	18	16	60	0	0	7	0	0	0	4	4
148	Bhrana	..	Indifferent..	15	8	55	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	7
149	Paikarra	..	Indifferent..	17	9	59	5	9	39	15	0	0	4	6
150	Sholokhoda	..	Indifferent..	19	17	45	0	0	40	0	0	0	3	2
151	Kesabpur	..	Indifferent..	25	23	60	0	0	24	0	0	0	3	2
152	Ramchandrapur	..	Indifferent..	31	23	73	0	0	76	8	0	0	3	1
153	Bakuspur	..	Indifferent..	25	21	50	0	0	90	0	3	0	2	8
154	Panjia	..	Indifferent..	31	27	75	0	0	50	0	0	0	3	2
155	Sauka	..	Indifferent..	16	13	55	0	0	22	0	0	0	4	7
156	Kandi	..	Indifferent..	16	10	55	0	0	11	6	0	0	4	7
157	Sunla	..	Indifferent..	28	17	59	12	0	35	11	0	0	2	10
158	Banalli	..	Indifferent..	16	13	61	0	0	19	14	0	0	5	4
159	Amedabad	..	Indifferent..	30	16	47	8	0	1	2	0	0	2	1
160	Hakimpur	..	Bad	18	16	60	0	0	30	0	0	0	4	5
161	Satbaria	..	Bad	15	12	39	0	0	20	0	0	0	3	6
162	Khaleula	..	Bad	18	10	60	0	0	18	0	0	0	5	9
163	Chandampratab	..	Bad	18	12	59	12	0	16	0	0	0	4	5
164	Amtail Mhatta	..	Bad	30	24	60	0	0	24	0	0	0	2	8
165	Nohatta	..	Bad	30	22	45	0	0	20	0	0	0	2	0
166	Mallikpur	..	Bad	23	16	60	0	0	60	0	0	0	3	6
167	Nultada	..	Bad	20	15	10	0	0	8	0	0	0	4	0
168	Ghoragacha	..	Bad	10	7	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0
169	Mohakhali	..	Bad	10	6	15	0	0	8	0	0	0	6	3

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

No.	Name of School.	Grade.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average attendance daily.	Expenditure.						Cost to Government for educating each pupil.		
					From Government.			From all sources other than Government.					
					Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
170	Mosakhalli	Bad	16	11	60	0	0	40	8	0	0	5	0
171	Benodpur	Bad	30	25	30	0	0	35	0	0	0	2	8
172	Darapur	Bad	20	16	40	0	0	32	0	0	0	4	0
173	Harandi	Bad	24	17	48	8	0	40	0	0	0	2	8
174	Khajura	Bad	14	7	60	0	0	14	0	0	0	7	1
175	Khudra	Bad	19	12	63	0	0	12	3	0	0	4	9
176	Raghabpur	Bad	15	18	53	0	0	0	13	0	0	4	9
177	Baherdéy	Bad	32	18	57	8	0	8	13	0	0	2	2
778	Bayra	Bad	40	30	47	0	0	14	8	0	0	1	5
179	Ramnagar	Unclassified.	18	4	11	6	0	5	0	0	0	3	4
180	Kastobhanga	Unclassified.	17	10	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3
181	Hajrakhana	Unclassified.	26	20	0	0	0	5	8	0	0	0	0

MOORSHEDABAD DISTRICT.

No.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	Grade.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average attendance daily.	EXPENDITURE.		Cost to Government for educating each pupil.
					From Government.	From all sources other than Government.	
					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Sahebnagar ...	Excellent ..	46	39	96 0 0	97 8 0	0 2 7
2	Shamnagar ...	Excellent ...	62	58	79 11 3	109 0 0	0 1 6
3	Modhapur ...	Excellent ..	50	48	30 0 0	110 0 0	0 1 3
4	Boharan ...	Excellent ..	40	40	10 0 0	36 0 0	0 1 4
5	Bosua Bishunpur ...	Excellent ..	50	45	20 0 0	56 0 0	0 1 2
6	Jelalpur ...	Good ..	40	38	50 0 0	70 0 0	0 1 8
7	Surbangopur ..	Good ..	40	38	41 2 6	32 0 0	0 1 7
8	Khurgram ...	Good ..	40	38	34 11 0	40 0 0	0 1 6
9	Amlai ...	Good ..	25	20	20 0 0	24 0 0	0 2 7
10	Satuya ...	Good ..	30	28	20 0 0	25 0 0	0 2 2
11	Indran ...	Good ..	40	39	20 0 0	40 0 0	0 2 5
12	Paikur ...	Good ..	30	25	5 0 0	14 0 0	0 1 6

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

No.	Name of School.	Grade.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average attendance daily.	Expenditure.				Cost to Government for educating each pupil.		
					From Government.		From all sources other than Government.				
					Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	
13	Bagdanga ...	Good ..	30	25	15	0 0	24	0 0	0	2	0
14	Burakuli ...	Moderate ..	15	12	11	8 0	40	0 0	0	3	0
15	Manikdehi ...	Moderate ..	33	20	76	0 0	60	0 0	0	3	0
16	Gopinathpur ...	Moderate ..	30	28	50	0 0	48	0 0	0	2	2
17	Margram ...	Moderate ..	25	20	20	0 0	24	0 0	0	2	7
18	Ramnagor ...	Bad ..	15	14	57	10 6	60	0 0	0	5	1
19	Hajrapota ...	Bad ..	15	10	41	10 6	70	0 0	0	3	8
20	Naldi ...	Bad ..	18	15	55	0 0	11	0 0	0	4	1
21	Jhauban ...	Bad ..	10	8	35	0 0	35	0 0	0	7	0
22	Rampara ...	Bad ..	18	15	20	0 0	36	0 0	0	4	0
23	Bali Tungi ...	Bad ..	20	18	42	10 6	40	0 0	0	3	5
24	Maugram ...	Bad ..	25	20	20	0 0	32	0 0	0	2	7
25	Khaira ...	Bad ..	20	20	20	0 0	21	0 0	0	3	4
26	Gaiaspore ...	Bad ..	15	14	15	0 0	24	0 0	0	4	0
27	Jhilli ...	Bad ..	15	12	20	0 0	9	0 0	0	4	2
28	Jaypur ...	Bad ..	15	10	10	0 0	16	0 0	0	2	2

MIDNAPORE DISTRICT.

No.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	Grade.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average attendance daily.	EXPENDITURE.						Cost to Government for educating each pupil.		
					From Government.			From all sources other than Government.					
					Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1	Kalamel ..	Excellent ...	39	20	60	0	0	30	1	0	0	2	0
2	Nailat ..	Excellent ...	50	40	20	0	0	19	0	0	0	1	6
3	Balechak ..	Excellent ...	25	24	20	0	0	20	0	0	0	2	6
4	Kharui ..	Good ...	39	30	32	0	0	34	1	0	0	2	8
5	Surguria Larma ..	Good ...	29	13	68	0	0	28	11	6	0	3	0
6	Chanchera ..	Good ...	24	14	59	0	0	34	12	0	0	3	3
7	Maligram ..	Good ...	49	28	60	0	0	34	10	0	0	1	6
8	Korkai ..	Good ...	47	26	60	0	0	34	8	0	0	2	0

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

No.	Name of School.	Grade.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average attendance daily.	Expenditure.						Cost to Government for educating each pupil.		
					From Government.			From all sources other than Government.					
					Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
9	Gumgur Krishnanagar.	Good ...	40	27	88	0	0	25	8	0	0	2	6
10	Debhog	Good ...	27	17	50	0	0	32	8	0	0	2	8
11	Kalyara	Good ...	24	16	20	0	0	6	8	0	0	3	6
12	Buxibazar	Good ...	60	46	65	0	0	59	2	0	0	1	0
13	Bhagirutpur	Good ...	27	22	60	0	0	35	4	6	0	2	11
14	Bangda	Good ...	27	20	60	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	11
15	Chyuput	Good ...	56	31	65	0	0	35	11	3	0	1	8
16	Gopalnagar	Good ...	49	31	67	8	0	43	1	0	0	1	10
17	Kankra	Good ...	29	20	64	0	0	26	10	6	0	1	8
18	Maluncha	Good ...	62	59	64	12	0	79	11	0	0	1	5
19	Mirzabazar	Good ...	79	65	64	0	0	74	13	3	0	1	0
20	Nyabusat	Good ...	23	19	62	12	0	33	5	0	0	3	7
21	Ramgur	Good ...	46	39,	95	0	0	26	0	0	0	2	9
22	Rhaine	Good ...	27	20	20	0	0	5	7	0	0	2	4

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23	Shaggidda	..	Good ...	29	24	63	12	0	42	7	6	0	2	11
24	Suarpur	..	Good ...	28	19	60	0	0	17	10	0	0	2	10
25	Turria	..	Good ...	38	27	59	8	0	49	1	6	0	2	1
26	Barrabazar	..	Moderate ...	35	28	59	8	0	65	11	0	0	2	3
27	Dhopadingi	..	Moderate ...	18	15	6	4	6	2	0	0	0	1	10
28	Gyaspur	..	Moderate ...	24	17	32	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	4
29	Goaltoar	..	Moderate ...	26	23	60	14	3	35	4	0	0	3	1
30	Habibpur	..	Moderate ...	46	29	60	0	0	77	10	6	0	1	10
31	Manaharpur	..	Moderate ...	39	21	20	0	0	4	14	0	0	2	9
32	Malghatti	..	Moderate ...	43	28	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0
33	Nutanhat	..	Moderate ...	25	15	8	1	0	4	0	0	0	1	8
34	Paharip	..	Moderate ...	43	28	56	14	3	22	0	0	0	1	9
35	Ruskundu	..	Moderate ...	23	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
36	Shusna	..	Moderate ...	23	22	21	9	3	8	2	0	0	3	5
37	Sundhipur	..	Moderate ...	24	23	20	0	0	9	15	6	0	1	2
38	Shitapur	..	Moderate ...	21	14	20	0	0	6	0	0	0	3	9
39	Sribura	..	Moderate ...	31	20	61	8	0	39	8	0	0	2	7
40	Sutahati	..	Moderate ...	38	22	32	0	0	15	0	0	0	3	6
41	Barzelalpur	..	Moderate ...	16	13	57	12	0	10	4	0	0	5	4
42	Bajitpur	..	Moderate ...	21	12	57	8	0	20	8	0	0	4	0
43	Natshal	..	Moderate ...	19	14	96	0	0	51	0	0	0	7	0
44	Bhuta	..	Indifferent...	17	15	20	0	0	12	6	0	0	3	9
45	Beni Arat	..	Indifferent...	14	12	20	0	0	9	4	0	0	5	8
46	Daspur	..	Indifferent...	15	11	8	1	0	0	8	0	0	2	10
47	Khadenau	..	Indifferent...	24	16	59	8	0	29	6	0	0	3	6
48	Kutki	..	Indifferent...	30	23	20	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	8

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

No.	Name of School	Grade.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average attendance daily.	Expenditure.		Cost to Government for educating each pupil.
					From Government.	From all sources other than Government.	
					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
49	Karuksuna	Indifferent	33	16	31 12	0 12 0	0 5 1
50	Shalka	Indifferent	22	16	20 0 0	1 15 0	0 3 7
51	Tilapatna	Indifferent	26	16	56 0 0	43 12 0	0 2 10
52	Kanpur	Bad	21	19	20 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 9
53	Sharta	Bad	28	16	58 0 0	18 2 0	0 2 3
54	Kaugachia	Bad	28	15	32 0 0	18 0 0	0 2 10
55	Agor Ara	Bad	23	12	20 0 0	3 0 0	2 10 0
56	Naia	Bad	7	4	20 0 0	0 8 0	0 11 4
57	Barakalanki	Bad	20	30	20 0 0	4 4 0	0 4 6
58	Chopepana	Bad	15	8	10 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 6
59	Sundarnagar	Bad	26	15	20 0 0	0 8 0	0 3 1
60	Chundibhati	Unclassified	15	12	83 0 0	48 14 0	0 7 9
61	Bhuah	Unclassified	22	10	36 0 0	28 13 6	0 3 3

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KRISHNAGHUR DISTRICT.

No.	Name of School.	Grade.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average attendance daily.	Expenditure.		Cost to Government for educating each pupil.
					From Government.	From all sources other than Government.	
					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Nuddea South ...	Excellent ...	28	23	60 0 0	47 11 0	2 10 0
2	Bamunpukur ...	Excellent ..	32	23	60 0 0	37 7 3	2 6 0
3	Bamunpara ...	Excellent ..	20	19	40 0 0	45 0 0	3 0 0
4	Taragonia ...	Excellent ..	48	35	60 0 0	100 0 0	1 8 0
5	Shonghatta ...	Excellent ..	33	30	55 0 0	32 9 0	2 5 0
6	Barnya ...	Excellent ..	50	40	78 0 0	132 0 0	1 10 0
7	Majhampur ...	Excellent ...	58	42	85 0 0	116 0 0	1 7 0
8	Bahadurpur ...	Excellent ..	37	31	60 0 0	136 0 0	2 1 0
9	Dhoradan ...	Excellent ...	34	30	62 0 0	66 0 0	2 4 0
10	Nakasipara ...	Excellent ...	55	51	62 0 0	60 0 0	2 2 0

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

No.	Name of School.	Grade.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average attendance daily.	Expenditure. From Government. Rs. As. P.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government. Rs. As. P.	Cost to Government for educating each pupil. Rs. As. P.
11	Shahpur	Good	27	20	60 0 0	60 0 0	2 8 0
12	Batai	Good	37	24	60 0 0	140 0 0	2 1 0
13	Shonai	Good	24	20	55 0 0	52 0 0	2 11 0
14	Halishalla	Good	29	22	45 0 0	90 0 0	2 0 0
15	Patterghatta	Good	32	29	60 0 0	60 0 0	2 6 0
16	Jugpur	Good	23	18	63 0 0	60 0 0	3 8 0
17	Kasiadanga	Good	34	32	60 0 0	60 0 0	2 4 0
18	Arabpur	Good	29	24	40 0 0	80 0 0	2 9 0
19	Sukpukoria	Good	27	24	60 0 0	60 0 0	2 11 0
20	Bhayapur	Good	25	23	60 0 0	72 0 0	3 2 0
21	Kantanpoli	Good	35	20	60 0 0	65 0 0	3 2 0
22	Kaitpara	Good	44	35	69 0 0	75 0 0	2 1 0
23	Anulia	Good	43	36	79 0 0	60 0 0	2 3 0
24	Jhaudanga	Good	20	18	60 0 0	75 0 0	4 0 0

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Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

No.	Name of School.	Grade.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average attendance daily.	Expenditure.		Cost to Government for educating each pupil.
					From Government.	From all sources other than Government.	
					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
51	Suttrogurh ...	Good ..	44	32	63 0 0	64 0 0	1 11 0
52	Bojpara ..	Good ..	17	12	52 5 0	6 10 6	4 1 0
53	Bohugrachi ..	Moderate ..	26	20	63 5 0	24 11 0	3 3 0
54	Malipota ...	Moderate ...	21	14	60 0 0	48 0 0	3 10 0
55	Jaipur ...	Moderate ...	17	13	59 14 9	15 1 6	4 9 0
56	Dogatchia ..	Moderate ..	21	13	60 0 0	22 15 0	3 9 0
57	Tatta ...	Moderate ..	20	13	60 0 0	18 13 0	4 0 0
58	Amghatta ...	Moderate ...	15	11	59 12 9	25 8 0	5 4 0
59	Samudradanga ..	Moderate ..	23	15	55 0 0	25 9 0	3 2 0
60	Maurgrachi ..	Moderate ..	23	16	54 0 0	18 10 0	3 1 0
61	Bayra ..	Moderate ...	20	18	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
62	Hausda ..	Moderate ..	26	20	55 0 0	27 11 0	2 3 0
63	Kulya ...	Moderate ..	21	19	60 0 0	45 0 0	3 9 0
64	Mirzapur ...	Moderate ...	34	25	72 0 0	65 10 0	2 9 0

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65	Mohespur	...	Moderate ..	39	28	60	0	0	32	13	0	2	1	0
66	Paikpara	...	Moderate ..	22	13	45	0	0	36	11	0	3	7	0
67	Porada	..	Moderate ...	15	10	60	0	0	32	0	0	5	4	0
68	Shampur	..	Moderate ..	24	15	60	0	0	36	0	0	3	4	0
69	Tituda	...	Moderate ...	22	13	59	0	0	60	0	0	3	6	0
70	Gadhia	..	Moderate ..	26	16	55	0	0	64	0	0	3	4	0
71	Malbaria	..	Moderate ..	22	18	60	0	0	67	0	0	3	7	0
72	Mallabalia	...	Moderate ...	18	16	60	0	0	63	0	0	4	5	0
73	Sonakhali	..	Moderate ...	22	20	60	0	0	66	0	0	3	7	0
74	Majdia	..	Moderate ..	28	22	63	0	0	50	0	0	3	0	0
75	Ragunathpur	...	Moderate ..	42	26	75	0	0	70	0	0	2	5	0
76	Nusherkul	..	Moderate ...	23	20	60	0	0	75	0	0	3	6	0
77	Srimanthapur	..	Moderate ...	20	18	60	0	0	65	0	0	4	0	0
78	Datopoha	..	Moderate ..	37	30	64	0	0	72	0	0	1	9	0
79	Sutagachi	..	Moderate ..	21	18	60	0	0	70	0	0	3	11	0
80	Mulajor	..	Moderate ..	25	20	60	0	0	60	0	0	3	2	0
81	Surdrani	..	Moderate ..	30	25	42	0	0	50	0	0	2	8	0
82	Sakaripota	..	Moderate ..	26	20	40	0	0	50	0	0	3	1	0
83	Bayrab Kulanandpur	..	Moderate ..	38	30	40	0	0	36	0	0	2	10	0
84	Ghalbaur	..	Moderate ..	19	17	20	0	0	15	0	0	4	2	0
85	Govindpur	..	Moderate ..	30	19	60	0	0	80	0	0	2	5	0
86	Chatsia Gopalpur	..	Moderate ..	24	15	60	0	0	61	0	0	3	2	0
87	Daryapur	..	Moderate ..	34	23	60	0	0	24	0	0	2	4	0
88	Tairail	..	Moderate ..	33	21	60	0	0	95	0	0	2	5	0
89	Goţepara	..	Moderate ..	25	20	75	0	0	48	0	0	3	6	0
90	Bhavanipur	..	Moderate ..	27	22	66	0	0	36	0	0	3	1	0

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

No.	Name of School.	Grade.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average attendance daily.	Expenditure.				Cost to Government for educating each pupil.		
					From Government.		From all sources other than Government.				
					Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
91	Akaipur	Indifferent	20	16	60	0	0	50	0	0	4	0	0
92	Aruli	Indifferent	28	26	69	0	0	70	0	0	3	3	0
93	Bangda	Indifferent	18	15	60	0	0	60	0	0	4	5	0
94	Borkalla	Indifferent	21	18	60	0	0	45	0	0	0	3	10
95	Dogadchia	Indifferent	17	30	55	0	0	50	0	0	0	4	8
96	Katdinga	Indifferent	22	20	55	0	0	62	0	0	0	3	7
97	Govepara Narranpur	Indifferent	15	13	55	0	0	41	0	0	0	5	4
98	Samanta	Indifferent	20	18	50	0	0	60	0	0	0	4	6
99	Koniara	Indifferent	16	14	45	0	0	35	0	0	0	5	6
100	Bandobela	Indifferent	23	16	50	0	0	55	4	0	0	3	4
101	Damukdia	Indifferent	16	8	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	0
102	Durgapur	Indifferent	20	14	60	0	0	36	0	0	0	4	0
103	Jhaujri Begumpur	Indifferent	24	23	57	0	0	55	0	0	0	3	0
104	Khauragoda	Indifferent	23	14	59	0	0	62	6	0	0	2	9

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105	Shapur	..	Indifferent..	21	18	20	0	0	13	7	0	0	3	9
106	Sauabaria	..	Indifferent..	15	11	60	0	0	63	8	0	0	5	4
107	Govindpur	..	Indifferent..	14	9	60	0	0	13	0	0	0	5	9
108	Baruihuda	..	Bad	29	17	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7
109	Bagadanga	..	Bad	24	16	30	0	0	17	8	0	0	1	3
110	Panchbaria	..	Bad	58	47	103	0	0	13	31	0	0	2	4
111	Baykuntasharak	..	Bad	15	12	50	0	0	11	3	0	0	4	5
112	Mahatpur	..	Bad	17	10	51	3	0	4	0	0	0	4	0
113	Bamunpara	..	Bad	18	13	59	0	6	9	9	6	0	4	4
114	Belpukar	..	Bad	13	21	55	0	6	13	0	6	0	2	4
115	Jalurdanga	..	Bad	13	10	55	0	0	11	8	0	0	5	7
116	Begumpur	..	Bad	8	6	39	0	0	16	0	0	0	8	8
117	Bunchtola	..	Bad	26	13	60	0	0	36	0	0	0	3	1
118	Digambarpur	..	Bad	23	14	58	1	0	49	3	0	0	3	4
119	Khurda	..	Bad	13	8	20	0	0	20	0	0	0	6	2
120	Krishnaganj	..	Bad	24	13	60	0	0	23	7	0	0	3	4
121	Dharmpur	..	Bad	20	14	59	0	0	67	7	0	0	3	11
122	Suksagar	..	Bad	20	16	40	0	0	32	0	0	0	4	0
123	Madhabpur	..	Bad	15	13	25	0	0	38	0	0	0	5	4
124	Rampur	..	Bad	16	14	20	0	0	18	0	0	0	5	0
125	Malipotao	..	Bad	12	10	20	0	0	13	0	0	0	6	8
126	Hatgassa	..	Bad	17	13	62	0	0	16	0	0	0	5	0
127	Jayrampur	..	Bad	15	11	40	0	0	50	0	0	0	3	6
128	Skeraydbaria	..	Bad	12	9	50	0	0	25	0	0	0	5	6
129	Perodzpur	..	Bad	14	9	60	0	0	96	0	0	0	5	2
130	Kadipur	..	Bad	19	12	60	0	0	50	0	0	0	4	2

No.	Name of Schools.	Grade.	Average number on the rolls, monthly.	Average attendance daily.	Expenditure.		Cost to Government for educating each pupil.
					From Government.	From all sources other than Government.	
					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
131	Dehokula ..	Bad ..	15	12	20 0 9	16 0 0	0 5 4
132	Latipota ..	Bad ..	24	14	50 0 0	40 0 0	0 3 4
133	Dhopadanga ..	Bad ..	12	10	35 0 0	30 0 0	0 6 9
134	Murotiao ..	Bad ..	19	8	60 0 0	20 0 0	0 4 2
135	Jagganathpur ..	Bad ..	17	12	60 0 0	18 0 0	0 4 8
136	Bellogram ..	Bad ..	24	15	45 0 0	24 0 0	0 3 4
	Training Schools.						
1	Burdwan ..	Excellent ..	74	54	6,523 5 0	944 3 6	7 5 6
2	Midnapur ..	Excellent ..	80	60	6,540 0 0	803 14 6	6 15 0
3	Berhampur ..	Good ..	77	54	7,123 10 0	942 14 6	7 9 9
4	Jessore ..	Good ..	79	46	6,411 11 0	779 14 0	6 1 5
	Model Schools.						
1	Burdwan ..	Good ..	41	31	163 9 3	25 8 0	0 5 6
2	Midnapur ..	Good ..	28	21	120 0 0	20 0 0	0 6 0
3	Berhampur ..	Good ..	61	49	120 0 0	67 2 0	0 2 6
4	Jessore ..	Good ..	21	13	120 0 0	18 2 0	0 7 6

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FROM THE REPORT

OF

INSPECTOR, BABU KASI KANTHA MUKHOPADHYAY

* * * * *

The following table shews at one view the number and character of the Institutions in the Rajshahi Division, for the last two years.

Schools in the Rajshahi Division.

	1866-67.		1867-68.	
	Schools.	Pupils (monthly average.)	Schools.	Pupils (monthly average.)
		Rupees.		Rupees.
Normal Training Schools ...	3	236	3	245
Model Patshalas ...	3	231	3	248
Attached Aided Girls' Schools ...	2	46	3	101
Day Patshalas for Boys ...	179	4,376	338	7,910
Girls in ditto ...	.....	31	.....	213
Night Patshalas for Day labourers ...	2	46	50	975
Total ...	189	4,966	397	9,692
Increase ...	.....	.....	208	4,726

The table therefore exhibits an increase of 208 schools, and 4,726 pupils, as compared with the returns of the previous year. The number of students on the rolls of the various Institutions on the 31st March last is however 10,091, so that the actual increase is 5,125 students.

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Most of the Improved Patshalas under the newly passed Gurus came into existence during the closing weeks of the Session,—the final examination of the Training schools being necessarily held in January and February last.

FINAL EXAMINATION OF THE TRAINING SCHOOLS.—As shewn in the last report, the Training schools commenced the Session under review with more than their full complement of 75 pupil-teachers, who went on improving in the two-fold capacity of teachers and students. Quarterly examinations tested their gradual improvement during the year, and supplied a stimulus to continued exertions, till they presented themselves at the final examination.

This examination was divided into two heads, *oral* and *written*. It was conducted by independent Examiners and by the Deputy Inspectors of Circles, the latter being for the first time allowed their proper share in it. Justice requires that those who are responsible for the future conduct of the certificated Gurus should have a hand in selecting them. Babu Kesava Nath Bisi. B. A., B. L., a Pleader of the Judge's Court Rajshahi, thus remarks, "I conducted the *viva voce* examination of the pupil-teachers of the Rajshahi Training school, in almost all the subjects studied during 1867-68. The result, as indicated by the annexed returns, is highly satisfactory. That students who had been under training for a single year should pass so creditably a test, which, I dare say, would not be an easy one for candidates going up to the Vernacular Scholarship Examination, is something really wonderful. In fact, the extraordinary progress of these Gurus has fully convinced me that bold activity and careless diligence can surmount any amount of difficulties, and bear the most gratifying fruit, within a very limited space of time."

The remarks of the other independent examiners, are equally favorable.

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Detailed tabular statements of this examination are already before you. The following is a synopsis of the whole.

Number.	Name of School.	No. of pupils on 31st March 1867.	No. of candidates who obtained ½ Marks and upwards.	No. who obtained ½, and upwards.	No. who obtained ½, and upwards.	No. who obtained below ½.	No. dead.	No. either sick, dismissed, absconded or failed.
1	Dinajpur	78	8	24	20	12	3	11
2	Rajshahi	77	15	36	11	4	1	10
3	Rungpur	80	22	35	8	2	2	11
	Total ...	235	45	95	39	18	6	32

The subjoined is a different form of estimating the result, shewing the relative position of the Training schools.

Number.	Name of School.	No. of pupils on 31st March 1868.	Average age.	Average number of marks obtained.							
				Literature.	Arithmetic and Geometry.	Zemindari and Mahajani.	History and Geography.	Podartha Vidya and Lessons on things.	Art of Teaching.	Class Teaching.	Total.
				75	50	50	50	50	25	100	400
1	Rungpur ...	80	19·1	34·5	20	25·5	22·5	23·5	14·5	43·5	184
2	Rajshahi ...	77	18·6	33	31	21·	20·5	22·	17·	35	179·5
3	Dinajpur ...	78	19·9	30·6	27·5	18·	20·	19	13	35·5	163·6
	Total ...	235	19·3	32·7	26·1	21·5	21	21·5	14·8	38·1	175.

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

From the above the following award of certificates was made.

Number.	Name of School.	1867-68.			1866-67.	1866-67 and 1867-68.
		No. passed with first grade certificate.	No. with second grade certificate.	Total No. passed.	Total passed in 1866-67.	Total passed in two years.
1	Rungpur ...	26	39	65	68	133
2	Rajshahi ...	19	43	62	62	124
3	Dinajpur ...	9	43	52	49	101
	Total ...	54	125	179	179	358

Of the 179 passed pupil teachers of the year under review, 114 are Hindoos, and sixty-five Mahomedans. It is evident that of the nominees received in the Training seminaries during the second year of their work, 76·2 per cent have passed, a result that speaks for itself.

It may be worth while recording that a Mahomedan Guru, Sheik Mahomed of Rungpur, has the honor of occupying the first place in the Competitive Examination, and has won the silver medal offered by me to the most successful competitor. He gained 305 marks out of 400, and his paper in History was pronounced worth printing. Mohes Chandra Adhikari of Rajshahi is not far behind. He obtained 299—the second mark.

Mr. W. Le F. Robinson, the officiating Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, who takes much interest in the elevation of the people from their mental debasement, visited the Rungpur Training school and thus recorded his opinion on the 31st January last.

"I visited the Guru Training school at Rungpur yesterday, and am of opinion that it is doing its work admirably. The Gurus appear to be well taught, for it is quite evident

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that they thoroughly understand what they have learnt, and not only that they show that they are thoroughly in earnest. I am convinced that it is *the* plan by which the rudiments of education can be carried home to the lower classes in this country, and I hope the Institution will continue to prosper. The masters I think deserve great credit for the thorough manner in which they are evidently doing their work. A small garden has been added to the school this year, and in my opinion it was a very good idea and one that ought to be encouraged. There is no reason why these Gurus should be above working in the gardens, and with a very little expense a good deal of knowledge as to the best way of cultivating the best kind of plants, &c., might be communicated to them, and, through them, to their fellow villagers."

Mr. George Bellett, while officiating as Inspector of Schools, North-East Division, visited the Rajshahi Training School on the 23rd of May last, and stated in the following remarks his opinion of the school. "At the request of Babu Kasi Kantha Mukhopadhyay, Inspector of Indigenous schools, I have to-day spent nearly two hours in a visit to the Training school, the Model school, the Girls' school, and Dormitories. I have seen nothing of this system of education up to this time, and was very much interested in what I saw of a new plan of education which appears to be evidently fitted for these districts. The Gurus in the Training school wrote from dictation and answered questions in History and Geography with great intelligence, and some of them shewed that they had more than this. I consider the Dormitories a very important and valuable part of the institution, and all that I saw gave me very much pleasure."

The remarks of the Officiating Collector of Rungpur, and of the Joint Magistrate of Dinajpur, on the Training schools of their respective districts, are no less favorable.

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

The following extract from the remarks of Pandit Nrisinha Chandra Vidyaratna, M. A., of the Sanskrit College, who visited the Rajshahi Training school in June last, are too interesting to be omitted, as he evidently expresses the opinion of a class of men not unfrequently to be met with. His remarks may serve to change the opinion of many.

"I must here confess that up to this time I was very much against the system under which Training schools are at work. Previous to my visit to this school I had looked upon them as a toy which cost much to Government, but I am happy to say I have now an opportunity to correct this mistaken and improper idea. I have examined the first class pupils in Literature, Grammar, History, and Arithmetic, and the examination has not been of that nature which characterizes the flying visits of many who are not interested in favor of the system. All on a sudden I have been astonished at the admirable progress the students have made. The pupils answered my questions, rather searching and difficult, with great aptness and propriety, evincing very clearly that they have soundly understood what they are going on with."

The Koars of Nattore and Dighapatiya and others, favored the institution with more than one visit and remarked that "most of the students answered the most difficult questions put to them and gave great satisfaction. We have no hesitation, therefore, to declare that the ends of Government in establishing Guru Training schools have perfectly been attained, and that these Gurus will within a short space of time perfectly change the tone of our mofussil education."

Popularity of Training Schools.—The Training schools, therefore, seem to stand deservedly high in the estimaton of the community, European and Native alike, and reflect credit on the exertions of their teachers. Babu Ram Chandra Vidyavachaspati and Chandra Charan Chattopadhyay, the head masters

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of the Rajshahi and Rungpur Training schools respectively; and Babu Mohim Chandra Mahanta, second master, Rajshahi, deserve, however, special mention. You have yourself recognized "the good services" performed by them "as evinced by the success of the schools in the annual examination."

The following table exhibits in brief the strength and resources of the Training schools during the session just expired.

Number.	Training school.	Date when established.	Number of pupils on the 31st March 1868.	Monthly average.	Daily average.	Expenditure.			Total Cost of educating each pupil monthly.	Cost to Government of each student's education monthly.
						Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.		
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Dinajpur ...	21st December 1865 ...	75	85	61	5,433 11 6	148 13 3	5,582 8 9	5 7 6	4 15 1
2	Rajshahi ...	15th November 1865 ...	78*	80	63	5,361 3 6	304 2 6	5,665 6 0	514 5	5 6 3
3	Rungpur ...	29th December 1865 ...	80*	80	65	6,212 2 3	189 3 0	6,401 5 3	6 10 8	6 4 10
	Total ...	....		245	189	17,007 1 3	642 2 9	17,649 4 0	6 6 0	2 2 8

* Three Zamindari stipend-holders.
† Three Zamindari stipend-holders and two free-students.

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

The Training schools therefore contain again; in due time, more than their full complement of seventy-five pupil-teachers.

The annexed table supplies all that is required to be known of these pupil-teachers.

Names of School.	No. of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1868.	Caste of Pupils.					Age of Pupils.				Previous Education.					Previous Occupation (if any).				
		Brahmans.	Other good Hindu Castes.	Lower Hindu Castes.	Mahamedans.	Christians.	Total.	From 17 to 20.	From 20 to 25.	From 25 to 29.	Total.	Pupils of English Schools.	Pupils of Vernacular Aided Private Schools.	Pupils of Improved Pathshalas.	Pupils privately educated.	Total.	Gurus.	Gomashtas and Mahajans &c.	Pleaders, Doctors, and Teachers.	None.	Total.
Dinajpur ...	75	2	9	14	49	1	75	43	30	2	75	1	9	60	5	75	4	3	2	66	75
Rajshahi ...	78	8	27	12	31	0	78	48	23	7	78	4	5	18	51	78	3	5	7	63	78
Rungpur ...	80	1	13	22	44	0	80	65	14	1	80	2	2	76	0	80	2	9	6	63	80
Total	233	11	49	48	124	1	233	156	67	10	233	7	16	154	56	233	9	17	15	192	233

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Of the 233 pupil-teachers, 108 are Hindus and 124 Mahomedans, with only one Native Christian, evincing thereby that the Mahomedans, who constitute nearly two-thirds of the entire population, are fully alive to the importance of these institutions.

The average qualifications of the young men received this year, are in no way inferior to those of the last. This result is due to the Admission Examination, and the opening of Preparatory Classes.

The Admission Examinations:—On the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of December, a simultaneous examination for admission into the Training schools was held in the three Districts, and 233 candidates appeared against 106 of the last year, of whom 144 were passed against 81 of the previous session. The result must, therefore, be considered as highly satisfactory. Some were rejected on the score of age, and a few as not being natives of the district. The examinations was on the whole as fairly strict as is desirable, and most of the candidates appeared to have studied for the occasion according to a standard previously fixed upon and widely circulated, in part through the courtesy of the Police Officers, especially of Captain Hitchens, the District Superintendent of Dinajpur, to whom my best thanks are due.

The Koars of Kakina and the Zemindar of Manthoma attended the Examination Hall at Rungpur, where the number of candidates was the largest, owing to the active exertions of the Deputy Inspector of Kakina.

Many of the candidates brought in regular contracts, signed by the leading men of the villages which nominated them. These, however, require to be verified, a work which must await the contemplated appointment of the additional Deputy Inspectors.

The Preparatory Classes—Most of the candidates so passed flocked to the Training school for admission before the last year's Gurus could be sent out, so that preparatory classes

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had to be opened for their instruction, where many continued, at their own expense, for nearly three months, ere they were enrolled as stipendiary Gurus. These facts seem clearly to illustrate and confirm the increasing popularity of the scheme.

DISTRIBUTION OF IMPROVED PATSHALAS—The Improved Patshalas for boys, adults, and girls, which these parent Institutions have been instrumental in bringing about, are distributed as follows :—

Number.	Circles.	Deputy Inspectors.	No. of Patshalas under each at the beginning of the Session.	No. of Patshalas opened during the year.	Total.	No. of visits during the year.	No. of miles travelled.	No. of pupils on the 31st March 1863.				Average No. of pupils in each Patshala.
								Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.	
1	Baulea ..	Babu Umakantha Das	35	55	90	270	2342	1183	1089	0	2272	25·25
2	Nattore	Haris Chandra Bagchi B. A. 7 months ...	29	41	70	156	2548	987	767	0	1754	25·05
	Ditto	Abhay Charan Ghosh officiating ...										
3	Dinagpur	Govind Chandra Chakravarti ...	26	31	57	228	2062	390	609	0	999	17·52
4	Birganj	Hara Charan Chakravarti ..	25	21	46	171	2034	465	738	0	1203	26·15
5	Rungpur	Harihar Das ...	36	46	82	225	1673½	923	1014	0	1937	23·62
6	Kakina.	Mohimachandra Chattopadhyay B. A., ...	33	35	68	176	1692½	702	764	0	1466	21·5
		Total, ...	184	229	413	1226	12552½	4650	4981	0	9631	23·3

These happy results are mainly owing to the exertions of the Deputy Inspectors, whom I hold personally responsible for the condition of their Patshalas. They have one and all discharged their duties faithfully.

Babu Uma Kantha Das, a fourth-year student of the Dacca College, is active, intelligent, and indefatigable in his exertions, and in advocating the education of the *masses*.

Babu Hari Hara Das, formerly head master of the Gowhatti Normal school, is working with great success, and is constant and regular in visiting his Patshalas. The average

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time spent by him at each visit to a Patshala is over three hours, and all this work he has carried out without sending up excessive travelling bills.

Babu Govinda Chandra Chakravarti who served for thirteen years as second master, and for one year as head master, of the Dinajpur Zillah school, is deservedly popular in his district, and much attached to his work.

Babu Mohima Chandra Chattopadhyay, B. A., is a young officer of much promise and bids fair to prove in time a valuable Deputy Inspector. Babu Hara Chandra Chakravarti, B. A., of the Sanskrit College, is thoughtful and deliberate in his actions, but, I regret to say, is about to retire from the service to return to the lucrative study of law. It is sufficient praise to Babu Abhaya Charan Ghosh, the Officiating Deputy Inspector of Nattore, that, he has succeeded in restoring to a sound condition those Patshalas, which, owing to the ill health of his predecessor, were neglected for a few months.

The ordinary expressions of thanks would ill convey the extent of the debt of gratitude which is due to these officers, particularly to the three first named, on the part of the people of this quarter and of myself. To have set afloat the new scheme in these Bœotian Districts of Bengal; to have successfully induced the people to send up nominees to the Training schools, and receive them back when pronounced qualified to open Patshalas; to have enlisted the sympathy of the people in behalf of these Institutions and seen them improve; to have opened Night schools for day-labourers and induced them to resort to them; to have discovered new paths to female education and scattered its blessings all over the districts, paving the way to zenana and adult female education; and to have added to the Department of Education in the Lower Provinces 419 schools and 10,091 students, full three-fourths of whom belong

to the labouring and agricultural classes, in the short space of two and half years, are deeds to which the ordinary language of praise cannot convey their deserved rewards.

Remarks of Independent Visitors—Mr. E. G. Glazier, the Magistrate and Collector of Rungpur, visited Ghoramara Patshala on the 12th February 1868, and remarked.

"Visited the school; there was a large attendance and from the book the attendance seems to be regular. I have been much pleased with the progress of the boys. They did a sum in multiplication—Ram Lochan was first—the dictation was very well done.

The teacher is young but of great promise, and he evidently takes a great interest in his work."

Babu Bhairava Chandra Bandyopadhyay, B. A., B. L., the Government Pleader, Rajshahi, visited the Budhpara Improved Patshala about seven miles from Baulea and wrote the following in the Visitor's Book.

"I visited the Budhpara Patshala on the 15th June 1867, under Guru Dianut-ulla, one of the ex-students of the Rajshahi Training school. This is one of the first-fruits I saw of the last-mentioned Institution. I had always wondered at the rapid but sure progress which the students of the Guru Training school made in the course of a single year, but my surprise knew no bounds when I found that the boys taught at the Patshala had learned in six months, what others would attempt in vain to do in one year. The students of the first two classes were well prepared in the first four rules of Arithmetic, and could read and explain and answer questions from *Bodhaday* and Infant Teacher (II) with great facility and promptness. I was fully satisfied with every thing I saw, and could well appreciate intrinsic value, usefulness, and the paramount importance of the parent institution, which had given rise to such Patshalas. Our presence at the Patshala

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attracted some of the influential men of the village (a very poor place) to the spot, and the conversation I had with them thoroughly convinced me that they took much interest in the progress of the school. All that I heard and saw left in my mind a very favorable impression of the Patshala, and the persevering and pains-taking manner in which instruction was imparted to the students (most of whom are Mahomedans) reflected much credit on the teacher, Dianut-ulla, an intelligent young man of refined manners."

My own visits—In the course of my Inspections, I have travelled from Ambaria Talakota in Rungpur, at the foot of the Darjeeling Hills, down to Dhapara (in Rajshahi) which stands on the immediate bank of the great Ganges; and from Bhajondanga, bordering on Bogra on the one hand and Mymensingh on the other, to Puriya, where the almost dry Nagar divides Dinajpur from zillah Purnea; and I have inspected more than ninety per cent of the old and a small portion of the new improved Patshalas most of which were opened during the last month of the session, and am happy to be able to record that they are, with few exceptions, in a very satisfactory condition.

The number of Improved Patshalas, including Girls' classes and Night schools, is 388 this year, against 181 of the last, showing an increase of 207 Improved Patshalas. These have improved both in the number on the rolls and in the quality and quantity of instruction imparted; though the new schools have not had time yet to attract a good number of pupils.

The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Baulea Circle, writes:—"The progress of the Patshala students in the course of one year is, on the whole, very cheering. This happy result is due to the activity, zeal, and good management of the teachers."

The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Rungpur Circle too, considers the progress as very satisfactory.

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

The Deputy Inspector of Kakina states, " The general progress in studies is very satisfactory. Some of the schools have instituted Literary Clubs for essay writing and discussion. Most Patshalas teach up to the course fixed for the Pass Examination of the Training Seminary I am happy to be able to record that, of the 135 candidates at the last Pass Examination, these Patshalas sent up and passed more than half, mostly grown-up students. Excepting Geography, which without maps cannot be properly taught, and need not form an important branch of the Patshala course, I have no hesitation to pronounce that the progress of most of the schools in all the other branches of study is creditable. The attendance during the year has not, however, been so good as the progress made. This is owing to the circumstance that the greater portion of our pupils being children of the labouring population, have to assist their parents in the fields during the sowing and reaping seasons." This is a point in which all the Deputy Inspectors agree.

The Income of the Certificated Teachers.—The amount realized by certificated Gurus from Local sources, in this the first year of their active work, is Rupees 9,038-11-9, against a State expenditure of Rupees 10,288-6-9. These receipts have mostly been drawn by Gurus of the last year. " The income of the Gurus from local sources " writes the Deputy Inspector of Baulea Circle, " is more than Rupees 5 a month per head. Many receive their food gratis; to others presents are made in the shape of *shidas* or uncooked food; while some receive rewards at the Dassera. Schooling fees, with scarcely an exception, are more or less realized from every Patshala, the rates of fees varying from one rupee to one anna."

In many villages, monthly subscriptions, varying from Rupees 10 to 2 per month, have been raised in support of the Gurus. In such cases they charge no fees for poor boys.

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THE POSITION OF PATSHALA TEACHERS.— "The influence of our Patshalas," writes the same Deputy Inspector, "is nowhere so clearly seen as in the authority certain Gurus are allowed to exercise over their fellow-villagers. If any dispute breaks out between these men, the Guru is frequently invited to settle it. If a case of an important nature requires to be decided between two opposing parties, the Guru is often requested to sit as an umpire. If a Policeman or any person in Government employ happens to come into the village, the Guru is solicited to go to him to ask the cause of his visit, to do whatever is needful." I would, however, ask the Deputy Inspectors not to allow the Gurus thus to embroil themselves in the mazes of village politics.

THE PRIMARY OBJECT OF THE PATSHALAS.—The primary object of these schools, namely, to induce the masses to educate themselves has not been lost sight of either in the internal or the external organization of Patshalas. The annexed statistical table of the occupations of the parents of 6,015 children attending the Improved Patshalas on the 31st of December last, of which reliable returns were collected, will enable you to form an estimate of the progress made in this direction.

Social Position of the Parents and Guardians of the Pupils.

DISTRICT.	HIGHER AND MIDDLE CLASSES.							LOWER CLASSES.				Grand Total.
	Zemindars.	Talukdars and persons of independent income.	Merchants and Bankers.	Government Officers.	Government Amlas.	Amlas not connected with Government.	Total.	Shop-Keepers.	Cultivators and Ryots.	Menial Servants and others.	Total.	
Dinajpur ...	17	115	31	3	4	115	235	249	824	85	1158	1493
Rajshahi ...	39	203	111	10	11	197	571	367	1052	93	1517	2088
Rungpur ...	2	199	55	2	2	187	447	146	1772	69	1987	2434
Total ...	58	517	247	15	17	499	1353	762	3648	252	4662	6015
Per-centage...	·96	8·59	4·16	·24	·28	8·29	22·52	12·66	60·64	4·18	77·48	100

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

The first four columns, which represent the upper and middle strata of native society, constitute 22·52 per cent. or less than ¼ of the aggregate attendance, while the lower orders are represented by 77·48, the agriculturists, or the pure *masses* themselves, furnishing 60·64 per cent of the whole.

Caste of the pupils.—Of 10,091 students on the Rolls of the Institutions in the Division at the end of the Session, 4,869 are Hindus and 5,221 Mahomedans. In Dinajpur and Rungpur the higher castes of Hindus are rare. "Brahmans", writes the Deputy Inspector of Birganj, "are rare in my circle. In the course of a whole year I could not discover more than ten or twelve houses, and even these are considerably degenerated." Polias and Tatis, or weavers, form no mean proportion of the population. The Mahomedans however constitute by far the most numerous section, and are a useful and important class, susceptible of improvement, and ready to embrace innovations; differing in these respects considerably from their co-religionists in other parts.

Female Education—Not the least remarkable feature of the new scheme is the facility it affords to Female education, which during the year under Report has received a strong impetus in these Districts.

We have this year three aided attached girls' schools, with an attendance of 101, against two schools, and 46 girls of the last. The total number of girls studying in the different Institutions is however 311 against 77 of the past Session, shewing an increase of 237 girls in one year.

Koar Promotha Nath Ray Bahadur of Dighapatiya, offered in December last, to pay the entire amount of subscription guaranteed from local sources in favor of the Rajshahi attached aided girls' school. His offer was thankfully accepted, and you were pleased in recognition of this act of liberality, to allow the school to be called after his name. He has since

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offered to endow the School in perpetuity, and to deposit in the hands of Government promissary notes, the income of which will cover the local contributions.

Mrs. Wells presided at the annual distribution of prizes to the girls of this Institution, who had previously undergone a searching examination. Her own prize articles alone were valued at more than a hundred Rupees. The best thanks of the department are due to Mrs. Wells and Mr. W. S. Wells the Collector and Magistrate of Rajshahi, for the active interest they take in the cause of female education, indeed in the cause of everything which has for its object the mental, moral, and social improvement of the people of this district. To Mrs. French and Mrs. Madge my thanks are likewise due.

Babu Manmohan Sinha a member of the Dinajpur Raj Family, is the Secretary to the Dinajpur attached Girls' School. Mr. Robinson the Officiating Commissioner visited it, and thus recorded his opinion in the visitors' book.

"I visited the Girls School on Saturday 18th January 1868. heard them read and answer questions, &c., in geography and arithmetic. They appear to understand what they are taught, and I hope the school will go on and prosper. The girls have all been clothed neatly by Babu Khetra Mohan Sinha which is very liberal of him; but the great want of the girls' schools is a really good female teacher, which is very difficult to get."

Mr. Alf. C. Brett the Joint Magistrate, and Captain Hitchens the District Superintendent, kindly undertook at my request to examine the school and remarked —

"Visited the girls' school to-day, most of the girls displayed great intelligence and quickness. The two who constitute the first class, have attained very considerable proficiency in reading, and were quite able to explain what they read. We were struck with the accuracy with which even the little ones had got up their multiplication tables"

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The Balagram Girls' School is well cared for by its active Secretary Babu Dharma Narayan Das. It is the first of our girls' schools in the interior. I was well pleased with its progress during my visit in March last, and bestowed on the first two girls, silver flowers of Dacca make.

The condition of these institutions will be seen at a glance from the following table;

Number.	Name.	Grade.	No. on the Rolls on the 31st March 1868.	Monthly average.	Daily average.	Expenditure. From Imperial funds.	Expenditure. From Local funds.	Expenditure. Total.	Total cost of educating each pupil.	Cost to Government of each student's education monthly.
						Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Numar Priya Nath Ráy's Rajshahi School ...	Fair ...	42	40	22	165 0 0	265 0 0	430 0 0	0 14 1	0 5 2
2	Dinajpur ...	Fair ...	25	20	14	180 0 0	293 2 3	473 2 3	1 5 9	0 8 3
3	Balagram ...	Moderate.	36	32	20	0 0 0	137 8 0	137 8 0	0 5 8	0 0 0
	Total ...		103	101	56	345 0 0	695 10 3	1040 10 3	0 13 10	4 5 6

At our request the Secretary to the Dinajpur Girls' School has opened a branch Girls' School as it were at Birganj, and the Secretary to the Koars' School in Rajshahi, another at Hetamkhan. The former, containing sixteen girls, is often looked after by the Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police, to whom my best thanks are due, while the latter contains eleven girls—all daughters of very high-caste Brahmans, Baidyas, and Kaiths. They are supported by the local contributions collected at the parent institutions, in excess of what is required for their own exigencies or by the terms of the Government Grant. In the case of Night Schools, and Girls' Classes, the influence of the scheme is no less marked.

Night Schools.—Having during the first month of my appointment visited the different parts of these districts, with a view of making myself generally acquainted with their condi-

tion, I could not help perceiving that the numerous silk factories, the weaving looms, paddy-fields, the cattle, and the shops, employed a large portion of the children of the *masses*. The idea of Night Schools naturally suggested itself as the only means of affording some education to these day-labourers, while the girls were not without their own share of attention. Accordingly Girl and Night Patshalas were opened in connection with the Training Schools, as early as April 1865, with a view of preparing the Gurus in the delicate task of conducting such schools in their own villages. The year passed away, and as soon as the certificated Gurus returned home and fairly established the Day Patshalas, some of them opened Night Schools and Girls Classes and worked in them cheerfully without any remuneration. In noticing them I stated "that the people materially aided in starting them, but here, as else-where, were not very willing to be touched in their pocket, and that without some pecuniary aid from Government, no permanent good could be expected from these Patshalas". It was not however until September last that I became aware of a Government Grant having been made for the purpose, when you were pleased to allow me the unassigned portion of the amount, to carry out the plans in these districts, as an experimental measure.

The following table exhibits at one view the condition of Night Schools at the end of the Session.

Districts.	No. of Night Schools.	Total No. of students on the rolls on the 31st March 1868.	Monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Average No. of students in each school.	Expenditure.		Total Expenditure.	Cost of educating each pupil calculated for 7 months.	
						Government.	Local.		Total.	Government.
						R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Rajshahi ...	22	516	468	334	23·4	231 0 0	209 0 0	440 0 0	0 2 3	0 1 2
Rungpur ...	19	358	335	289	18·8	130 0 0	106 2 0	236 2 0	0 1 7	0 0 11
Dinajpur ...	9	182	172	144	20·1	75 0 0	18 4 0	93 4 0	0 1 3	0 1 0
Total ...	50	1,056	975	767	20·7	436 0 0	333 6 0	769 6 0	0 1 8	0 1 0

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

The average number of students in each Night Patshala is 207, the highest number on the rolls being sixty-two at Talaimari in the Beaulea circle, and the lowest twelve at Ratipur in the Kakina circle. The Talaimari Day Patshala contains 103 pupils, and that at Ratipur twenty.

Good care is taken to prevent students of Day-Patshalas from attending the Night-Schools.

The average age of the students is eighteen years. For reasons already stated, a portion of the juvenile population attends the Night Schools. No one however finds admission there who, young or old, is not in the strict sense of the term, a day-labourer. He may be a shop-keeper, an artizan, cultivator, herdsman, or a labourer in any other line of business.

In most schools, the students themselves provide for lighting; in the rest some influential villager pays for it. The students provide their own seats, writing materials, and in many cases books or slates. In about half the schools, a schooling fee of two annas and one anna is levied. In some, payment is made by bodily labor.

The subjects taught are yet of the most elementary nature. Reading, writing on leaves and paper, Arithmetic, and *Pattas, Dakilas*, Tables &c., make up the whole *curriculum*. In most schools, about half use the improved printed books, such as Infant Teacher No. II, Bodhadhay, and in a case or two, Charupat Part I. Generally speaking their pronounciation is bad, but they are good in spelling, explanation, and arithmetic.

As yet the attendance at these schools is considered by the Deputy Inspector as steady. The regularity with which the students attend, even during dark and stormy nights, shews at once the interest they take in improving themselves.

The Deputy Inspector of Kakina writes—"On the occasion of my visit to Danabani during a dark night, when no road, no path, could I descry, I had the pleasure of observing a long array of these school-going men, cracking each a forked stick in one

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hand, to frighten away snakes (if any) from the way, and holding by the other a fire-brand of straw."

GIRLS IN PATSHALAS.—The success attending the girls' classes is no less marked and encouraging. The following table gives statistics on the subject.

DISTRICT.	No. of Patshalas attended by girls.	No. of girls in them on the 30th March.	Monthly Average.	Daily Average.	Average No. of girls in each School.	EXPENDITURE. Govt.	EXPENDITURE. Local.	Total Expenditure.	Cost of educating each girl calculated for 7 months. Total.	Cost of educating each girl calculated for 7 months. Govt.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Rajshahi ...	13	136	136	105	10·4	71 0 0	5 8 0	76 8 0	0 1 3	0 1 2
Rungpur ...	2	38	38	22	12·6	8 0 0	0 0 0	8 0 0	0 0 6	0 0 6
Dinajpur ...	6	69	49	37	11·5	21 0 0	0 0 0	21 0 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
Total ...	22	243	223	164	11·5	100 0 0	5 8 0	105 8 0	0 1 0	0 1 0

The average age of the girls is about 7, and the average number of girls in each school is 11·5. Many of these girls are daughters of respectable Brahman and Kaith families, and all of them well to do people. Their progress in study is steady and cheering, though not what it ought to be. They attend entirely voluntarily, uninfluenced by prize allowances or pecuniary considerations of any kind; while on the other hand, they all provide their own books, seats, and writing materials.

It will be observed that these schools came into existence long before they were a source of profit to the Gurus, while they multiplied, expanded, and acquired additional strength, under the system by which rewards have been bestowed for actual results produced. They are the natural off-shoots of the improved Patshalas. Without them, the education of the *masses* would be partial and incomplete. Thus far, then, have these important experiments been attended with a very fair amount of success.

THE MISSION SCHOOLS.—The Schools and Patshalas belonging to the English Presbyterian Society in Rajshahi, under the able management of Rev. Bihari Lal Sinha, have continued to work during the year. From certain papers which the Revd. Gentleman favored me with; I have reason to believe they are

in a satisfactory condition. As yet however they furnish no returns, and have not been enrolled in my accounts.

*Dinajpur.**
Maharani Sham Mohini.
Rajshahi.
Babu Kishtendra Ray Chaudhuri of Bolihar.
Babu Hara Nath Ray Chaudhuri of Dhubalhatti.
Babu Banvari Lal Ray Chaudhuri of Tarash.
Rungpur.
Babu Ramania Mohan Ray Chaudhuri and Ananga Mohan Ray Chaudhuri of Tushbhandar.
Koar Mohima Ranjan Ray Chaudhuri of Kakina.
Koar Kailas Ranjan Ray Chaudhuri of Kakina.

THE ENDOWMENT OF EXHIBITIONS.—The seven exhibitions* of five Rupees each, noticed last year, continue to exist. They may be converted into Patshala Scholarships of three and two Rupees. per month each, and I have reason to believe that many other zemindars are willing to add to their number.

PATSHALA SCHOLARSHIPS.—Scholarships have from the very commencement of educational operations in this country, yielded an immense power. They form the connecting link between different grades of schools, and prevent many of them, as in the case of Minor English Scholarships for Middle Class English Schools, from aspiring beyond their objects and resources. To keep down the Patshala standard with a high hand, and to strive against the tide of popular feelings, would be impolitic. Minor Vernacular Scholarships afford therefore the only means of keeping down the standard, and of enabling the improved Patshalas to go on and improve as *mass* schools.

PENNY LIBRARY.—The nucleus of such a library has been formed at each Training School. The Gurus have cheerfully contributed their mite.

Koar Mohima Ranjan Ray Chaudhuri and Koar Kailas Chandra Ray Chaudhuri of Kakina and Babu Ramani Mohan Ray Chaudhuri of Tushbhandar, have each made a donation of Rupees twenty-five to the Rungpur library. My best thanks are due to these gentleman for the support they have cordially afforded in every one of our undertakings. Their example, I ope, will not be lost on their countrymen.

Abstract Statement of Schools in the Rajshahi Division during 1867-68.

Number.	SCHOOLS.	Number of Schools.	Number on the Rolls on the 31st March 1868.	Monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure.		
						From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Normal Training Schools	3	233	215	189	16,272 10 9	1,376 9 3	17,649 4 0
2	Model Patshalas	3	227	248	162	0 0 0	81 0 6	81 0 6
3	Attached Aided Girls' Schools	3	103	101	56	345 0 0	690 2 3	1,035 2 3
4	Improved Patshalas for boys and day-labourers	388	9,295	8,895	6,990	10,288 6 9	9,038 11 9	19,327 2 6
5	Girls attending ditto	...	233	213	164	100 0 0	5 8 0	105 8 0
	Total	397	10,091	9,692	7,551	27,006 1 6	11,191 15 9	38,198 1 3

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Expenditure during 1867-68.

Source of Charge.	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.	Total.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Inspection	13,184 12 0	0 0 0	13,184 12 0
Instruction	27,006 1 6	11,191 15 9	38,193 1 3
Total ...	40,190 13 6	11,191 15 9	51,382 13 3

Classification of Schools in the Rajshahi Division, for the year 1867-68.

Number.	Names of School.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P
	Normal Training Schools.						
1	Rajshahi ...	Excellent ...	80	63	5,176 10 6	488 11 6	5 6 3
2	Rungpur ...	Excellent ...	80	65	6,053 0 3	348 5 0	6 4 1
3	Dinajpur ...	Good ...	85	61	5,043 0 0	539 8 9	4 15 1
	Model Patshalas.						
1	Dinajpur ...	Good ...	86	52	0 0 0	20 10 9	0 0 0
2	Rajshahi ...	Good ...	62	41	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
3	Rungpur ...	Good ...	100	69	0 0 0	60 6 0	0 0 0
	Attached Aided Girls' Patshalas.						
1	Dinajpur ...	Fair ...	29	14	180 0 0	293 2 3	0 8 3
2	Koosar Pramtha Naths' Girls' School (Rajshahi) ...	Fair ...	40	22	165 0 0	259 8 0	0 5 2
3	Balagram (Rungpur)	Moderate ...	32	20	0 0 0	137 8 0	0 0 0

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Number.	Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
	PATSHALAS.				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
	In the District of Rajshahi.						
1	Budhpara ...	Excellent ...	57	44	55 0 0	52 0 0	0 1 3
2	Bara-Dhupili ...	Excellent ...	76	62	55 0 0	98 12 0	0 0 11
3	Dhapari ...	Excellent ...	64	57	55 0 0	82 9 3	0 1 1
4	Halsha ...	Excellent ...	33	23	55 0 0	93 13 0	0 2 2
5	Bagha ...	Good ...	25	24	55 0 0	12 0 0	0 2 1
6	Bajurbhag ...	Good ...	27	21	55 0 0	30 8 0	0 2 8
7	Bauliah-Mayla ...	Good ...	20	16	55 0 0	36 0 0	0 3 8
8	Kalkapur ...	Good ...	37	20	55 0 0	80 0 0	0 1 11
9	Markati ...	Good ...	33	25	55 0 0	89 13 0	0 2 2
10	Parshadanga ...	Good ...	20	16	55 0 0	62 0 0	0 3 8
11	Shujapara ...	Good ...	47	30	55 0 0	60 0 0	0 1 6
12	Tatulea ...	Good ..	28	26	55 0 0	55 0 0	0 2 7
13	Amrile ...	Fair ...	42	38	55 0 0	75 0 0	0 1 8
14	Biah ...	Fair ...	38	28	55 0 0	29 15 0	0 1 11
15	Borol ...	Fair ...	26	25	55 0 0	40 8 0	0 2 9
16	Bothar ...	Fair ...	28	22	55 0 0	24 15 0	0 2 8
17	Barmpur ...	Fair ...	29	21	55 0 0	20 0 0	0 2 2
18	Chang-Dhupili ...	Fair ...	28	26	55 0 0	40 8 0	0 2 9
19	Dakra ...	Fair ...	23	22	55 0 0	57 0 0	0 3 7
20	Darikushi ...	Fair ..	12	9	55 0 0	50 0 0	0 6 1
21	Datea ...	Fair ...	20	18	55 0 0	15 8 0	0 2 6
22	Dvarsha ...	Fair ...	40	32	55 0 0	66 0 0	0 1 9
23	Majgram ...	Fair ...	26	14	55 0 0	20 4 0	0 2 9
24	Mirganj ...	Fair ..	48	32	55 0 0	71 4 0	0 1 6
25	Nababganj I. ...	Fair ...	39	26	55 0 0	38 0 0	0 1 10

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Number.	Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
	In the District of Rajshahi.—(*Contd.*)						
26	Nagao ...	Fair ...	18	15	55 0 0	90 0 8	0 4 0
27	Nallor ...	Fair ...	41	27	55 0 0	60 0 0	0 1 9
28	Nandangachi ...	Fair ...	62	63	55 0 0	139 0 0	0 1 4
29	Pakuria ...	Fair ...	49	27	55 0 0	105 11 0	0 1 6
30	Talendar ...	Fair ...	20	15	55 0 0	144 0 0	0 3 8
31	Talimari ...	Fair ...	85	70	55 0 0	135 15 0	0 0 10
32	Atgram ...	Moderate ...	14	11	0 0 0	21 0 0	0 0 0
33	Bagdhoni ...	Moderate ...	25	16	0 0 0	4 0 0	0 0 0
34	Bagha (Night) ...	Moderate ...	35	26	7 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 6
35	Beraldaha ...	Moderate ...	35	32	50 0 0	82 0 0	0 2 0
36	Bedirpur I ...	Moderate ...	19	17	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
37	Belghoria ...	Moderate ...	31	26	55 0 0	51 0 0	0 2 4
38	Bengari ...	Moderate ...	20	18	0 0 0	3 0 0	0 0 0
39	Bhodra ...	Moderate ...	30	22	55 0 0	19 8 0	0 2 5
40	Dakra (Night) ...	Moderate ...	35	20	20 0 0	9 0 0	0 1 6
41	Galimpur ...	Moderate ...	29	26	55 0 0	10 8 0	0 2 6
42	Markuti (Night) ...	Moderate ...	22	16	15 0 0	15 4 0	0 1 9
43	Naar ...	Moderate ...	14	10	50 0 9	39 2 0	0 5 0
44	Nandangachi (Night)	Moderate ...	15	7	15 0 0	22 8 0	0 2 1
45	Pakuria (Night) ...	Moderate ...	34	31	20 0 0	5 0 0	0 1 6
46	Rajapur ...	Moderate ...	33	28	55 0 0	76 0 0	0 2 2
47	Shatbaria ...	Moderate ...	30	25	55 0 0	55 0 0	0 2 5
48	Shirkol ...	Moderate ...	28	27	55 0 0	40 0 0	0 2 8
49	Talimari (Night) ...	Moderate ...	60	45	8 0 0	10 0 0	0 0 8
50	Bidirpur II ...	Indifferent ...	19	17	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
51	Bengari (Night) ...	Indifferent ...	20	18	0 0 0	3 0 0	0 0 0
52	Biah (Night) ...	Indifferent ...	16	14	17 0 0	16 0 0	0 2 5

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	In the District of Rajshahi.—*(Contd.)*				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
53	Bijora ...	Indifferent...	16	10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
54	Biraldaha (Night) ..	Indifferent...	15	12	15 0 0	11 8 0	0 2 0
55	Bishohora ...	Indifferent...	14	10	55 0 0	31 8 0	0 5 2
56	Bolihar ...	Indifferent...	10	9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
57	Barigao ...	Indifferent..	27	20	55 0 0	14 0 0	0 2 8
58	Bargachi ...	Indifferent...	15	12	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
59	Charghat ..	Indifferent...	29	16	55 0 0	15 2 0	0 3 8
60	Chatmar ...	Indifferent...	47	24	55 0 0	10 0 0	0 1 6
61	Dhoril ...	Indifferent...	33	28	0 0 0	6 8 0	0 0 0
62	Dhuril ...	Indifferent...	10	10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
63	Dhanjail ...	Indifferent...	18	14	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
64	Digha ...	Indifferent...	29	21	55 0 0	15 2 0	0 3 8
65	Dumri ...	Indifferent...	24	21	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
66	Dustanabad ...	Indifferent...	30	25	55 0 0	37 0 0	0 2 5
67	Goalgram ...	Indifferent...	30	20	55 0 0	134 1 0	0 2 5
68	Gurgurri ...	Indifferent...	32	33	0 0 0	7 0 0	0 0 0
69	Gurgari (Night) ...	Indifferent...	16	16	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
70	Halsha (Night) ...	Indifferent...	27	21	0 0 0	3 0 0	0 0 0
71	Harial ...	Indifferent...	12	10	0 0 0	2 0 0	0 0 0
72	Harispur ...	Indifferent...	19	18	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
73	Haripur ...	Indifferent...	32	13	55 0 0	20 8 0	0 2 3
74	Isabpur ...	Indifferent...	40	32	53 0 0	62 0 0	0 1 9
75	Isabpur (Night) ...	Indifferent...	12	10	6 0 0	13 2 0	0 1 0
76	Jamnagra ...	Indifferent...	35	28	55 0 0	40 0 0	0 2 1
77	Jamnagra (Night) ...	Indifferent...	12	5	6 0 0	7 8 0	0 2 8
78	Jogesvar Palsa ...	Indifferent...	18	18	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
79	Jaykrishnapur ...	Indifferent...	22	8	55 0 0	12 0 0	0 3 4

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Number.	Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
	In the District of Rajshahi.—*(Contd.)*				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
80	Kadipur ...	Indifferent ...	38	25	55 0 0	50 0 0	0 1 11
81	Kadipur (Night) .	Indifferent . .	18	10	16 0 0	16 0 0	0 2 0
82	Kadirgari ...	Indifferent ...	12	10	55 0 0	21 0 0	0 6 1
83	Kalitola ...	Indifferent ...	18	16	55 0 0	49 0 0	0 4 1
84	Kalitola (Night) ...	Indifferent ...	13	13	8 0 0	8 8 0	0 4 0
85	Kalkapur (Night) ...	Indifferent.	15	14	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
86	Maria (Night) ...	Indifferent...	25	7	19 0 0	10 0 0	0 0 8
87	Mirganj (Night ...	Indifferent...	15	9	9 0 0	9 4 0	0 1 4
88	Manigram (Night) ...	Indifferent...	19	14	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
89	Pirgachi (Night) ...	Indifferent...	10	8	0 0 0	4 0 0	0 0 0
90	Prasadpara ...	Indifferent...	8	5	55 0 0	6 0 0	0 9 1
91	Prasadpur . .	Indifferent...	9	6	25 0 0	5 0 0	0 7 3
92	Rajapur (Night) ...	Indifferent ..	14	12	16 0 0	13 12 0	0 2 7
93	Satbaria (Night) ...	Indifferent...	20	18	20 0 0	16 12 0	0 2 1
94	Valia ...	Indifferent...	42	35	0 0 0	5 0 0	0 0 0
95	Arbab ...	Unclassified.	12	10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
96	Anupnagar ...	Unclassified.	30	30	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
97	Baosha ...	Unclassified.	22	19	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
98	Baraghoria ...	Unclassified.	20	20	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
99	Bhanpur ...	Unclassified.	20	15	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
100	Bhabanipur ...	Unclassified.	25	15	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
101	China Bhatkair ...	Unclassified.	16	12	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
102	Chaubella ...	Unclassified.	30	25	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
103	Dumri ...	Unclassified.	24	21	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
104	Dalpassar ...	Unclassified.	14	12	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
107	Edilpar ...	Unclassified.	18	12	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
106	Ekdant ...	Unclassified.	33	28	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

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Number.	Names of S	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From Fees and other sources. Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
	In the District of Rajshahi.—*(Contd.)*						
107	Failjani ...	Unclassified.	20	15	0 0 0	0 0	
108	Faridpur ...	Unclassified.	16	11	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0
109	Godagari ...	Unclassified.	18	15	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0
110	Lakhinarayanpur ...	Unclassified.	20	15	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
111	Lakhipur ...	Unclassified.	19	15	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
112	Mauda ...	Unclassified.	15	17	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
113	Maria (Night) ...	Unclassified.	25	7	19 0 0	10 0 0	0 0 8
114	Mirjapur Digha ...	Unclassified.	12	10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
115	Maharajpur ...	Unclassified.	41	28	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
116	Manigram ...	Unclassified.	27	19	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
117	Marichardiar ...	Unclassified.	25	20	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
118	Napal Dighi ...	Unclassified.	11	9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
119	Nababganj II. ...	Unclassified.	38	30	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
120	Narkelbari ...	Unclassified.	28	25	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
121	Nattore ...	Unclassified.	28	25	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
122	Nunnagar ...	Unclassified.	46	29	0 0 0	4 8 0	0 0 0
123	Pauchbaria ...	Unclassified.	20	18	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
124	Palkora ...	Unclassified.	33	26	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
125	Paka ...	Unclassified.	14	12	55 0 0	15 0 0	0 5 2
126	Palpur ...	Unclassified.	20	14	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
127	Panshipara ...	Unclassified.	30	25	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
128	Pirgachi ...	Unclassified.	23	18	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
129	Ramigari ...	Unclassified.	18	15	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
130	Ramchandrapur ...	Unclassified.	18	15	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
131	Raninagar ...	Unclassified.	10	8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
132	Kanchan ...	Unclassified.	33	25	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
133	Kanpara ...	Unclassified.	40	26	55 0 0	96 0 0	0 1 9

SECRETARIAT

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Number.	Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
	In the District of Rajshahi.—*(Contd.)*						
134	Kasimpur ...	Unclassified.	19	19	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
135	Kokhandi ...	Unclassified.	27	25	55 0 0	71 1 0	0 2 8
136	Kuriapara ...	Unclassified.	28	21	0 0 0	4 0 0	0 0 0
137	Kushba ...	Unclassified.	47	28	55 0 0	91 0 0	0 1 6
138	Shapur ...	Unclassified.	30	24	0 0 0	5 0 0	0 0 0
139	Shilinda ...	Unclassified.	14	12	55 0 0	17 0 0	0 5 2
140	Shilmaria ...	Unclassified.	12	18	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
141	Sholgachi ...	Unclassified.	14	13	55 0 0	72 0 0	0 5 2
142	Talgachi ...	Unclassified.	25	24	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
143	Tejnandi ...	Unclassified.	20	18	0 0 0	6 8 0	0 0 0
144	Terol ...	Unclassified.	29	15	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
145	Udhonia ...	Unclassified.	11	15	0 0 0	5 0 0	0 0 0
	In the District of Dinajpur.						
1	Balurghat ...	Good ...	43	18	55 0 0	76 0 0	0 1 8
2	Bogarbari ...	Good ...	35	32	55 0 0	11 5 6	0 2 1
3	Burhuth ...	Good ...	19	9	55 0 0	86 1 0	0 3 10
4	Chillrbandar ...	Good ...	39	32	54 0 0	31 0 0	0 1 8
5	Chak-Dhubalia ...	Good ...	33	29	55 0 0	65 10 0	0 2 3
6	Dangapara ...	Good ...	29	29	55 0 0	80 4 0	0 1 9
7	Fakirganj ...	Good ...	28	16	55 1 0	15 10 6	0 2 7
8	Ghugudanga ...	Good ...	47	25	55 0 0	70 11 0	0 1 6
9	Gangarampur ...	Good ...	23	20	55 0 0	25 0 0	0 3 3
10	Haripampur ...	Good ...	58	47	55 0 0	106 0 0	0 1 3
11	Berol ...	Fair ...	20	8	55 0 0	36 0 0	0 3 7
12	Bhushirbandar ...	Fair ...	30	27	55 0 0	76 6 0	0 2 5
13	Bignakuri ...	Fair ...	23	19	55 0 0	50 0 0	0 3 2

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	In the District of Dinajpur.—*(Contd.)*				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
14	Bangshihari ...	Fair ...	20	16	55 0 0	52 0 0	0 3 7
15	Karnai (East) ...	Fair ...	36	27	54 0 0	47 2 0	0 2 0
16	Hasenpur ...	Fair ...	30	19	49 12 0	41 6 0	0 2 2
17	Khanpur ...	Fair ...	11	11	55 0 0	65 0 0	0 6 8
18	Kismatchamessari ...	Fair ...	38	51	48 0 0	38 4 9	0 1 8
19	Karimpur ...	Fair ...	30	22	55 0 0	64 11 0	0 1 10
20	Mahal ...	Fair ...	11	10	55 0 0	53 0 0	0 6 8
21	Patiram ...	Fair ...	14	8	55 0 0	5 0 0	0 5 2
22	Shaphar ...	Fair ...	35	25	55 0 0	76 0 0	0 2 5
23	Sibpur ...	Fair ...	26	13	55 0 0	68 0 0	0 2 9
24	Taipur ...	Fair ..	25	17	55 0 0	61 0 0	0 2 5
25	Alugdighi ...	Moderate ...	41	32	55 0 0	120 14 9	0 1 9
26	Anaun ...	Moderate ...	23	21	55 0 0	27 5 0	0 3 2
27	Balarampur ...	Moderate ...	25	20	42 0 0	27 0 0	0 2 2
28	Karnai (West) ...	Moderate ...	11	9	47 8 0	15 0 0	0 5 9
29	Dakhinnagar ...	Moderate ...	25	14	53 0 0	41 2 0	0 2 11
30	Ghatnagar ...	Moderate ...	20	16	55 0 0	17 0 0	0 3 8
31	Gopalpur ...	Moderate ...	20	22	51 0 0	13 0 0	0 2 4
32	Jaunia ...	Moderate ...	36	18	55 0 0	85 10 0	0 2 0
33	Jigabari ...	Moderate ...	23	13	55 0 0	35 8 0	0 3 2
34	Jothbari ...	Moderate ...	13	8	55 0 0	50 0 0	0 5 7
35	Khampur ...	Moderate ...	11	11	55 0 0	5 0 0	0 6 8
36	Khorna ...	Moderate ...	8	6	55 0 0	3 0 0	0 9 2
37	Lahari Hat ...	Moderate ...	21	19	41 0 0	25 2 0	0 2 7
38	Manjabani ...	Moderate ...	25	13	53 0 0	25 0 0	0 2 11
39	Ranipur ...	Moderate ...	37	23	48 12 0	60 13 3	0 1 9
40	Shekpur (North) ...	Moderate ...	17	14	55 0 0	16 0 0	0 4 3

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

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	In the District of Dinajpur.—*(Contd.)*				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
41	Shikdarganj	Moderate ...	22	16	55 0 0	47 0 0	0 3 4
42	Solimpur	Moderate ...	30	20	55 0 0	10 0 0	0 2 5
43	Tagra	Moderate ...	25	17	55 0 0	34 0 0	0 2 1
44	Thakurgao	Moderate ...	27	17	55 0 0	52 0 0	0 2 8
45	Amulia (Night) ...	Indifferent ...	14	14	6 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 0
46	Barhili	Indifferent ...	22	21	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
47	Bejora	Indifferent ...	29	28	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
48	Bochaganj Hat ...	Indifferent ...	30	23	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 6
49	Kaharul Hat ...	Indifferent ...	26	25	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
50	Chak-Dhubolia (Night)	Indifferent ...	12	10	8 0 0	6 4 0	0 1 6
51	Karnai East (Night) ...	Indifferent ...	19	12	10 0 0	7 0 0	0 1 2
52	Damor	Indifferent ...	21	20	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
53	Daula	Indifferent ...	18	7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
54	Ghoraghat	Indifferent ...	20	20	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
55	Gobindpur	Indifferent ...	33	28	0 0 0	14 0 0	0 0 0
56	Jowar	Indifferent ...	25	22	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 9
57	Khajur	Indifferent ...	18	12	55 0 0	21 0 0	0 4 0
58	Khanpara (Night) ...	Indifferent ...	14	9	0 0 0	5 0 0	0 0 0
59	Kochkurulia ..	Indifferent ...	24	23	0 0 9	0 0 0	0 0 0
60	Kurdaha	Indifferent ...	18	18	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
61	Maupur	Indifferent ...	17	14	55 0 0	68 14 0	0 4 3
62	Maupur (Night) ...	Indifferent ...	14	13	6 0 6	0 0 0	0 1 1
63	Mohipur	Indifferent ...	12	8	55 0 0	1 0 0	0 6 1
64	Parhea	Indifferent ...	26	22	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
65	Parbatipur ...	Indifferent ...	30	28	0 0 0	8 5 6	0 0 0
66	Patiram (Night) ...	Indifferent ...	23	21	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 10 0
67	Rajapukar ...	Indifferent ...	26	15	55 0 0	87 12 0	0 2 0

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					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
	In the District of Dinajpur.—*(Contd.)*						
68	Rajarampur ...	Indifferent ...	15	11	0 0 0	3 6 3	0 0 0
69	Shapahar (Night) ...	Indifferent ..	17	15,	2 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 4
70	Shubarnakhali ...	Indifferent ...	21	12	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
71	Srikrishnapur (Night)	Indifferent ..	34	28	12 0 0	12 0 0	0 1 0
72	Tapon	Indifferent ...	18	5	55 0 0	30 0 0	0 4 0
73	Balia	Unclassified.	14	12	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
74	Balurhat	Unclassified.	10	12	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
75	Balurghat (Night) ...	Unclassified,	9	6	2 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 0
76	Baragram	Unclassified.	13	13	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
77	Dharmpur ...	Unclassified.	12	11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
78	Daharul	Unclassified.	17	7	0 0 0	0 0 0	6 0 0
79	Daharol	Unclassified.	16	14	0 0 0	0 9 0	0 0 0
80	Dokurjhari ...	Unclassified.	16	16	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
81	Fulbari	Unclassified.	20	15	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
82	Gopalganj ...	Unclassified.	11	10	0 0 0	0 4 6	0 0 0
83	Kalikagram ...	Unclassified.	14	13	0 0 0	3 8 0	0 0 0
84	Kasidanga I ...	Unclassified.	15	15	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
85	Kasidanga II ...	Unclassified.	15	14	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
86	Krishnanagar ...	Unclassified.	12	11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
87	Mahispatan ...	Unclassified.	14	14	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
88	Mirjapur ...	Unclassified.	13	13	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
89	Nababganj ...	Unclassified.	10	10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
90	Najipur ...	Unclassified.	17	17	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
91	Ramchandrapur ...	Unclassified.	16	16	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
92	Rampara Khechra ...	Unclassified.	12	12	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0
93	Rangamati ...	Unclassified.	16	16	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
94	Ranidighi ...	Unclassified.	15	15	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

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Number.	Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
					Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.	R. As. P.
	In the District of Dinajpur.—*(Contd.)*						
95	Raniganj ..	Unclassified	15	15	0 0 0	6 0 6	0 0 0
96	Sibpur (*South*) ...	Unclassified	13	12	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
97	Shikarpur ...	Unclassified	18	16	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
	In the District of Rungpur.						
1	Burakhan ...	Excellent ...	72	67	55 0 0	117 0 0	0 1 0
2	Bhajandanga ...	Excellent ...	60	56	60 0 0	90 0 0	0 1 3
3	Kaspa	Excellent ...	40	36	60 0 0	98 6 0	0 2 0
4	Danabari	Excellent ...	30	29	55 0 0	80 12 0	0 1 11
5	Ghoramara ...	Excellent ...	30	28	55 0 0	104 7 0	0 1 10
6	Huravia	Excellent ...	20	16	60 0 0	18 0 0	0 4 0
7	Jagomohan ..	Excellent ...	44	41	60 0 0	47 0 0	0 1 5
8	Rotirampur .	Excellent ...	29	24	60 0 0	22 8 0	0 2 0
9	Sibpur ...	Excellent ...	61	50	60 0 0	87 0 0	0 1 3
10	Shalongram ...	Excellent ...	56	41	55 0 0	37 12 0	0 1 1
11	Thatri	Excellent ..	40	40	0 0 0	10 0 0	0 0 0
12	Barati	Good ...	29	22	60 0 0	48 0 0	0 2 9
13	Barabari	Good ...	30	25	60 0 0	27 0 0	0 2 3
14	Binnakuri ...	Good ..	30	24	55 0 0	70 9 11	0 2 5
15	Haridebpur ...	Good ...	37	30	60 0 0	98 8 0	0 1 8
16	Janpur	Good ...	24	22	60 0 0	51 0 0	0 2 9
17	Jagirhat ...	Good ...	23	18	60 0 0	44 0 0	0 3 5
18	Manja Shaulmari (Night)	Good ...	31	25	21 0 0	0 14 0	0 1 8
19	Betgari	Fair ...	30	19	55 0 0	62 2 0	0 2 1
20	Balugram	Fair ...	60	30	60 0 0	64 0 0	0 1 4
21	Bhuktipur ...	Fair ...	25	18	60 0 0	26 0 0	0 3 2
22	Chyrchorabari ...	Fair ..	24	23	54 12 0	143 4 0	0 1 5

Babu Kasi Kantha Mukhopadhyay.

Number.	Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
	In the District of Rungpur.—*(Contd.)*				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
23	Charaikhola . .	Fair ...	60	43	55 0 0	79 11 9	0 1 3
24	Fulkumar ...	Fair ...	20	20	55 0 0	63 10 0	0 2 6
25	Gopalpur ...	Fair ...	28	20	60 0 0	52 0 0	0 2 10
26	Shadiapashkarni .	Fair ..	19	17	60 0 0	30 0 0	0 4 2
27	Balagram (Night) ..	Moderate ...	28	19	15 0 0	7 8 0	0 1 1
28	Botagari	Moderate ...	30	20	50 0 0	45 0 9	0 2 0
29	Buklapur ..	Moderate ..	17	15	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
30	Bhangani ...	Moderate ...	16	15	0 0 0	20 0 0	0 0 0
31	Bhalushandar ...	Moderate ...	23	20	0 0 0	2 0 0	0 0 0
32	Dauabari ...	Moderate ...	30	29	55 0 0	80 12 0	0 1 11
33	Ghogoa ...	Moderate ...	20	12	0 0 0	5 0 0	0 0 0
34	Ghoramara (Night) ...	Moderate ...	28	25	3 0 0	6 4 0	0 1 0
35	Ganjpur ..	Moderate ..	63	43	60 0 0	87 0 0	0 1 1
36	Ganeshpur .	Moderate ...	31	21	0 0 0	5 0 0	0 0 0
37	Harideb ...	Moderate ...	20	15	60 0 0	12 0 0	0 4 0
38	Hariarkati ...	Moderate ...	32	24	60 0 0	51 0 0	0 2 6
39	Jigabari ...	Moderate ...	40	36	40 0 0	21 8 0	0 1 3
40	Jadabpur ...	Moderate ...	16	14	60 0 0	2 0 0	0 5 0
41	Kalmar Hat ...	Moderate ...	18	16	0 0 0	25 0 0	0 0 0
42	Kuribisha ...	Moderate ...	28	26	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
43	Mauja Shaulmari ...	Moderate ...	37	24	55 0 0	26 0 0	0 2 0
44	Makrampur ...	Moderate ...	26	20	60 0 0	16 0 0	0 3 0
45	Maminpur ...	Moderate . .	50	41	60 0 0	77 10 0	0 1 7
46	Pakhifanda ...	Moderate ...	24	19	60 0 0	42 0 0	0 2 9
47	Bichandaha (Night) ...	Indifferent ...	14	11	2 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 3
48	Bhajandanga (Night)...	Indifferent. .	18	16	6 0 0	13 0 0	0 0 10
49	Bauchandi ...	Indifferent ...	30	25	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Number.	Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	In the District of Rungpur.—*(Contd.)*						
50	Balun ...	Indifferent ...	10	9	0 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 0
51	Bhavanipur ...	Indifferent ...	22	19	0 0 9	0 0 0	0 0 0
52	Baraghoria ...	Indifferent ...	25	14	60 0 0	19 0 0	0 3 2
53	Kalashona ...	Indifferent ...	20	12	60 0 0	18 0 0	0 2 0
54	Kalashona (Night) ...	Indifferent ...	19	19	0 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 0
55	Kamarpur ...	Indifferent ...	12	12	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
56	Kaleani ...	Indifferent ...	12	9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
57	Dhantola ...	Indifferent ...	28	22	60 0 0	33 8 0	0 3 7
58	Dariapur ...	Indifferent ...	15	15	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
59	Damdama ...	Indifferent ...	10	9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
60	Gumnatti ...	Indifferent ...	30	26	55 0 0	20 0 0	0 1 11
61	Gharial Khal ...	Indifferent ...	27	12	60 0 0	13 1 0	0 2 11
62	Gagabari ...	Indifferent ...	44	41	60 0 0	47 0 0	0 1 5
63	Harati ...	Indifferent ...	30	25	60 0 0	34 0 0	0 2 3
64	Hosanagar ...	Indifferent ...	24	19	0 0 0	12 0 0	0 0 0
65	Haravia (Night) ...	Indifferent ...	12	10	0 0 0	1 8 0	0 0 0
66	Harideb (Night) ...	Indifferent ...	15	12	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
67	Janpur (Night) ...	Indifferent ...	16	13	0 0 0	2 0 0	0 0 0
68	Kisoriganj ...	Indifferent ...	19	17	35 0 0	19 8 0	0 3 0
69	Khoragao ...	Indifferent ...	34	27	0 0 0	0 12 0	0 0 0
70	Kachabari ...	Indifferent ...	21	18	0 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 0
71	Khamar Maniram ...	Indifferent ...	21	18	0 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 0
72	Kelnaband ...	Indifferent ...	11	11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
73	Kachna ...	Indifferent ...	9	8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
74	Lakhipur I ...	Indifferent ...	28	15	60 0 0	6 12 0	0 2 10
75	Mirganj ...	Indifferent ...	19	19	55 0 0	28 4 0	0 2 7
76	Maminpur (Night) ...	Indifferent ...	19	17	0 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 0

Babu Kasi Kantha Mukhopadhyay.

Number.	Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
	In the District of Rungpur.—*(Contd.)*				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
77	Maydandighi ...	Indifferent...	32	18	55 0 0	2 1 0	0 2 7
78	Mahadeb ...	Indifferent...	23	19	55 0 0	44 0 0	0 2 7
79	Malsinhapur ...	Indifferent...	12	10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
80	Mokrampur (Night)	Indifferent...	18	13	12 0 0	8 0 0	0 0 11
81	Madhaupur ...	Indifferent...	10	10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
82	Madanpur Birati (Night) ...	Indifferent...	16	14	12 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0
83	Mahadeb (Night) ...	Indifferent...	19	13	5 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 1
84	Manglukuti ...	Indifferent...	20	16	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
85	Nekmamud ...	Indifferent...	16	10	0 0 0	15 0 0	0 0 0
86	Nabanidas ...	Indifferent...	11	10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
87	Naudanga ...	Indifferent...	37	21	35 0 0	73 2 0	0 2 0
88	Patanpara ...	Indifferent...	30	29	55 0 0	69 0 0	0 1 9
89	Pakuriabari ...	Indifferent...	25	20	55 0 0	23 0 0	0 3 8
90	Paddaganj ...	Indifferent...	29	13	60 0 0	24 0 0	0 2 9
91	Pairaband ...	Indifferent...	14	12	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
92	Ranipakur ...	Indifferent...	24	19	60 0 0	14 0 0	0 3 4
93	Rajendrapur ...	Indifferent...	24	20	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
94	Rotipur ...	Indifferent...	32	21	55 0 0	44 1 0	0 2 4
95	Rotipur (Night) ...	Indifferent...	10	9	8 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 8
96	Rotirampur (Night)	Indifferent...	13	10	10 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0
97	Soabajpur ...	Indifferent...	28	19	60 0 0	25 0 0	0 2 1
98	Soibpur (Night) ...	Indifferent...	21	16	20 0 0	1 0 0	0 2 2
99	Shekar Hat ...	Indifferent...	39	35	0 0 0	1 9 6	0 0 0
100	Shekpara ...	Indifferent...	16	13	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
101	Shanatan ...	Indifferent...	11	5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
102	Soahebganj ...	Indifferent...	14	14	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
103	Shadiapashkarni (Night) ...	Indifferent...	19	17	60 0 0	36 0 0	0 4 2

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Number.	Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
	In the District of Rungpur.—*(Contd.)*				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
104	Taraganj ...	Indifferent ..	18	16	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
105	Baihgara ...	Bad ...	17	13	54 12 0	18 6 0	0 4 8
106	Karsha ...	Bad ...	20	9	35 0 0	35 0 0	0 2 4
107	Dasibai ...	Bad ...	20	19	55 0 0	13 12 0	0 2 0
108	Dashir Hat ...	Bad ...	25	21	55 0 0	8 4 0	0 2 8
109	Galena ...	Bad ...	21	14	55 0 0	49 0 0	0 2 11
110	Harischandra Pat ...	Bad ..	18	12	39 0 0	4 5 0	0 1 0
111	Kakina Shaulmari ...	Bad ...	27	23	35 0 0	17 7 3	0 1 6
112	Lakhipur II ...	Bad ...	30	22	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
113	Madanpur Birati ...	Bad ...	31	19	55 0 0	8 0 0	0 2 0
114	Namori Birati ...	Bad ...	23	13	40 0 0	13 1 0	0 3 2
115	Palkartari ...	Bad ...	23	14	60 0 0	7 0 0	0 3 5
116	Shampur ...	Bad ...	12	10	60 0 0	12 0 0	0 6 8
117	Shindurna ...	Bad ...	26	30	55 0 0	36 12 0	0 2 6
118	Satgopalpur ...	Bad ..	20	14	55 0 0	76 15 0	0 3 2
119	Sunlyashi ...	Bad ...	20	14	54 8 0	22 0 0	0 3 9
120	Tangamari ...	Bad ...	20	18	54 0 0	35 12 0	0 2 0
121	Tambalpur ...	Bad ...	39	23	40 0 0	62 12 0	0 1 6
122	Ambaria-falakata ...	Unclassified .	30	30	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
123	Bichandaha ...	Unclassified .	20	13	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
124	Baladia ...	Unclassified .	12	11	0 0 0	9 0 0	0 0 0
125	Baragari ...	Unclassified .	10	9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
126	Dimla ...	Unclassified .	20	15	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
127	Dabulpara ...	Unclassified .	8	7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
128	Dumoriya ...	Unclassified .	10	7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
129	Durakati ...	Unclassified .	10	8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
130	Garaymari ...	Unclassified .	30	19	0 0 0	24 0 0	0 0 0
131	Gotamari ...	Unclassified .	11	10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

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Number.	Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
	In the District of Rungpur.—*(Contd.)*						
132	Gaybari ...	Unclassified.	10	9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
133	Haroa Shimalbari ...	Unclassified.	30	24	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
134	Jaldhaka ...	Unclassified.	12	10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
135	Jhalagachi Champa ..	Unclassified.	20	15	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
136	Kathali ...	Unclassified.	17	15	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
137	Kektibari ...	Unclassified.	12	10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
138	Kukhapara ...	Unclassified.	16	14	0 0 0	0 12 0	0 0 0
139	Khoribari ..	Unclassified.	10	9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
140	Naish Khacha ..	Unclassified.	14	10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
141	Naholi ...	Unclassified.	15	12	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
142	Nekbakt ...	Unclassified.	11	11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
143	Pramanipara ..	Unclassified.	13	11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
144	Sitanama .	Unclassified.	12	10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
145	Satni Barabhushi ...	Unclassified.	19	10	0 0 0	15 0 0	0 0 0
146	Tanjanmari (Night) ...	Unclassified.	19	12	0 0 0	4 0 0	0 0 0
	Vernacular Schools or Classes for Girls under Native Managers attached to Improved Patshalas.						
	In the District of Dinajpur.						
1	Bagarbari ...	Indifferent...	22	13	6 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 1
2	Khanpara ...	Indifferent .	15	14	4 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 10
3	Kishmat Madhabpur	Indifferent...	5	5	3 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 2
4	Shapahar ...	Indifferent ..	6	5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
5	Thakurgao ...	Indifferent .	15	14	6 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 1
6	Topon ...	Indifferent .	6	6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

Reports of Inspectors of Schools.

Number.	Names of Schools.	Grade.	Number on the Rolls monthly average.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From Grants given by Government.	Expenditure. From all sources other than Government Grants.	Cost to Government of each pupil monthly.
					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P
	In the District of Rajshahi.						
7	Bara Dhupil ...	Indifferent ...	18	15	12 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 9
8	Kadipur ..	Indifferent ..	5	5	5 0 0	0 8 0	0 2 8
9	Jamnagra ...	Indifferent ...	19	16	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
10	Nababganj ...	Indifferent ...	5	5	5 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 8
11	Naugao ...	Indifferent ...	8	5	11 0 0	3 0 0	0 3 1
12	Nandangachi ...	Indifferent ...	20	16	9 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 4
13	Pirgachi ...	Indifferent ...	9	7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
14	Sholigachi ...	Indifferent ..	5	5	5 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 8
15	Shujapara ...	Indifferent ...	17	12	12 0 0	2 8 0	0 1 1
16	Manigram ...	Unclassified.	5	5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
17	Shawal ...	Unclassified.	14	13	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
18	Terol ...	Unclassified.	5	5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
19	Kadirganj ...	Unclassified.	7	5	7 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 8
	In the District of Rungpur.						
20	Haridеb ..	Indifferent ...	12	9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
21	Mauja Sholimari ...	Indifferent ...	6	4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
22	Ratipur ...	Indifferent ...	10	9	8 0 0	0 0 0	0 3 2

Presidency College, Mr. Sutcliffe.

COLLEGE REPORTS.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

(FOUNDED 1855.)

FROM THE REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL, MR. J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—The following is a statement of the number of students on the rolls of this department at the end of the official year during the last four years:

	1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	Regular students.	Out students.	Total.	Regular students.	Out students.	Total.	Regular students.	Out students.	Total.	Regular students.	Out students.	Total.
First-year ...	98	0	98	95	0	95	87	0	87	101	1	102
Second-year ...	110	4	114	107	3	110	97	1	98	103	0	103
Third-year ...	40	3	43	49	1	50	21	3	24	42	0	42
Fourth-year ..	67	0	67	43	5	48	53	0	53	35	1	36
Honor-year ...	8	0	8	7	0	7	9	0	9	9	0	9
Total ..	323	7	330	301	9	310	267	4	271	290	2	292

The numerical strength of the college is still slightly below what it was two years ago, but this is solely due to the limited number of admissions which took place to the third-year class at the opening of the last session, the causes of which were explained in the Report of 1866-67. It is not desirable that the rolls should contain more than 300 under-graduate students, and this limit is likely to be reached next year.

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The fees collected during the year amount to Rupees 33,210-8, against Rupees 27,872 for 11 months in 1866-67, and Rupees 32,011-13-1 in 1865-66: and the expenditure has been Rupees 1,02,264-10-4, making the monthly cost of each student to Government amount to Rupees 21-3-9, against Rupees 21-1-6 last year, and Rupees 15-11-10 in 1865-66.

A classification of the students on the rolls on 31st March, as regards the social position of parents and guardians, is subjoined.

	Social position of the Parents or Guardians.					
	Zemindars, Talukdars, and persons of independent income.	Merchants, Bankers, Banians and Brokers.	Professional persons.	Government Servants and Pensioners.	Shop-keepers.	Others.
General Department ..	75	49	32	77	3	56

The first-year students were examined by myself and the Professors of the College at the end of the Session. In *English Literature, Sanskrit,* and *Mathematics,* the results were good: but in *History* the marks gained were lower than in the other subjects, and about 30 per cent of the class did very badly. Evidently a large portion of the class had neglected to give their *History* a careful revision before the examination. I am glad to be able to report favorably of the examination of the class generally in Sanskrit, and I think that the experiment of introducing Sanskrit, in lieu of Bengali, into the ordinary college course, bids fair to be a success. Only one student failed to retain his Junior Scholarship.

The second-year students were subjected to a series of examinations extending over the entire Session in all their studies,

Presidency College, Mr. Sutcliffe.

with a view to the exclusion of all students from the University First Examination in Arts, of whom it could not be said that they had a reasonable prospect of passing. These periodical examinations secured a more uniform attention to work than in former years, and though the result of the University Examination, as regards these students, was not quite so satisfactory as I expected, yet I am convinced that the rule which enables Principals to exclude ill-prepared candidates from the University Examinations, acted beneficially throughout the year. Out of the 103 students on the rolls of the second-year-class, I refused certificates of fitness to appear at the examination to thirty. Of the seventy-three students who were registered for examination, one was prevented by illness from appearing, and forty were passed; fifteen being placed in the first class, fourteen in the second, and eleven in the third. I did not expect quite so many failures, but the number of first class men is highly satisfactory. Of thirty-two who failed, twenty-one failed in English, fifteen in Sanskrit, seven in History, and twenty-two in Mathematics. In explanation of the fact of 42 per cent of the candidates having failed, after examinations in the college during the year instituted expressly to enable me to keep back students who were not properly prepared, I may mention that all students were allowed to go up who had failed only in one subject at the College Examinations. It would hardly be wise to carry out the rule of exclusion too rigidly on its first introduction, for of the whole of the rejected candidates, I can state that they tried to pass a successful examination by careful attention to work in the class during the session.

Upon the result of the University Examination, the following students were selected to first grade Senior Scholarships

1. Sarada Charan Mitra.
2. Girija Bhushan Mukhopadhyay.
3. Bipin Krishna Basu.

Reports of Colleges.

4. Giris Chandra Basu.
5. Parvati Charan Mashanta.

The following students were elected second grade scholars.

1. Radha Nath Ráy.
2. Bipin Bihari Datta.
3. Siris Chandra Chaudhuri.
4. Sares Chandra Ghosh.
5 Devendra Nath Ghosh.

The Duff Scholarship for proficiency in Mathematics was awarded to Sarada Charan Mitra.

The third-year students were examined by the Professors in the work they had done during the session, and the result was not at all a creditable one, more particularly in the case of non-scholarship-holders. This class was formed when the fees were raised from ten to twelve Rupees a month, and not only was it numerically weak throughout the session, but, in the opinion of the Professors, it was also below the average of the classes in point of ability and application.

The fourth-year students went up to the B. A. Examination. At this examination candidates were for the first time required to submit to the University a certificate stating that there was a reasonable probability of their passing, I accordingly gave notice of my intention of holding a series of examinations, between June and the end of October, in the various branches to be taken up. I required all plucked students of the college of former years, who were desirous of presenting themselves again for examination with my certificate, to enter their names on the Register during the above interval, with a view to their undergoing these *test* examinations. Twenty plucked students joined the college in consequence of this notice, making the entire strength of the class in October to be seventy-three. The B. A. Examination of 1868, being the last at which candidates could take up a Vernacular as a second

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language, I allowed the whole of the students to present themselves for examination by the University. Bearing in mind that the power of keeping back candidates was not strictly exercised, the result of the examination was not unfavorable. Out of seventy-three candidates, one was absent, and thirty-two were passed, seven being placed in the first class, twenty-one in the second, and four in the third. Of the forty rejected candidates, seventeen failed in English, six in the second language, ten in History, twenty-four in Mathematics, eight in Mental and Moral Philosophy, and twenty-five in the optional subjects. The failures in Chemistry (one of the optional subjects) were unusually numerous; in fact eight students were plucked in this subject only, a result which was probably brought about to some extent by the change of Professors which took place during the session. One student, who passed exceedingly well in all other branches, failed in Urdu. Although, therefore, the percentage of candidates who failed is large, this result is partly due to exceptional causes.

The following graduates were elected to Foundation Scholarships, and are reading for honors in the subjects mentioned opposite to their names.

1.	Jagadbandhu Datta ..	.. Philosophy.
2.	Upendra Chandra Deb	.. Philosophy.
3.	Mahendra Nath Datta	. English.
4.	Upendra Nath Mitra	... Mathematics.
5.	Khetra Chandra Ghosh	... History
6.	Jagad Durlabh Basakh	.. Mathematics.
7.	Gopal Chandra Gupta	.. English.

Jagadbandhu Datta was also elected University scholar on the Foundation of the Maharaja of Vizianagram.

One of the Foundation Scholarships was vacated by Kurunamay Bandyopadhyay, during the session on account of sickness and Jogendra Nath Basu was elected in his place. Another

Reports of Colleges.

Foundation scholar Promodha Charan Bandyopadhyay was unable to appear at the Honor Examination from a severe attack of fever.

The other six scholars went up to the examination for Honors, and were all successful.

The following tabular statement shews the class in which each was placed and the subject taken up:

NAMES.	Class attained.	SUBJECT.
1. Ananda Mohan Basu ...	Class I.	Mathematics.
2. Beni Madhab Datta ..	Do.	Mental and Moral Philosophy.
3 Gopal Chandra Mukhopadhyay	Class II.	History and Political Economy.
4. Sarat Chandra Bandyopadhyay	Do.	English.
5. Jogendra Nath Basu ...	Class III.	Do.
6. Tara Prasanna Bandyopadhyay	Do.	History & Political Economy.

Four other graduates of the college went up to the Honor Examination, and three for the Degree of M. A. Two of the Honor candidates gained a third class in Mathematics, and one of the M. A. candidates was passed. The others failed.

LAW DEPARTMENT.—The following statement shews the number of students on the rolls of this department at the end of the official year during the last four years.

Presidency College, Mr. Sutcliffe.

	1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	Regular students.	Out students.	Total.	Regular students.	Out students.	Total.	Regular students.	Out students.	Total.	Regular students.	Out students.	Total
First-year ...	78	1	79	104	4	108	62	4	66	96	2	98
Second-year ...	84	1	85	80	0	80	107	2	109	58	2	60
Third-year ...	47	0	47	72	2	74	73	1	74	91	0	91
Pleadership candidates ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	35	59	0	59
Total ...	209	2	211	256	6	262	277	7	284	304	4	308

The opinion, that there is already a plethora of pleaders, would seem to be discredited by the preceding return. The department now contains a larger number of students than at any former time. The admissions to the first year class last year shewed a slight falling off, as compared with the two previous years, but in this session the admissions again came up nearly to a level with the highest number of any former year. If even a moiety of those who pass can find profitable employment in the courts, the conclusion seems inevitable, either that litigation has greatly increased during the last ten years, or that the profession of a pleader was, a few years ago, a most lucrative one.

The fees collected during the year amount to Rupees 24,911-8, and the expenditure has been Rupees 22,941-12 shewing a surplus of income over expenditure of Rupees 1,969-12.

A classification of the students according to the social position of parents and guardians is subjoined;

Reports of Colleges.

Law Department...	Social position of the Parents or Guardians.					
	Zemindars, Talukdars, and persons of independent income.	Merchants, Bankers, Banians, and Brokers.	Professional persons.	Government Servants and Pensioners.	Shop-keepers.	Others.
B. L. and L. L. candidates ..	65	24	15	83	5	57
Pleadership candidates. ...	14	1	7	20	0	17

Sixty-one students went up to the examination for the Degree of Bachelor, and seven for a Licence; of the former, two were unable to appear on account of illness and forty-two were passed; of the candidates for a Licence, only two were passed. An analysis of the results of the examination shews that one candidate failed in Jurisprudence and Roman Law, nineteen in Contracts, one in Personal Rights and Status, one in Rights of Property, two in Evidence and Procedure, and five in Criminal Law.

Civil Engineering Department.—The following statement shews the number of students on the rolls at the end of the official year during the last four years:

	1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.		
	Regular students.	Out students.	Total.	Regular students.	Out students.	Total.	Regular students.	Out students.	Total.	Regular students.	Out students.	Total.
First-year ...	17	5	22	10	5	15	6	1	7	20	10	30
Second-year ...	12	4	16	9	5	14	5	2	7	11	2	13
Third-year ...	6	1	7	9	2	11	19	8	27	4	0	4
Total ...	35	10	45	28	12	40	30	11	41	35	12	47

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There is a slight increase in the strength of th department, which is likely to be maintained if the second-year students remain to prosecute their studies for the University Licence, instead of taking the Certificates of qualification for employment in the Department of Public Works, to which they may be entitled on the result of the Sessional Examination to be held in May.

The fees collected during the year amounts to Rs. 3,083, against Rs. 2,618-13-0 of last year, and the expenditure has been Rupees 26,525-9-6, against Rupees 33,214-8-0. in 1866-67, making the total monthly cost of each student for the past year to be Rupees 37-9-0, against Rupees 58 for the previous year. The decrease in the expenditure has been caused—(1) by the appointment of an Assistant Professor in place of a Professor of Mathematics, and (2) by the non-appointment of any one to fill this office, after it became vacant by the resignation of Mr. Rees in November last, till the classes had completed their field-work.

A classification of the students, according to the social position of parents or guardians, is subjoined :

	Social Position of the Parents or Guardians.					
	Zemindars, Talukdars, and persons of independent income.	Merchants, Bankers, Banians and Brokers.	Professional persons.	Government Servants and Pensioners.	Shop-keepers.	Others.
C. E. Department ...	11	4	9	16	4	3

Six final students of the Session 1866-67 went up in June to the University Examination for a Licence, and all were passed, two being placed in the first class, and four in the second divi-

sion ; this result contrasts favorably with that of the previous year, at which all the candidates were unsuccessful.

The six Licentiates of 1867-68 have received appointments in the grade of Assistant Engineers in the Public Works Department on probation ; and it is desirable that the opinions of the officers under whom they are employed, on their claims to be permanently graded, should be made known to the College, when their period of probation has expired. If this were done, the college training might be directed towards the removal of any proved deficiencies in the theoretical part of their education. I am not aware that any report of the kind has ever been made known to the College authorities; but obviously it is desirable that the opinions of Engineers under whom the Licentiates have served, should be communicated to me for the information and guidance of the Professors. Such reports might be valuable, not merely in directing the teaching of the Professors, but also in stimulating the students under training to qualify themselves thoroughly for the work they will be called upon to do when they enter the Public Service. Occasionally I have had opportunities of learning the opinions of private individuals under whom some of the ex-students of the college have served, and almost invariably they have been spoken of favorably.

The examination of the first and second-year students, in the class-work of the session 1866-67, was conducted by myself and the Professors of the college in the month of May. There were only five students for examination in the second-year class, and of these one was absent on account of sickness, the other four passed a very fair examination, and the Forbes' Scholarships were awarded to the under-mentioned students, whose marks entitled them to the grade of Sub-Engineer.

Jogendra Nath Mukhopadhyay.
Kanti Chandra Bandyopadhyay.

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One of the four students has left the college during the session with a certificate of qualification of third grade overseer, and is employed in the office of the Engineer of the Calcutta Water Works.

There were nineteen students in the first-year class for examination, and of these three absented themselves; of the others, four failed to get promotion to the second-year class, and the rest passed a moderately good examination. Prizes were awarded in Mathematics, Engineering, and Surveying to the following students:

Kali Padda Sen	... Mathematics.
Hiralal Mitra	... Engineering.
Prasanna Kumar Danuri	... Surveying.

No student evinced sufficient merit to warrant the award of a prize in Drawing.

Mr. Scott's report on the field-work of the first-year class during the cold season is subjoined:—

"The Surveying commenced on 31st October 1867, and continued until 8th February 1868, four days in each week being devoted to it. There were at first eight parties, but from the commencement, the students of the 8th party were so irregular, that I was obliged to allow those who did attend to work with other parties. During November the work done was necessarily of an elementary character, and comprized only surveys by compass and chain of various figures laid out by me on different parts of the Maidan, including such roads as traversed the figure, besides surveys of several tanks, &c.

In December there were still seven parties, and the attendance was on the whole very regular, the only exceptions to the rule being one or two out-students, and one in-student who was prevented by sickness from attending the whole month. The work done during this month included, first a Survey of the Cathedral compound and adjoining grounds, which was plotted

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and sent to the Cathedral Chaplains for submission to Government in connection with some ground of which the Lord Bishop of Calcutta was anxious to obtain possession for Church purposes. Second, a survey of the Eden Gardens, including the cricket ground and all the ground lying between them and the Town Hall and new High Court, a copy of which has been presented to the Garrison Engineer Fort William, at whose request the survey was undertaken. Third, a survey of Coolie bazar, shewing the roads lanes, principal houses, &c., but as it does not pretend to more accuracy than could be expected from such junior students, small huts, &c., are not shewn at all. Fourth, a survey of Fort William, or rather of its external boundary, which containing, as it does, so many angles within a comparatively speaking short range of distance, affords a first rate example of Compass Surveying for beginners. Fifth, a general survey of the whole Maidan, including all the portions that have before been mentioned as separate surveys. And sixth, a survey of College Square and surrounding roads, including an outline plan of the Presidency College, Sanskrit College, and Hindu School buildings. I should mention that this last was done by only two out of the seven parties, who by extra attention and more careful work, succeeded in finishing their other work before their companions. These parties were the first and second"

"In January the number of parties was reduced to six, and the work included several trial sections on different parts of the Maidan, including one round Fort William, which was done by three of the parties with very creditable accuracy, though I am sorry to say, that from carelessness (principally in the way they kept their field books) I was obliged to make the second, third, and fifth parties do this section a second time. 'The principal building work is a section from Belati Bungalow in Esplanade Row, to Tolly's Nullah, which

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has been made by each party. The students were each obliged to run a series of check levels, from Tolly's Nullah back to Belati Bungalow, so that each party, in addition to having its neighbours' work to check by, had a separate and distinct check of its own. The field books—which are really *field books* and kept in the field, without any after-additions or embellishments—will, I think, bear favorable comparison with those kept by Officers of the Department Public Works or others, whose age and experience are much greater than those of the students of the first year C. E. Department, Presidency College."

"The number of students which I prefer to put in each party is four, and to each party I give two coolies. If I give more coolies I find that the students, from having nearly nothing to do, get idle and lie down under trees, or umbrellas if they are not near a tree, instead of working; if I give less than two coolies I have found that there is too much really laborious work for the students, such as carrying wooden pegs, poles, small iron crow-bars for digging holes for the pegs, running backwards and forwards with poles, &c., and it is hardly fair to expect them to do so much purely manual labor, and at the same time to keep their minds properly fixed upon the Survey they have in hand. I am often obliged to put more than four students in a party, owing to some out-students being so very irregular that I do not count them as working men, though their names appear in my register; and sometimes I am obliged to increase the numbers, if the total number of students is not divisible by four."

"I am glad to be able to remark that, of the three students who were in the class last year (Aghor Nath Mukhopadhyay Abdul Bakshi, and Gopal Das Nandi,) the first two have worked very satisfactorily, but I am sorry to say that the third seems quite as hopeless a case as ever."

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"In addition to the above work, each student by himself took a line of levels round Fort William, and the results were most satisfactory. With few exceptions the sections were accurately made, the greatest error being 0.10 feet, and most of the sections being much more accurate than that. The few exceptions alluded to are, Bamacharan Basu, who has since left College, Ram Nath Bhattacharya, who was suffering from fever the day he made this Section, and whose other work has been very satisfactory. Purna Chandra Basu, Annada Prasad Ráy Chaudhuri, and Adhar Chandra Ráy Chaudhuri, whose work both at College and in the field has been unsatisfactory in the extreme."

"With the exceptions mentioned above, I think the present first-year class a very promising one, and that almost all of them will obtain promotion at the Annual Examination to be held in May next. Several of them are men who I have no doubt will eventually obtain the L. C. E. Degree, and qualify for the Engineer Grade of the D. P. W., if they are not tempted by the prospect of an immediate salary to accept an Overseer's appointment before they become entitled to anything better."

"Four of the out-students, viz: John Harman, Matilal Majumdar, Tulsi Das Ráy, and Upendra Lal Gupta are, in my opinion, deserving of promotion to the 2nd year class. Of the rest, the only one who attends the College now is Abhay Charan Mallik, and I do not think he would derive any benefit from being promoted, as his work has been always unsatisfactory, and he is either unable or too lazy to study sufficiently to keep up with the rest of the class."

Mr. Hill proceeded to Raniganj with the second and third year students at the beginning of November, and his report on the work done is subjoined:

"Owing to the cyclone and the rain which followed, these classes were unable to commence their geodesical operations

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until the 7th of November. But for this, they would have commenced on the first of the month."

"The preliminary survey, for the purpose of teaching the students the use of the instruments, being completed, the Magistrate of Raniganj was requested to define the extent and boundaries of the map he had desired might be made for him. The area of country pointed out by him for surveying was about 36 square miles, a considerably larger tract of country than the students have been in the habit of surveying. The students of the 2nd year class satisfactorily performed this by a Trigonometrical Survey, the villages being traversed, and the details being filled in, by means of the Plane Table."

"As neither the Theodolite nor Plane Table had ever before been in these students hands, this result may be deemed very satisfactory."

"The third year class was engaged as usual on an engineering project, which this year consisted of the following operations for a purposed railway of about 10 miles in length—

(I). The reconnaissance of the country.

(II). A report thereon, as to its suitability for a railway.

(III). Detailed survey and plan of a belt of country averaging ¾ of a mile in width, and the length that of the purposed Railway. The Traverse system as applied to long and narrow lands of country was the one selected for this survey.

(IV) Selection of the line.

(V) Marking the line. This was done by driving pegs along the centre line of railway at distances of 100 feet, all curves were set out by means of the Theodolite.

(VI) Levelling for the line, a longitudinal and a great number of cross sections were taken.

The whole of the above work has been very fairly performed."

"In the evenings, meetings were held for the discussion of various subjects, but chiefly for the purpose of constructing

some engines, the drawings for which had been previously prepared by the students. To enable them to do this, a lathe, a forge, and various other tools had been provided. The engines that have been made attest the success of the experiment. It would be impossible to find for the students a more instructive and useful means of spending their evenings at Raniganj than what is afforded by these tools. Good and finished work is neither looked for nor desired, the great object being that the students should first design some machine, and then carry it out strictly in accordance with the drawing they have made. This cannot fail to give them a better idea of the nature and importance of an Engineering or mechanical drawing, the accuracy required, and the way to read it, than can possibly be obtained by merely copying other drawings. Drawing is the language of an Engineer, and until that language is mastered, until the various views of an engineering drawing can with facility be understood and read, all the great works on engineering must remain a dead letter to the students. In after life the bad effects will be noticeable by their inability to superintend efficiently the carrying out of works from the working drawings entrusted to them."

"In my opinion it would be desirable to allow marks for these models at the Lower Class English Examination. To enable the students to produce models every year would require the very small *annual* allowance of about 200 Rupees."

"In the Engineering Colleges in England and France model making is always strongly encouraged and every facility given for the purpose."

HINDU SCHOOL.—The following is the report of the Head Master of the school:—

"The number of boys on the rolls on the 31st March was 373, against 351 of the previous year; and the average daily

Presidency College, Mr. Sutcliffe.

attendance was 304, against 295 of last year. Notwithstanding the increase in number, the daily average attendance was kept down by several causes, of which sickness was the principal. With reference to other causes, it may not be out of place here to mention that as long as boys can produce letters from their guardians exculpating them for their absence on trivial grounds, so long it will be difficult to make them as regular in their attendance as is desirable."

"During the Session under report, Babu Bipradas Bandyopadhyay resigned, and Babu Gopi Krishna Mitra and Isvar Chandra Sen retired on superannuation pension."

"A classification of the boys, on the 31st March, according to the social position of parents, is subjoined :—

Zemindars, Talukdars, and persons of independent income.	Merchants, Bankers, Banians and Brokers.	Professional persons.	Government servants and pensioners.	Shop-keepers.	Others.
119	59	27	105	17	46

"The fees collected during the year were Rupees 19,318-8-0 and the expenditure was Rupees 18,150-8-4, leaving a surplus of income over expenditure of Rupees 1,167-15-8."

"Forty-two boys were sent up to the Entrance Examination, of whom twenty-eight were passed,—nine being placed in the first class, ten in the second, and nine in the third. The school stood third in the Entrance Examination. The following students obtained Junior Scholarships :—

1 Bisvambar Mitra.
2 Khirod Chandra Ráy.
3 Haran Krishna Ghosh.
4 Bipin Bihari Das.
5 Syama Kamed Mukhopadhyay.
6 Mahendranath Mallik.
7 Gopal Chandra Mukhopadhyay.
8 Kunjalal Mallik.
9 Khirod Chandra Das.

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"Of these, the first four obtained second grade, and the rest third grade Scholarships."

"The Examination of the Junior classes was conducted by the Professors of the Presidency College and the Head Master of the Hare School. The Second Class passed a moderately good Examination, but the Third Class did very badly. The latter class must improve considerably, if the school is to retain its position in the University list. The result of the Examination of the remaining classes calls for no especial remarks."

HARE SCHOOL.—"In April 1867, Babu Pyari Charan Sarkar having been promoted to a fourth grade Professorship in the Presidency College, Babu Giris Chandra Deb, officiating Head Master, Babu Nilmani Chakravarti, officiating second Master, and Babu Chandi Charan Bandyopadhyay, officiating third Master, were confirmed in their respective posts, and Babu Haralal Ráy B. A. was appointed fourth Master of the school. In January last, Babu Chandi Charan Bandyopadhyay was promoted to the Head Mastership of the High School at Cuttack, and his place was conferred on Babu Jadunath Mukhopadhyay, Head Master of the Baulea School."

"The number of boys on the rolls, on the 31st March last, was 471 against 451 on the same date of the previous year; and the average daily attendance was 366, against 337."

"The following is a classification of the boys according to the social position of their parents or guardians:

Zemindars, Talukdars, and persons of independent income.	Merchants, Bankers, Banians and Brokers.	Professional persons.	Government servants & pensioners.	Shop-keepers.	Others.
90	74	58	109	37	106

APPENDIX A.

Presidency College, Mr. Sutcliffe.

"The fees collected during the year under report were Rupees 20,252-8-0, and the expenditure was Rupees 19,704-1-0, leaving a surplus of Rupees 548-7-0."

"Forty-five boys were sent from the first class to the Entrance Examination, and thirty-two were passed, fourteen being placed in the 1st Division, fourteen in the 2nd, and four in the 3rd. One candidate could not attend the Examination on account of illness, and of the remaining twelve, eight failed in English, three in History and Geography, and five in Mathematics. The boy who stood first in Merit in the list of the Calcutta University was a student of this school. Of the successful boys, four obtained first grade, three second grade, and seven third grade Junior Scholarships. The following are the names of those to whom they are awarded :—

1.	Baikanthanath Basu ...	1st	Grade.
2.	Biharilal Bandyopadhyay ...	,,	ditto.
3.	Debendra Nath Dé ...	,,	ditto.
4.	Tarini Charan Basu ...	,,	ditto.
5.	Pores Nath Basu ...	2nd	ditto.
6.	Batta Krishna Sen ...	,,	ditto.
7.	Lal Gopal Bandyopadhyay ...	,,	ditto.
8.	Kanti Chandra Mukhopadhyay	3rd	ditto.
9.	Hari Das Mukhopadhyay ...	,,	ditto.
10.	Jogendranath Mitra (senior)	,,	ditto.
11.	Parvati Sankar Gupta ...	,,	ditto.
12.	Siris Chandra Bandyopadhyay	,,	ditto.
13.	Purna Chandra Kumar ...	,,	ditto.
14.	Bamandas Das ...	,,	ditto.

"In consideration of this most satisfactory result of the Entrance Examination, a gratuity of Rupees 500 was awarded to the Head Master, and of Rupees 900 to some of the Junior Masters."

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" The second and third classes were examined simultaneously with the corresponding classes of the Hindu School by the Principal and Professors of the College, and some of the senior teachers of both the schools, and the result of the examination was satisfactory. The remaining classes were examined by some of the Professors of the College, and the Head Master and Pandit of the Hindu school, and the result was very fair on the whole."

" The ground set apart for the new school building was cleared twelve months ago, with a view to the foundation being completed before the last rainy season. Beyond clearing the ground nothing has been done, although the school has a large fund at its credit for meeting the expenditure. The present building will require considerable repairs next year, and the necessary expenditure to effect these might have been saved, had the new building been commenced at the time originally intended."

Sanskrit College, Babu Prasanna Kumara Sarvádhikari.

SANSKRIT COLLEGE.

(FOUNDED 1824.)

FROM THE REPORT OF BABU PRASANNA KUMARA SARVADHIKARI.

NUMBER OF PUPILS.—On the 31st of March, there were 295 students on the rolls of the Sanskrit College against 296 on the same day of the previous year. They all pay schooling fees at the rate of three Rupees per mensem, except the holders of Vernacular Scholarships who pay no fee, the sons of *boná fide* Pandits to the number of 100 in the School Department, who pay the smaller fee of one Rupee per mensem, and the pupils of the beginners' class, who pay at the rate of two Rupees.

In the School Department, *i. e.* those classes which have not as yet passed the University Entrance Examination, there are in all 268 students; in the College Department there are twenty-seven students, seven reading for B. A., and twenty for the First Arts Examination.

CHANGES IN THE COLLEGE STAFF.—In July last Babu Nilambara Sankhaya, M. A. and B. L., one of the Lecturers resigned, and Bábu Syámá Charana Gángopadhyay, B. A., Head Master of the Chupra School, was appointed to succeed him.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.—At the last University Examination, ten students presented themselves at the Entrance Examination. Of these six passed, three in the second division, and three in the third division.

Eight students presented themselves at the First Arts Examination. Of these, three passed, namely Golap Chandra Sarkára, Jogindra Náth Bandyopadhyay, and Khirod Nath Sinha, all in the first division; Golap Chandra succeeded in obtaining the third place in the general list and a Senior Scholarship of the first grade, and the other two obtained each a Senior Scholarship of the second grade. One former student of the College, Radharaman Gupta, who after passing the First

Reports of Colleges.

Arts went to the Presidency College to prosecute further his English studies, passed in the last B. A. Examination. One student of the Honor Class Harikrishna Chattopadhyay presented himself at the M. A. Examination and passed that ordeal successfully. Bábu Dvarka Nath Bhattáchárya, M. A., one of the Lecturers in the College appeared at the B. L. Examination and passed in the first division.

College Examination.—The annual examination of all the classes except the third-year class was held in December, and that of the third-year class in January.

In the junior classes the examination was partly written and partly *vivâ voce*.—In the senior classes, *i. e.*, those classes which compete for junior and Senior Sanskrit Scholarships, the examination was entirely conducted by means of written papers. The students of the Alankara or Rhetoric class were examined in the subjects of the year, Sanskrit and English, namely, Sahityadarpana Visvanatha Kaviraj's celebrated work on Rhetoric; Sungdhabodha, or the Grammar of Vopa Deva; Sisupalabodha, the great Epic of Magha; Uttararamacharita and Venisanhara, Dramas by Bhavabhuti, and Bhattanarayana and Kadambari of Vanabhatta, and in English, Johnson's Rasselas, and poetical Reader No. III, and Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, and Grecian History.—They were also examined in translation from Sanskrit into English and Bengali, from Bengali into English and Sanskrit, and from English into Sanskrit and Bengali, and in Bengali and Sanskrit Essay writing.—The Smriti and Darsana, first-year and third-year classes were examined for Senior Scholarships. The Smriti and Darsana classes which had their studies in the beginning of the year amalgamated, were examined in Mitakshara of Vijnanesvara and in Manusanhita, celebrated treatises on Hindu law; in Bhasaparichcheda, a treatise on Vaiseshika Philosophy by Visvanatha Pancha-

Sanskrit College, Babu Prasanna Kumara Sarvádhikari.

nana; in Kavyaprakasa Snammata Bhatta's great work on Rhetoric, with Pandit Mahesa Chandra Nyayaratna's commentary; in Siddhanta Kaumudi and Mugdhabodha, Panini and Vopa Deva's Grammars, and in the Kadambari of Vana Bhatta and Naishadhacharita of Sriharsa.—They were also examined in Sanskrit and Bengali Essay writing, and in translations from Sanskrit into English and Bengali, from Bengali into English and Sanskrit, and from English into Sanskrit and Bengali, as well as in the English subjects read during the year, viz., Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Geography, Grammar, Miss Yonge's Landmarks of History, and Entrance Course English subjects for 1868. The first year class was examined in the Sankhya Karika of Isvara Krishna, and in the Tattva Kaumudi, a commentary upon it by Vachaspati Misra; in the Manusanhita; in the Sahityadarpana of Visvanâtha Kavirâja; in the Naishadhacharita of Sriharsha; in the Sâkuntalâ of Kâlidâsa; and in the Mâlatimâdhâva of Bhavabhuti. They were also examined in Sanskrit and Bengali Essay writing, and in translation from English into Bengali and Sanskrit, from Sanskrit into English and Bengali, and from Bengali into Sanskrit and English, as well as in the subjects read through the medium of the English language, viz., the First Arts subjects for 1868. The third-year class was examined in the Vidantasura of Sadananda, a treatise on Vidanta Philosophy; in Panini's Grammar; in the Kadambari of Vana Bhatta; and in the Venisanhara of Bhattanarayana. They were also examined in Sanskrit, Bengali, and English essay writing, and in translation from Sanskrit into English and Bengali, from Bengali into English and Sanskrit, and from English into Sanskrit and Bengali, as well as in the English subjects of the year, namely, the B. A. course for 1869.

SANSKRIT SCHOLARSHIPS.—The following students were elected to hold Sanskrit Scholarships for the year 1868.

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Senior

	Bireswara Chattopadhyáy ..	Rupees	20
2.	Durgácharana Bandyopadhyáy ..	„	20
	Goláp Chandra Sarkára ..	„	16
	Jogindra Nátha Bandyopadhyáy ..	„	16
3.	Khiroda Nátha Siuha ..	„	16
	Jibananda Bhattáchárya ..	„	12
	Siva Nátha Bhattáchárya ..	„	12
	Ráma Sakhá Ghosh ..	„	12
	Alok Nátha Bhattácharya ..	„	12
	Ananta Kumara Sarvadhikari ..	„	12
6.	Bamapada Bandyopadhyày ..	„	12
	Satya Charana Ràya ..	„	10
	Umesa Chandra Mukhopadhyáy ..	„	10
	Tara Kumára Chackravarti ..	„	10
	Ráma Nátha Bhattacharya ..	„	10
	Mathura Natha Bandyopadhyáy ..	„	10
	Upendra Nátha Mukhopadhyáy ..	„	10
7.	Gopala Chandra Samajpati ..	„	10

Junior.

	Nilmani Mukhopadhyay ..	„	8
	Khetra Mohana Dúsa ..	„	8
3.	Nakulesvara Bhattacharya ..	„	8
	Navinkrishna Gupta ..	„	8
	Baràdakant Bhattacharya ..	„	8
	Ambika Charana Dúsa ..	„	8
	Rajendra Natha Kumáva ..	„	8
5.	Mahésa Chandra Bisvasa ..	„	8
		„	294

LIBRARY.—The Library is much frequented by Professors and students, and several valuable additions have been made to it during the year.

Medical College, Dr. Chevers.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(FOUNDED 1835.)

FROM THE REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL, DR. N. CHEVERS.

DURING the past Session, the thirty-third year of our operations, the following changes have taken place in the constitution of the College Staff.

On the 15th of January last, Dr. Chevers, returning from sick leave in Europe, resumed charge of the duties of Principal, Professor of Medicine, and ex-officio First Physician to the Hospital, from Dr. Ewart, who immediately relieved Dr. J. A. P. Colles of the duties of Professor of Physiology and Comparative Anatomy and Curator of the Museum.

I consider it to be my duty to express here the warm satisfaction which I felt, on returning to this College after an absence of nearly two years and a half, when I observed the great and valid advance which the school has made during that interval, in the number and conduct of its classes, in its Museum, its library and its great Hospital. Under that constant support and encouragement of the Government without which no College in India can maintain its position, and under the sustained exertions of our eminent professional staff, I attribute this progressive improvement almost wholly to the judicious administration of the two able officers who have lately acted in the post of Principal, Dr. Francis and Dr. Ewart. In the future annals of this College, the period of their incumbency must always be remembered as a season of unchecked prosperity and progress.

Two successful candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine in the Session 1866-67, Syama Charan Chattopadhyay

and Hem Chandra Bhattacharya, received their Diplomas at the Annual Convocation of the University on the 29th of February last.

Primary Class.—When the Session opened, on the 15th June 1867, 139 students, against 128 in the previous year, re-commenced their studies. Subsequently to this, eighty five were admitted, and nine were re-admitted, bringing up the strength of this class to the very large number of 233 against 196 and 194 in the two preceding years.

Of the ninety four newly admitted students, fourteen held Scholarships from other Colleges and Schools, Free Presentations were given to ten, sixty-six (against thirty-six in the previous Session) joined the paying class, three entered as casual students, and one obtained a Senior Scholarship at the first Examination in Medicine and rejoined.

The number of names removed from the rolls during the Session was eighty-four, of whom ten were Senior Scholarship holders, five Junior Scholarship holders, six Scholarship holders from other Colleges and schools, six Free Students, fifty-six paying students, and one student from Ceylon. Consequently the strengh of this class now, at the close of the Session, is 149, against 139, 135, 139 and 128, in the four preceding years.

The most interesting feature in this College, not only in an educational point of view, but also as a strong evidence of material progress in India, is the paying English Class. Our Prœtorian Cohort, our *Primi in Indis*, the first class in modern India who have practically recognised the value of a medical education by paying for it, and by independently supporting themselves in College.

The statistics of this class, representing as they do the progress of a great and good educational experiment, are therefore of singularly striking importance.

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The strength of the class at the commencement of the Session was sixty-five. The number of students admitted during the year was sixty-six including ten re-admitted. Three Scholarship holders, and seven Free students were also brought into this class. The full strength therefore to which the clas rose during the year was 141.

The steady and rapid advance of this class in usefulness and in public estimation, is shown by the following figures.—In 1860, the first year of its existence, its strength was 31.

in	1861-62	it was ...	.. 48
,,	1862-63	it was ..	.. 63
,,	1863-64	it was ..	.. 66
,,	1864-65	it was ..	.. 94
,,	1865-66	it was ..	... 88
,,	1866-67	it was ...	.. 101

and in this academic year it has been 141.

Out of this number of 141, one obtained a Junior Scholarship, and five gained Free Presentations. Forty-nine left the College. This latter was certainly a large number, but it is almost needless to say that, as the class from which the majority of these students are drawn is not wealthy, as considerable sickness prevails in Calcutta, and as the inducements to well educated young men to take other employment during their long term of self-sustained study here are upon the increase, it is not suprising that many who enter do not complete their full curriculum. Nevertheless, the steady annual increase in the numbers of those remaining in this class at the end of each Session sufficiently demonstrates valid progress.

These numbers have been thirty-one in 1863-64, thirty-four in 1864-65, fifty-four in 1865-66, sixty-five in 1866-67, and now eighty-six in 1867-68.

Results of the University Examinations.—Seventeen candidates, students of the English Class, presented themselves

for the Final Examination out of whom fourteen passed as Licentiates in Medicine and Surgery, two in the first, and twelve in the second division.

The two gentlemen who have passed in the first division are, Raj Mohan Bandyopadhyay and Kali Pada Gupta.

The educational history of these two very young men is so interesting and so honorable, that I feel it to be my duty to state it briefly.

Raj Mohan Bandyopadhyay received his preliminary education in the Hare School, and passed the University Entrance Examination in the First Grade. During his studies here he has gained the following prizes. Four Scholarships and Exhibitions of Rs. 8, 12, 16 and 40 per mensem respectively. Five gold medals and five certificates of Honor. In the recent University Honor Examination he stood first in each of the three branches, Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery. He selects the University Exhibition in Medicine.

Kali Pada Gupta was educated in the Calcutta Free Church Institution. Obtained the M. A. degree in physical science, and two University Exhibitions of Rs. 32 and 60 respectively. In this school he is the holder of 6 gold medals and 8 certificates of Honor. He stood second in the University Honor Examination, and took the Exhibition in Midwifery.

Kali Pada Gupta has thoughts of proceeding to England and competing for an appointment in the Indian Medical Service. Should he do so, he will go with the best wishes of his teachers and their full confidence in his success.

In the First Examination of the English Class there were forty-seven candidates out of whom only seven passed, all in the second division.

General Observations.—One of the first points which struck me recently, upon my return to this appointment, was

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a manifest and decided improvement in the general conduct and bearing of the students, especially in those of the higher classes. In this school, it has long been our object not merely to place Indian Medical practitioners upon an equal scientific and professional footing with Physicians and Surgeons at Home, but also to encourage in their minds those sentiments of benevolence, humanity, and honor, which give so much stability to the characters, and add so validly to the professional usefulness, and to the social weight and influence of Physicians and Surgeons in Europe.

We are not satisfied when our graduates become Doctors, Bachelors, or Licentiates. We desire further that they should go into the world *gentlemen* in the best and highest sense of the term—men of pure life and conversation, anxious to do good for its own sake, and full of strong, honorable, and generous professional feeling.

In this endeavour, we receive fair encouragement, and I must repeat that I feel great satisfaction in noticing the increased attention, general good conduct, and gentlemanly bearing of the students of the higher classes.

On the other hand, it is clearly my duty again to bring strongly before the notice of the Director of Public Instruction and of Government, a cause which has long interfered with the usefulness of this College as an educational institution, and which cannot but tend to lower the social position and influence of our alumni when they become practitioners. I allude to the fact that the lowest standard of education required to enable a youth to pass the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, is insufficient to carry him forward either in acquiring a sound medical education readily and fully, or to start him afterwards in life with that amount of general knowledge, in the absence of which a Physician may be useful, but cannot be in any high degree, influential.

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Another failure in the First Examination of the English Class, only seven having passed out of forty-seven candidates, and none having been considered worthy to be ranked in the first division, must be taken as strong evidence of this fact.

It is certain that many students now enter our English class with so limited a knowledge of the language in which they are taught, that their attendance at lectures, and in the wards, and their reading during the earlier years of their study here are almost entirely wasted. Many only begin to understand clearly at a period of their study here at which an English student would be on the eve of graduating, and some pass their final Examination with a very limited knowledge of English.

Having generally borne some part in the Examinations of this College during the last sixteen years, I may confidently state that every student who takes high honors here is a good English Scholar.

In perceptiveness, in tact, in application, in retentiveness of memory, in power of refined analysis, the native mind is admirably fitted by nature to receive that knowledge which makes a physician; but the youth of this country can only enter the penetralia of medical science, when they listen to their lecturers with full understanding, and possess free means of access to the vast stores of knowledge accumulated in the only extensive medical literature which the world affords, I mean that of England.

The means of effecting the needful reform have been clearly perceived. Highly educated men will in all probability press eagerly forward for admission to this college, should it be the pleasure of Government to offer high remuneration and honors as rewards for those of our graduates who may signally distinguish themselves in the public service. I trust that my meaning will be clearly perceived, I say nothing of the

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present position and prospects of the subordinate medical service. I only repeat the familiar truism that, to command, in steady and equable influx, a high standard of merit, it is needful to offer high encouragement and reward.

I shall not say more upon this subject here, as I have submitted my opinions fully in a special report called for by Government.

I feel much gratification in noticing that Dr. Lethbridge, an old and esteemed pupil of this college, has recently taken very high honors in the army Medical College at Netley. After having commenced his medical education, and studied in this College with the strong approval of myself and my colleagues for two years, Dr. Lethbridge went to England in 1863, studied, graduated, and geined a place by competition at Netley, where, in the last examination, he obtained the highest number of marks of any candidate of his Session, viz. 5,451. It appears by the results of this examination, published from time to time, that a higher number of marks than that won by Dr. Lethbridge has only been gained in two instances—by Dr. Bredon who obtained 5570 and by Dr. Macrae who had 5893, the maximum number of marks being fixed at 6900.

Upon making enquiry of Dr. Ewart, I am assured by him that the work of the teachers of the Native classes has been, as heretofore, characterised by the most praiseworthy conduct and zeal. I think it right to bring the names of two of these officers prominently before the notice of the Director of Public Instruction and of Government. Baboo Ram Narayan Das, teacher of Surgery, and Maulvi Tamiz Khan, teacher of Medicine, are unquestionably two of the most eminent medical men that modern India has produced. The former is celebrated as a surgical operator of very large experience and singular success, the latter has gained distinction

equally as an anatomist, and as a scientific physician. Both are, personally, gentlemen of great worth, standing high in the estimation of all who know them. Their long and meritorious service, and my own full official knowledge of their characters and qualifications, now extending over a period of fourteen years, demand this public testimony.

Sub-Assistant Surgeons Durga Das Kar, teacher of Materia Medica, Nil Madhab Mukhopadhyay, 1st Demonstrator of Anatomy, Kanai Lal Dé, Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry, and Dr. Jaggabandhu Basu, teacher of Anatomy to the Military and Bengali Classes, are officers of high merit, and nearly all of their number are the authors of published medical works of scientific value and educational utility. Among these may be especially named Babu Ram Narayan Das's Treatise on the Science and Art of Surgery, Babu Durga Das Kar's work on Materia Medica, and Babu Kanai Lal Dé's recently published contribution to our knowledge of the Medicinal Qualities of the Indigenous Drugs of India. This officer has lately contributed upwards of 200 new specimens to the Materia Medica Museum. This valuable undertaking, reported upon last Session, may now be regarded as completed. It is to be noted that for his contributions of choice specimens of Indigenous Drugs, &c., Babu Kanai Lal Dé received two medals from the adjudicators of the English International Exibition of 1862, and also a medal from the Paris Exhibition of last year. He also received a silver medal from the Agra Exhibition of 1867.

Military Class.—The number of students of this class who resumed their studies in June last, was 118, to this number seventy new admssions were added, giving a total strength of 188.—Of these thirty passed the final examination, of whom, however, ten were students who had been

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remanded at the previous examination, but who were passed at different periods of the Session under review after re-examiation ; thirty-six were dismissed for irregularity of attendance or misconduct, or were allowed to leave the Institution on tendering their resignation; and three died—leaving a strength, at the end of the Session, of 119. Of these 104 are Mahomedans and 15 Hindus.

At the final examination forty-two students were eligible, of whom twenty passed in all subjects—four were remanded for four months, four for three months, thirteen for one year, and one died.

The conduct of this class has been good as a general rule. Staff Serjeant Howard is a willing officer, and has rendered Dr. Ewart and myself every assistance in maintaining proper discipline.

Bengali Class.—The statistics of these five classes are embodied in detail in a statement appended to this Report. It appears from this, that 160 students remained over from the previous year; that 97 were admitted into the Licentiate class, and 47 into the Apothecary class, giving a grand total of 304 students at the commencement of the Session, against 242 at the beginning of the previous Session. This shows an increase of 62 and may be regarded as an index of the popularity of this class among our students and the native community.

Of the 144 new admissions, 9 of the Licentiate and 10 of the Apothecary class students, or 19, were stipendiaries on 5 Rupees per mensem; 18 members of the Licentiate class were Vernacular Out-Scholarship holders; 7 Licentiate class and 6 Apothecary class students, or 13 were, free students; 63 of the Licentiate class and 31 of the Apothecary class, or 94 in all, were paying students.

Out of the 304 students 114 were removed from the rolls during the year leaving a balance of 290 at the end of the

Session against 160 at the end of the previous Sessions. Of the 114 students removed from the rolls, 19 were stipend holders; 7 Out-Scholarship holders; 60 free students; and 28 paying students. Of these 114 youths, 21 had succeeded in passing the final examination; 3 were dismissed for misconduct; 86 were dismissed for prolonged absence without leave and inattention to study; and four were reported to have died.

At the final examination there were 61 candidates, of whom 21 passed successfully in every branch of study, 8 were remanded for three months, and 32 were rejected for one year. Of the 21 students who passed in all subjects, 8 belonged to the old Native Doctor class; 12 to the Vernacular Licentiate class; and 1 to the Apothecary class.

At the first examination, 65 candidates came forward. Twenty of these succeeded in passing in Anatomy and 7 in Materia Medica.

My predecessor considered that owing to the small number of students who (in this and the military class) succeeded in passing in Anatomy and Materia Medica after the second year of study, it would be better to postpone the examination altogether till the conclusion of the third year of study. The subjects are four in all, Anatomy, Materia Medica, Medicine, and Surgery. It cannot be too much to expect these men to stand a good examination in all these subjects at the end of their studies. A proposal, however, to this effect did not meet with the support of the College Council, and the question is therefore in abeyance, though it may at some future opportunity be a fair topic for serious re-consideration.

The increase in the numbers of the Licentiate Class, now only three years old, proves its popularity. In order to improve the qualifications of these men, the Government of Bengal have provisionally sanctioned a native teacher of Obstetric science. This is a step in the right direction. It will not only increase

the popularity of the class, but it will materially add to the usefulness of the Bengali Licentiate class Diploma holders, when they go forth as minor practitioners.

The measure of providing text books for the vernacular classes having been introduced by Dr. Ewart, I have thought it right to give his views regarding it a prominent place in this report. The following is his minute on the subject. This is not the proper occasion for a full discussion of this somewhat difficult question. The measure is, at least, one of present utility which promises to afford considerable aid to the Licentiate class.

MINUTE BY DR. EWART UPON VERNACULAR TEXT BOOKS.—"One of the most important measures for the elevation of the Hindustani and Bengali classes, is the preparation of good idiomatic translations into the Urdu and Bengali languages of the best English text books on the subjects of Anatomy, Materia Medica, Surgery, Medicine, Midwifery, and Physiology. This question which has been long felt to be one of great urgency, has been fully entered into and discussed by a committee appointed by the council of the college, and the aims and object of the movement have been detailed in the letter No. 389 17th December 1867 giving cover to the Committee's Report."

"The proposal is that Government undertake the translation of these works into Urdu and Bengali, and that the Government be eventually re-imbursed for the outlay by offering the said text books to the students and others at cost price."

"It must be manifest to the commonest understanding that to teach such a profound science as that of medicine is universally admitted to be, without efficient text books comprehending a complete and lucid exposition of all that is known, bearing upon the fundamental branches of knowledge upon which it is based, must be a matter of great difficulty to the teacher, and of infinitely greater embarrassment to

the student. Without such text books in the vernacular, the native teachers are placed at great disadvantage, and the students are dependent upon oral discourses, and the notes they may be able to take down from these. And when they leave the College, the students are in the position of a man who has been orally indoctrinated into all the mysteries and facts of a science, but who is ever afterwards debarred from the means of referring to a text book on the subject to refresh his memory in questions which have escaped it or are imperfectly recollected. To illustrate my meaning I may select the following example. A man sustains Colles' fracture of the radius, a rare accident, but one of great import, inasmuch as maltreatment or a misconception of the real condition of the disturbance of parts will surely lead to deformity which by a correct diagnosis and treatment might be altogether avoided. Without a good surgical book of reference the native practitioner would experience great difficulty in dealing with such a case. With it, and also a good anatomical book of reference printed in the language of his ancestors, he would scarcely fail in making out the case correctly, and treating it with success. What is demonstrable in such a simple instance as this, would be equally applicable to hundreds of other points of far greater importance to the welfare of humanity, in Anatomy, Surgery, Medicine, Materia Medica, Obstetrics and Physiology."

"To reduce errors to a minimum, to elevate success to a maximum, to raise the vernacular classes in education, and to make the alumni of these classes serviceable to the masses, is the main object of the scheme proposed for the provision of vernacular text books to our secondary classes."

The general result of the above details is, briefly, that during the Session under report a total of 725 students were under

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instruction in this College, giving it I believe the position of the largest medical school in the world; and that 55 passed, of whom 26 are well informed practitioners, qualified to treat disease efficiently.

From the above statements, it will be gathered that, a large body of paying students have received instruction in this College, 141 in the primary, and 156 in the Bengali Licentiate and Apothecary Classes—In all 297.

When, on the 15th of April 1866, the lamented Lord Canning presided at our Prize Distribution, he expressed regret that the education which this College afforded was wholly elementary, (2) and pointed out the necessity that men of liberal education, desiring to obtain the benefits of medical instruction, should pay for their professional training.

I need scarcely urge that our experience of the last few years proves clearly, that the seed of this good suggestion did not fall upon barren soil.

Our statistics will, I think, bear favorable comparison with those of the principal Medical Colleges of Madras and Bombay.

Thus, a Report dated the 15th July last, shows that during the preceding year, the Madras Medical College had under education three classes of students. In the Senior Department 8, in the second 50, and in the Junior (Hospital Assistants) 63, or 121 in all.

The total number under education in the Grant Medical College of Bombay during the corresponding period was, 79—in the English class 21, in the Vernacular 35, and in the student Apprentice class 23.

There is, I trust, nothing that can be deemed invidious in the assertion of the plain statistical fact that, while a total of 200 students of all classes was taught in these two schools during the past year, our English class alone numbered 233, of whom 141 were paying students—our total of 725

being an approach to four times the conjoined strength of the other two schools.

A comparative view of the educational capabilities of the three schools is tabulated below :

	Primary Class.	Secondary Class.	Total.
Calcutta Medical College.	233	492	725
Madras Medical College.	8	113	121
Grant Medical College Bombay ..	21	58	79

The conduct of the College establishment generally has been attentive and praiseworthy.

Museum.—Two hundred and fifty-five new preparations have been added to our already very rich collection, one which may now fairly be looked upon as thoroughly illustrating up to the present standard of scientific research every prevailing disease to which the human body is liable, and most particularly and amply, those which are the special scourges of India.

Dr. Ewart's invaluable catalogue of the Museum, originally published in 1865, has been supplemented with minute care by the Author and by Dr. Colles, to whose masterly knowledge of pathology, the Museum is vastly indebted. The time is, therefore, approaching at which a new and much enlarged edition of this work will be equally valuable to the College, and to the profession at large.

Library.—One hundred and twenty (120) new works have been added to the Library during the Session under report.

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A new catalogue of our very valuable collection of books is in preparation.

Dissecting Department.—The supply of subjects has been in the aggregate 992.

Hospital.—The total number of patients who obtained relief in the wards and out-door dispensaries of this Institution during the year, was forty-one thousand, five hundred and ninety-two.

Reports of Colleges.

FREE CHURCH INSTITUTION.

(Founded 1810—Aided 1864.)

FROM THE REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, REVD. W. C. FYFE.

Attendance.—The number of students on the Rolls on 31st March was ninety-seven, being a decrease of fifty-four on the number at the corresponding period of last year. The average daily attendance from the 31st March 1867 to 31st March 1868 was one hundred and twenty-three, while the average number on the rolls was one hundred and forty-five.

The total number of students enrolled from the commencement of the present Session is 109. After cutting off all defaulters for non-payment, there remained on the rolls on the 31st March ninety-seven students, all under-graduates of the Calcutta University. These were divided into four classes as follows :—

First	year class.	No. of students ..	29
Second	,,	,, ..	39
Third	,,	,, ..	17
Fourth	,,	,, ..	12
		Total ..	97

Fees.—The whole amount realized from this source between the 31st March 1867 and the 31st March 1868, was Rupees 5,692-9-0. The current expenditure during the same period was Rupees 20,700. The monthly cost of educating each student was Rupees 11-14-4 ; the cost to Government, Rupees 2-9-11.

University Examinations.

The following tabular statement exhibits the results of the recent examinations :—

M. A. Degree Examination.		No. of students passed ..	2
B. A.	,,	,, ...	13
First Arts	,,	,, ..	14
Entrance	,,	,, ...	16
		Total ...	15

Free Church Institution, Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS.—One senior and thirteen Junior Scholarships have been tenable by students in the College Department during the present year. The total annual value of these Scholarships amounts to Rupees 2,184.

The Missionaries of the Free Church Mission in Calcutta, finished their usual labours in connection with the Institution under their charge, with a public distribution of prizes to the students and pupils in the large hall of the Institution, Nimtollah Street, on Thursday the 12th December, 1867. HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL presided on the occasion.

The prizes having been distributed, HIS HONOR, after alluding to Mr. Woodrow's excellent address of last year, and its being unnecessary therefore to urge on their attention the important benefits given to the people of Bengal by the noble institutions of the Scotch Missions, said, there is in fact no room to doubt that the value of these institutions and of the education obtained in them is fully felt, at least as regards their possible influence on the worldly prospects of those attending them. This is proved by the number on the rolls of the Calcutta Institution, by the fees required from all, and in the College Department of considerable amount. The payment of fees is a sure sign of the value of education by the natives of Bengal. It seems no more than reasonable, that those who wish for their children an English education of a high order, should themselves contribute at least some portion of the cost of such education. It follows among other advantages from this, that the funds supplied by the generosity of those who so largely support these missions become available over a larger field than they otherwise could be. I have heard that a larger contribution from Government for the College Department is desired. Any application to that effect will receive the most favorable consideration; if it is intended to

raise the college fee to Rupees 5, there can be no doubt of the application being granted. Whether those who send their children to school, and the students themselves, are so fully alive to the value of education from a higher point of view is perhaps doubtful. It will be indeed a very happy day for India, when the natives of India come thoroughly and really to appreciate education for its own sake—for its effects on the mind and the character. Then we may hope to see the wealthier classes evincing a more real desire to give their own children, both their sons and their daughters, a really good education, and also giving largely of their abundance towards such objects as creating funds for the support of poor scholars or establishing good village schools. In my own country it is difficult to overstate the improvement in the habits and character of even the higher classes, which education has wrought within the last hundred years. The good work is still going steadily on year by year among classes lower in the social scale. It is impossible in fact to over-estimate education as a *national* good. I beg you, if you believe in this blessing of education, to keep ever in mind that education has higher ends than the personal advantages of the individual educated, and that especially the educated man lies under a peculiar obligation to present himself to his fellow countrymen as an example of truth, honesty, and morality. If any of you hereafter, by means of the abilities God has bestowed on you and the education you here obtain, should find yourselves commanding success, and high position, and wealth of worldly goods, seek to apply those gifts to the good of your country, seize every opportunity of promoting education among your countrymen and using both your influence and money freely for so great a purpose.

The General Assembly's College, Rev. J. Ogilvie.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S COLLEGE.

FOUNDED 1830—AIDED 1865.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL, REV. J. OGILVIE, D. D.

ATTENDANCE.—On the 31st March 1868, the whole number of pupils on the rolls of the School and College Departments amounted to 976.

In the Entrance Class there were 162. In the several College Classes the numbers were as follows :—

First-year class	..	44
Second-year class	..	44
Third-year class	..	2
Fourth-year class	..	12

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.—At the *Entrance Examination* in December, there were fifty-five candidates, of whom thirty-seven succeeded in passing; four in the first division, nineteen in the second, and fourteen in the third. Of the rejected candidates, twelve were deficient in English, one in the second language, eleven in History and Geography, and six in Mathematics.

At the *First Examination in Arts*, there were twenty-two candidates. Of these only two succeeded in passing: one, however, being in the first division. Nine failed in English, eight in the second language, five in History, nine in Mathematics, and two in Philosophy. To account for the failure at this Examination, it may be proper to state that the majority of the class consisted of "outside" students. Unfortunately

also, some of the best students were prevented by sickness from appearing at the examination. To this it may be added that, in consequence of their own importunate solicitations, certificates of competency were granted to several who had failed at one or other of our own *Test* examinations.

Students of this description will not obtain certificates hereafter.

At the examination for the *Degree of Bachelor of Arts*, eight of the students succeeded in obtaining that degree. Three were placed in the first division, three in the second, and two in the third. Of the candidates that failed, four were deficient in English, two in the second language, three in History, three in Mathematics, two in Philosophy, two in the Optional subject, and two were obliged to withdraw in consequence of sickness.

The success of this class is the more gratifying from the fact that their mathematical studies were conducted by our Native Professors. It ought to be noticed, however, that the class was an unusually good one: it would be unreasonable, therefore, to expect equally favourable results on every future occasion.

Scholarships.—The following Government Scholarships are held by students of this college, namely, Senior Scholarships—one of Rupees 32, and one of Rupees 25 per month: Junior Scholarships—four of Rupees 14, and nine of Rupees 10, each. It will thus be seen that the aggregate sum of Government Scholarships amounts to Rupees 203 per month.

In addition to these, the sum of Rupees 60 per month has been awarded as Scholarships to various students for proficiency at the quarterly examinations.

Fees.—From the College Department, the fees received during the year have amounted to Rupees 4,096; those from the School Department to Rupees 8,171-7.

The General Assembly's College, Rev. J. Ogilvie.

Financial statement of the whole Establishment from 1st April 1867 to 31st March 1868.

		Rs	As.	P.			
Salaries of European Superintendents		8,400	0	0			
All other expenses	..	13,608	15	0			
Sum of Disbursements	..				22,008	15	0
Fees	..	12,570	7	0			
Government Grant	..	4,200	0	0			
Drawn from the Mission	..	5,238	8	0			
Sum of Receipts	..				22,008	15	0

The Instructive Staff consists of Dr. Ogilvie and Mr. James Wilson, the European Superintendents, assisted in the College Department, by three Native Professors and two Pandits ; in the School Department, by nineteen Native teachers.

Reports of Colleges.

CATHEDRAL MISSION COLLEGE.

FOUNDED 1865—AIDED 1865.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL, THE REV. J BARTON, M. A.

The work of the college has proceeded with fewer interruptions and changes than usual during the past year.

The instructive staff was strengthened at the commencement of the present Session by the appointment of C. Miller, Esq., Barrister-at-law, as additional Professor of English Literature. Of the other Professors, two besides the Principal are ordained Missionaries of the Church of England, one (the Professor of Mathematics) is a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and two are Natives, one an M. A. of the Calcutta University, and the other a Pandit.

Two matters of special interest have occurred during the past year in connection with the college. The first is that the college has now a local habitation of its own instead of being mere tenants-at-will of a dwelling, which, however commodious in other respects, was certainly never designed for the accommodation of large classes of University students. The building which we now occupy, besides being much more centrally situated than the old premises in Sukea's Street, has also the great advantage of having been constructed especially to meet the requirements of a college for native under-graduates; and though want both of space and funds has obliged us to limit ourselves to a rather smaller building than we could have desired, there cannot be a comparison for a moment either as regards convenience or comfort, between the new building and the old. The premises were purchased about a year since, and the new buildings were commenced at the end of May. Had it not been for the recent cyclone they would have been ready two months since.

Cathedral Mission College, Rev. J. Barton.

The other matter of gratification to which I have to refer is the fact, that the college is now for the first time since its establishment in full working order, with its four classes of students complete, corresponding to the four years of academic training required by the University of those who are candidates for the Degree of B. A.

The college has, it is true, sent up candidates each year for the intermediate examination, commonly known as the First Examination in Arts (as the statistical return appended will show), but we have never had a B. A. class until the present year. This class now contains sixteen students, of whom eight have been connected with the college from the first commencement of their academical course, the rest having either joined from other colleges after passing the First Examination in Arts, or after failure in passing the last B. A. Examination.

In the last Report I had to speak of a falling off in numbers; but this decrease has proved only temporary, and the college has more than regained the position it formerly occupied so far as mere numbers are concerned, while as regards the general tone and mental calibre of the students themselves, there has been a marked improvement.

The numbers now on the rolls are as follows :—

First-year Class .. .	48
Second ,, ,, ...	50
Third ,, ,, ...	16
Fourth ,, ,, ...	16
Total ..	130

The monthly tuition fee paid by each student remains the same as last year, *viz.*, Rs. 4. Next year, however, in accordance with the agreement entered into with the Government of Bengal when the grant-in-aid was sanctioned, the fee will be

raised to Rs. 5, and the same increase will take place in all the aided colleges.

At the last University Examination, sixteen students presented themselves as candidates for the First Examination in Arts, of whom twelve passed, one in the 1st division, six in the 2nd, and five in the 3rd. There cannot be a doubt that the new rule requiring an expression of opinion on the part of the head of each affiliated college, as to the preparedness of each student, and the likelihood of his passing, has exercised a most beneficial stimulus on the students themselves, while it secures a college from the injurious reputation it must inevitably acquire, if year after year a large number of students professing to have received their education within its walls present themselves for examination, only to meet with an ignominious failure. The most effectual way of checking the evil is, however, without doubt, to begin earlier, and make the matriculation test if not more difficult, yet at all events more thorough and searching, and then much of that elementary teaching which now alas! much to their sorrow, falls to the lot of College Professors, would be relegated, as it ought to be, to the head masters of the different schools, who send up pupils so entirely unqualified to commence the higher course of study laid down for under-graduates. If the recent educational note of Mr. Monteath, and the correspondence which has resulted therefrom between the authorities of the Bombay and Calcutta Universities, leads to greater attention being paid to this matter of the Entrance Standard, it will be of incalculable benefit to the whole system of English education in Bengal.

The course of study pursued in the college during the past year has been that laid down by the University for the First Arts and B. A. Examinations respectively, with the addition of the Bible and the Evidences of Christianity which are taught daily in all the classes.

Doveton College, Mr. Sime.

DOVETON COLLEGE.

(FOUNDED 1855—AIDED 1863.)

FROM THE REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL, MR. J. SIME, B. A.

ATTENDANCE.—The average attendance during the past year was twenty-two, representing a small increase on the returns given in last Report. At present there are twenty-five on the roll, *viz* :—

Graduates studying for M. A.	.. 2
Undergraduates	.. 21
Students who have not passed the Entrance Examination	.. 2

The Statistical Return for the past year shows amongst other things, that the total expenditure was Rupees 17,064, that the sums collected on account of fees amounted to Rupees 2,208, and that the monthly cost of each student was as much as Rupees 63-14-6, of which Rupees 17-1-3 were supplied by Government.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.—The Annual Examination was held during the last week of September, when the following gentlemen were kind enough to act as Examiners.

Rev. J. Stephenson, M. A. ..	English Literature.
Rev. W. C. Fyfe, ..	
Rev. G. F. P. Blyth, M. A.	Latin.
Rev. W. Hooper, M. A. ..	
A. Smith, Esq., M. A. ..	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy
M. H. H. Beebee, Esq., B. A.	
Rev. J. Welland, M. A. ..	
J. Wilson, Esq., ..	
A. W. Croft, Esq., M. A. ..	Philosophy and Logic.
H. Blochmann, Esq., M. A.	
Dr. Ewart	Physiology.

Reports of Colleges.

The reports of these gentlemen were very satisfactory indeed. The following table exhibits the average number of marks gained by the students in each branch of study:

	English Literature.	Latin.	History.	Philosophy.	Mathematics.	Physiology.
B. A. classses ...	64	91	53	52	43½	53
Second class ...	50	81	45	80	42¾	
First class ...	34½	46	30	52	23½	

University Examinations.—Twelve candidates from the School Department presented themselves at the last Entrance Examination. Of these six passed, one in the first division, three in the second, and two in the third. Six out of twelve is a low average; but that four or five of our best boys were kept back on account of age, may help to explain this circumstance. It is well that there should be some limit either in age or intelligence at admissions to the Entrance Examination; but with a fixed standard and a certificate system, surely the most interesting feature of a University competition is that of the younger striving with the elder! To my mind, whereas it would be wrong, at this early stage of educational progress in Bengal, to rule that none should be admitted to the matriculation examinations beyond a fixed age, yet it seems but fair that none above sixteen or seventeen should be eligible for Government Scholarships. At any rate, the time seems to be now come, when either the limit of age or the standard of requirements for the Entrance Examination must be changed.

Doveton College, Mr. Sime.

Six candidates went up to the First Examination in Arts, of whom three passed in the second division.

Three candidates went up for the Degree of B. A. of whom E. R. Tiery and S. N. Banerjee passed in the second division. These two candidates had obtained high first division places in the Entrance and First Arts Examinations, and in my humble opinion, if the standards of Examination were more fixed, others like them might in future years be saved from a similar misfortune.

One candidate P. Banerjee went up for the Degree of M. A. and passed, I believe, with credit.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—Two Government Scholarships were awarded, after last Examinations to students of this college—(1) A Junior Scholarship of the second grade to J. J. Hatten who passed the Entrance Examination in the first division—(2) A Senior Scholarship of the third grade to J. E. Ellis, who passed the First Examination in Arts in the second division. The *Doveton Arson Scholarship* is at present held by W. P. Milne.

The instructive staff of this department remains as last year. In the School Department there are six masters; in the Initiatory Department one master and an assistant. At the present date the total attendance is 321.

Reports of Colleges.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

'FOUNDED 1860—AIDED 1865.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE RECTOR, THE VERY REV. FR. DEPELCHIN, S. J

The condition of St. Xavier's College and the general progress of the students during the period under review, has been in every respect satisfactory.

NUMBER OF PUPILS.--My hopeful anticipations of an increase of the number of boys in the College Department were fully realized. Last year the number of students attending the College Classes was 18 against 14 in the preceding year, whilst at the close of the year under review the rolls of the Institution exhibit 40 students reading up the University courses. By this marked increase, attributable in a great measure to the efficiency of our instructive staff, our much esteemed Director of Public Instruction will be convinced of the healthy condition of the college, and at the same time he will see with pleasure that he was happily mistaken when, under a strange feeling of premature apprehension, he made the following statement in his last Report (1866-67) : " It will be seen that, in the two colleges attended by Europeans and Eurasians, Doveton and St. Xavier's, the annual cost of the students is very high, amounting on the average to Rs. 912 a head. This is accounted for by the small number of students of the classes for whom these institutions are intended that aspire to a University education, and as there is not likely to be a great change in this respect; and the under-graduate departments will remain comparatively small, it is not probable that the cost per head will be materially lowered." The Director of Public Instruction will concur in opinion with us that, since he wrote the above statement the cost has been materially lowered, even for

St. Xavier's College, The Very Rev. F. Depelchin.

half of the amount. In St. Xavier's College there are 40 boys attending the College Department. Now Rs. 300 a month, or Rs. 3,600 a year, are granted by Government to aid in the maintenance of the college classes. Therefore, the annual cost of each student to Government is comparatively very moderate, amounting only to Rs. 90 a head or Rs. 7-8-0 per mensem. Now the following statistical table giving the exact number of the pupils attending the different classes of the establishment, shows clearly that, far from having to fear any decrease in the number of students in the College Department, we have on the contrary sure data, and the most cheering prospect of a regular increase for two years more at least :—

	Classes.	Boarders.	Day-pupils.	Total.
College Dept.	Fourth B. A. Class, ..	0	1	1
	Third B. A. Class, ...	1	2	3
	Second B. A. Class, ...	4	14	18
	First B. A. Class, ...	4	14	18
School Department.	Entrance Class, ..	3	25	28
	Fifth year's Class, ...	11	10	21
	Fourth year's Class, ...	9	30	39
	Third year's Class, ...	9	39	48
	Upper Commercial Class, ...	12	12	24
	Lower Commercial Class, ...	4	20	24
	Second year's Class, ...	19	34	53
	First year's Class, ...	11	43	54
	Upper Elementary Class, ..	13	40	53
	Lower Elementary Class, ...	6	51	57
		Grand Total ...		441

From this we have cause to be pretty well satisfied with the progress of the Institution, as the number of pupils in St. Xavier's College has been raised during the year from 382 to 441, which makes an increase of 59 boys. Undoubtedly it will

be gratifying to see at one glance the steady onward progress of the College for the last five years as exhibited in the following statistical table :—

No. of students attending on the 1st of April.	Boarders.	Day-pupils.	Total.
1864	28	81	109
1865	66	162	228
1866	90	252	313
1867	102	280	382
1868	106	335	411

Examinations and Scholarships.—The Entrance Class sent up to the University Examinations seventeen candidates, of whom thirteen were passed—two in the first division, eight in the second, and three in the third. This, it must be admitted, is a most creditable result, especially when we consider that the number of successful candidates, though somewhat improved, was still comparatively small, being only 814 out of 1,507 whilst 693 failed. Of the nine candidates who went up for the first Examination in Arts, four stood the test creditably, and a few more would have been successful, had they not joined the class too late in the year. We have much pleasure in recording in this paragraph the success of a most promising student, Edmund O'Sullivan, who, notwithstanding various interruptions in his studies on account of bad health, obtained a Senior Scholarship of the 2nd grade and one of the Duff Scholarships for general proficiency. But unfortunately, these Scholarships being tenable in Bengal only, he had to forfeit them both to pursue the course of his mathematical studies in the Thomason

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Civil Engineering College, Roorkee. We must also notice the names of two other students, Francis Currie and Owen Moses, who gained two Junior Scholarships of the 3rd grade.

GRANT-IN-AID.—The set of Scientific Instruments ordered from Europe, has at last partly arrived, and is a great boon to the improvement of the Museum. For the purchase of these instruments indispensably required, the Government of Bengal kindly granted Rs. 1,000, on condition that we should collect the same amount by subscription. Our appeal to the public, as might have been expected for such a noble educational purpose, was responded to with liberality. We feel extreme satisfaction in expressing publicly our best thanks to the local Government for this grant-in-aid, and also to the kind subscribers for the efficient assistance rendered to the Institution on this occasion. Now at least the Professor of Natural Philosophy in St. Xavier's College, thanks to these acts of generosity, has been enabled to illustrate his lectures with the requisite experiments. Besides this beneficial result for the teaching of the natural sciences, I shall briefly remark that some of the scientific apparatus are intended for the Observatory of the college, and consequently the Meteorological Observations, so highly appreciated by the public of Calcutta, will be improved and considerably extended. Undoubtedly such benefits resulting for the education of the pupils, and even for the public good, will be favourably accepted and duly valued by all the friends and supporters of the Institution.

EXTENSION OF THE BUILDINGS.—To meet the numerous applications for admission into the boarding school, we were obliged to provide for better and more extensive accommodation. Now, the boarding school has been formed into two divisions. The upper division continues to occupy the same premises, whilst the small boys composing the lower division, have been, to their great satisfaction, accommodated at No. 11, Park

Street, which was annexed to the college in February last. The native pupils have in the same premises a separate play-ground, and the college department its school-rooms. This material change is a decided improvement, and contributes greatly to facilitate the management and the general discipline of the college.

To conclude : in reading this compendious Report, every one we feel confident, will be convinced that nothing within the limited means at our disposal has been left undone to give to this Educational Institution its full natural development, and bring it by degrees to perfection.

London Mission College, Bhowanipore, Rev. J. P. Ashton.

LONDON MISSION COLLEGE, BHOWANIPORE.

(FOUNDED 1866—AIDED 1867.)

FROM THE REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL, REVD. J. P. ASHTON.

Students of this College were sent up for the first time to the First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University in December 1867. The results of the examination were encouraging to those who had been engaged in their tuition, and to the friends of the College. In accordance with the new form of certificate prescribed by the University, which declares that there is a reasonable probability of the candidate's passing, ten out of the fifteen students were sent up. All of them passed, six in the second division, and four in the third division.

In conformity with the intention expressed in last year's report, a third-year class has been opened, and is attended by seven of the ten students passed in the First Arts Examination.

A tuition fee of four Rupees a month has been charged throughout the year in each of the classes.

The attendance during the three months of 1868 included in the official year, has improved upon that in the corresponding months of 1867, and the number on the rolls has increased by eleven. This result will be seen by the following table corrected up to March 31st, 1868.

Third-year class	..	..	7
Second-year class	..	..	16
First-year class ..	..	..	20
Total number of students	..	..	43

The Rev. W. Johnson, B. A., left for England on furlough in May 1867. The instructive staff of the College now consists of the Rev. J. P. Ashton, M. A., the Rev. J. Naylor, B. A., the Rev. T. E. Slater, Babu Bhagaban Chattopadhyay, B. A., B. L., Babu Mathura Nath Basu, B. A., B. L., and Pandit Ramkumar Chakravarti.

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COLLEGE OF MAHOMED MOHSIN, HOOGHLY.

(FOUNDED 1836.)

FROM THE REPORT OF THE OFFICIATING PRINCIPAL, MR S LOBB, M A

In the early part of the year under review, Mr. R. Thwaytes, the Principal, obtained leave of absence on medical certificate for a period of twelve months in order to proceed to England. He left Chinsura on the 23rd of May 1867. Mr. S. Lobb, of the Presidency College, having been appointed to officiate as Principal, by order of Government, dated 7th May 1867, Mr. Lobb took charge of his duties on the 23rd May 1867.

In March 1868, Mr. Bradford, the Professor of Literature, was transferred to the Presidency College. In consequence of the death of Mr. Masters at the beginning of March 1868, a vacancy occurred among the Professors of the 4th grade. Mr Parry, the Head Master of the Collegiate School, was chosen to fill the vacancy, by order of Government dated 13th April 1868, his promotion reckoning from 6th March 1868.

EXAMINATIONS—M. A. DEGREE.—Amir Ali and Nafar Chandra Chattopadhyay both students of the Hooghly College, underwent the Examination for Honors in Arts, held in February 1868. Amir Ali took a Second Class in History; and Nafar Chandra Chattopadhyay a Third Class in Mental and Moral Science.

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B. A DEGREE.—Thirteen candidates underwent the B. A. examination; of whom eight were successful. One was in the first division, five were in the second, and two in the third. The names of the successful candidates are given in the margin.

1.	Mohendra Nath Basu,	I Division.
2.	Srinath Pal	II ,,
3.	Rajaninath Mitra	II ,,
4.	Pitambar Chattopadhyay	II ,,
5.	Kartik Chandra Pal	II ,,
6.	Asutos Addi	II ,,
7.	Sidisvar Bandyopadhyay	III ,,
8.	Bihari Lal Mallik	III ,,

FIRST ARTS.—Thirty candidates appeared at the first Examination in Arts, of whom fourteen only were successful; one of these was in the first, six were in the second, and seven were in the third division. Nilratna Bandyopadhyay, Padmanava Ghosal, and Jatendra Nath Chattopadhyay obtained Senior Scholarships.

It seems to me that the small proportion of students who pass the First Examination in Arts is due partly to the unwieldly size of the first and second year classes. Thirty is the limiting number of which a class ought to consist, so that the written exercises may be thoroughly revised, and so that each student may secure his due share of the lecturer's attention. Many, however, of those who belong to our first and second year classes have not the remotest chance even under the most favourable circumstances, of ever passing the First Examination in Arts; they are a mere drag upon the general progress of their follow students. The source of this evil is of course to be traced to the University Entrance Examination, which is so conducted as to flood our Colleges, systematically, year after year, with a number of students who, whatever their other attainments may be, are certainly ignorant of the very elements of Arithmetic. Fully 30 per cent. of those who are admitted are doomed from the commencement simply to encumber the classes and retard the studies for two years. A University Examination at the end of the

first year, if of searching character, might mitigate the evil as far as the second year was concerned; but the evil in the first year can only be cured either by exacting a higher standard of proficiency at the Entrance Examination, or by introducing a special College Matriculative Examination for the purpose of excluding those who are manifestly unfit to profit by the College Lectures.

As there were but few students in the third-year class, and their respective attainments were tolerably well known, it was not deemed advisable to submit them to any special examination. The students of this class are generally anxious towards the end of the year to devote what spare time they have to the study of Law.

The students of the first-year class were, as usual, examined by the Principal and the other Officers of the College. The results were satisfactory.

Essay Prizes founded during 1868.—In order to encourage the practice of English Composition, a prize of Rupees 21 in books was offered about the end of January last to the student of the (present) first year class who should compose the best essay on a given subject. Several very fair essays were sent in, and owing to the liberality of Dr. R. F. Thompsom, the Civil Surgeon of Chinsura, two prizes were finally awarded. The first prize, given by Dr. Thompson, and consisting of books to the value of Rupees 25, was gained by Kali Das Sen Gupta; the second, which was the one originally offered, was gained by Navin Krishna Bandyopadhyay. These prizes were presented to the successful competitors by his Lordship the Bishop of Calcutta, at the annual distribution on the 5th March.

Since then two native gentlemen, Raja Púrna Chandra Ráy and Raja Purnendra Deb Ráy have offered each to found a prize for the encouragement of English Composition among the students of the College. They each propose to give a

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silver medal of Rupees 25 in value, but the conditions to observed in awarding these prizes have not yet been definitely settled.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS.—On the 31st March 1867, there were on the rolls of the College 134 students; of whom 2 were Christians, 7 Mahomedans, and 125 Hindus. On the same date in 1868, there were 162 students on the rolls, 2 Christians, 3 Mahomedans, and 157 Hindus. Thus the increase for the year is 28.

Out of 162 students it will be seen that only 3 are Mahomedans, a result by no means satisfactory considering that the College was founded from the proceeds of a legacy bequeathed by a Mahomedan and was intended to benefit especially members of the Mahomedan community. A certain bitterness of feeling doubtless exists, because an alien race now monopolises the advantages accruing from Mahomed Mohsin's bequest, but other causes also operate to deter Mahomedans from accepting such an education as the Hindus readily welcome. An important cause that deters Mahomedans from entering a College like this is, that it does not satisfy their ideal of an institution devoted to learning and study. Such an institution ought, according to them, to be to a great extent elemosynary, and in it there ought to be provided free board and lodging for all the students. If a boarding house for Mahomedans could be established somewhere in the neighbourhood of the college, it might have the effect of attracting larger numbers than we are under the present system likely to secure. The Arabic as well as the general department is affected by this cause.

TUITION FEES.—The tuition fees collected during the year amount to Rupees 8,196. On the 31st March 1868 there were 162 pay pupils, 2 Christians and 157 Hindus paying at the rate of five Rupees each, and 3 Mahomedans at the rate of one Rupee each per month.

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LIBRARY.—During the past year 498 volumes have been added to the library. The following table will show how the books have been circulated.

Among officers of the college	... 621	Volumes
„ students of College department	... 995	„
„ „ School department	.. 167	„
„ persons unconnected with the college	169	„
Total	.. 1,952	

The library is very well supplied with books in science and general literature, and contains a very fair collection of historical works. The department of philosophy and metaphysics was till lately very deficient, and is still far from complete. An attempt has been made during the past year to improve this department, which is a favorite one with Hindus, and which ought to be tolerably well represented in every college library, as the Calcutta University now grants honors for proficiency in the subjects which it includes.

In order to increase the fund for purchasing books, permission was obtained from the Director of Public Instruction to sell off a number of useless volumes belonging to the library, principally duplicate or imperfect copies of old and obsolete works. A sum of Rupees 186-12 has been realized by the sale of 138 volumes.

Upwards of two hundred volumes have been re-bound.

An order has lately been issued allowing Deputy Inspectors to take out books from the college library under such conditions as the Principal might think fit to impose. The Principal has given notice that the rules which are laid down for college students should be applied to Deputy Inspectors also.

LAW DEPARTMENT.—The number of pupils attending the law lectures has slightly decreased. There were fifty-seven on the rolls in March 1867, and fifty-five in March 1868.

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Four students of the third-year class were candidates for the Degree of Bachelor in Law, of whom the following three passed,—

1. Syama Chand Dhar,....2nd Division.
2. Hem Chandra Chattopadyay, 2nd ,,
3. Devendra Lal Som, 2nd ,,

Seventeen students, comprising the first-year class, were examined at the end of the Session, by Babu Trailokhya Nath Mitra, the Law Lecturer. The result of the Examination was satisfactory. Priya Nath Ghosh who obtained the highest number of marks was recommended for the Law prize recently sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction in his order dated 22nd January, 1868. The flourishing state of this department is no doubt mainly to be ascribed to the energy and ability of Babu Trailokhya Nath Mitra.

TUITION FEES.—The fees collected in this department amount to Rupees 3,335. After defraying the salary of the Law Lecturer (Rupees 2,400), there was a surplus of Rupees 935. Out of this surplus a sum of Rupees 565-2 was devoted to the purchase of law books, in accordance with the sanction of the Director, given in his order dated 3rd April 1867.

STATE OF THE BUILDING.—The building is thoroughly repaired every fourth year, and as a complete period had elapsed in 1867, the P. W. D. commenced their operations about the middle of the year, and have, with occasional intervals of repose, been at work ever since.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—Mr. W. Clifford, B. A., was appointed to succeed Mr. R. Parry as Head Master of the Collegiate School on the 21st March 1868, by order of the Director of Public Instruction dated 16th April 1868.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS.—In March 1867 there were 283 on the rolls of the schools; 5 Christians, 40 Mahomedans, and 238 Hindus. In March 1868, there were 307 on the rolls, of

Reports of Colleges:

whom 5 were Christians, 71 Mahomedans, and 231 Hindus. This shows an increase of 24 during the year.

TUITION FEES.—The total amount of fees collected during the year was Rupees 7,515. The fee in the four senior classes is 3 Rupees per month, that in the five junior, Rupees 2-8 per month. The fee for Minor Scholars is 2 Rupees, and for Mahomedans 1 Rupee per month.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—Twenty-nine students of the ninth year class were candidates for the Entrance Examination. Of these sixteen were successful; five being placed in the first, eight in the second, and three in the third division. The students noted in the margin obtained Junior Scholarships.

1. Brindavan Chandra Datta Second Grade.
2. Priya Nath Ghosh Second Grade.
3. Kisari Lal Haldar Second Grade.
4. Dharmadas Basu Third Grade.
5. Kalipadda Mukhopadhyay Third Grade.
6. Habulal Bhar Third Grade.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.—The remaining classes of the Collegiate School were examined by the Officers of the College and Branch School. The results of the examination were on the whole satisfactory.

MONTHLY EXAMINATION.—Monthly examinations of the four upper classes in the Collegiate and Branch Schools were held throughout the year, and were conducted by the Principal, the Head Masters of the two Schools, and certain other Masters specially selected for the work. These examinations were found to be of some value, as it was possible by their aid to fix the merits of the scholars with greater accuracy than if a single examination only had been held at the end of the year. They also furnished a ready test for excluding from the Entrance Examination those in the ninth year who were thoroughly incompetent.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.—The annual distribution of the prizes to the pupils of the Collegiate and Branch Schools took place on March 5th 1868. His Lordship the Bishop of Calcutta presided on the occasion.

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The total value of the prizes (exclusive of the Essay prize of Rupees 21) was Rupees 294.

ANGLO-PERSIAN DEPARTMENT.—This Department is under the superintendence of Maulvi Obeydullah, the Arabic Professor, who took charge of it in 1865. Before 1865 Persian was taught during the ordinary school hours, (between 10 A. M. and 2½ P. M.) While the Hindu boys were learning Bengali the Mahomedan boys in the higher classes studied Arabic, and those in the lower classes were instructed in Persian and Urdu.

In August 1865, a new arrangement was carried out in accordance with certain suggestions made by Maulvi Abdul Latif Khan Bahadur to the Director of Public Instruction. Urdu and Arabic were henceforward taught as before during the ordinary school hours, while Persian was struck off from the general routine, and assigned to a special Department. The Anglo-Persian Classes now assemble at 3 P. M. (half an hour after the rest of the school has been dismissed) and remain at their studies for one hour. There are four classes, the first of which is taught by Maulvi Obeydullah, the remaining three by the three Maulvis attached to the school.

At first there were sixty boys on the rolls, but the number has now dwindled down to twenty-five; of these six are Hindus and the rest Mahomedans. The scheme as at present carried out is decidedly a failure. Pupils can never be induced to attend in any considerable number when they are compelled to remain an hour and a half after the majority of their school fellows have been dismissed; and the teachers are discontented, because they have to do extra work, and receive no additional remuneration.

The classes were examined at the end of the Session by Maulvi Obeydullah. Seventeen out of twenty-four were reported to have done satisfactorily.

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ARABIC DEPARTMENT.—In March 1867, there were twenty students on the rolls. In March 1868 the number had increased to forty-one. All the students in this Department are Mahomedans.

As for some time past there have been only two Maulvis on the College staff, the four classes of this Department have been formed into two divisions. This arrangement is alleged to be somewhat detrimental to the progress of the students. In the Calcutta Madrasah where the same course is taught, there are, I am informed, five classes and five separate teachers; so that our pupils, as compared with those who study in Calcutta, are placed at a considerable disadvantage.

One of the students of the Arabic Department, Khoda Newaz, has, during the past year, joined the English Department, having been allowed with the sanction of the Director, to retain his Scholarship, on condition that he continued to prosecute his studies in Arabic.

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.—The results of the Scholarship Examination, reported in the last annual return, as not having been then published, were as follows:

Of the ten candidates for Senior Scholarships, the six noted in the margin, either retained or gained Senior Scholarships, and one retained his Junior Scholarship. Of the eight candidates for Junior Scholarships, two retained and two gained Junior Scholarships as per margin.

Senior.			
Mahomed Fuzlullah,	Retains	Rs.	20
Imdad Ali	Gains	,,	15
Abdul Aziz	Retains	,,	15
Tussudduk Hossein	,,	,,	15
Khoda Newaz	Gains	,,	15
Fussahutullah	,,	,,	15
Junior.			
Mufizur Ruhman	Retains.		
Fyzullah,	Gains		
Aman Ali,	Retains.		
Mobarak Ali,	Gains		
Abdul Hamed,	Retains.		

The award of the above Scholarships was confirmed, by order of the Director of Public Instruction dated 28th June 1867.

A Senior Scholarship on the foundation of Hadji Mahomed Mohsin, of value fifty Rupees per mensem, was also awarded to

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Amir Ali, B. A, while prosecuting his studies for the Honor Degree in History. This Scholarship was to be held for one year in the Hooghly College, according to the order of the Director dated 5th August 1867. Amir Ali having succeeded in taking Honors, has been allowed, as a special favour, to retain this Scholarship for another year while he reads for the Law degree. (See order of Director dated 21st March 1868.)

The Scholarship Examination for the year 1867-68 has not yet taken place.

LIBRARY.—The library, attached to the Arabic Department, contains a valuable collection of books, many of them in manuscript, the number of volumes is stated by the librarian to be 3,373. Only 54 volumes were circulated among the students during the year. Many of the books require binding; a few have been bound during the past year, but the ordinary funds are not sufficient to allow the work to be done efficiently.

Branch School.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS.—There were 221 Hindus and 4 Mahomedans on the rolls in March 1867; 228 Hindus and 2 Mahomedans in March 1868; shewing an increase of 5 during the past year.

TUITION FEES.—The tuition fees collected during the year amount to Rupees 5,089-4. On the 31st March 1863, there were 217 pay pupils. The rate of fee is Rupees 2 per mensem. At present there is a monthly surplus of about Rupees 200.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—Twenty candidates went in for the University Entrance Examination, of whom 13 passed,—ten in the second and three in the third divison, as follows:

1.	Nanigopal Mukhopadhyay	...	Second Division.
2.	Lalbihari Ghosh	...	,, ,,
3.	Umeschandra Ghosh	...	,, ,,
4.	Rhidaichandra Das	...	,, ,,
5.	Srigopal Mukhopadhyay	...	,, ,,

Reports of Colleges.

6.	Gastabihari Das	...	Second Division.
7.	Sasibhushan Sinha	...	,, ,,
8.	Bacharam Nandi	...	,, ,,
9.	Sasibhushan De'	..	,, ,,
10.	Surjakumar Mukhopadhyay	..	,, ,,
11.	Dakhinapadda Ráy	..	Third Division.
12.	Rakhaldas Nandi	..	,, ,,
13.	Sedisvar Basu	..	,, ,,

The first on the list, Nanigopal Mukhopadhyay obtained a Junior Zemindary Scholarship, value Rupees 8 per mensem, by order of the Director dated 18th February 1868.

The annual examination of the 8th year and other Junior Classes was conducted as usual, by the Officers of the College. The results were most satisfactory.

In comparing the results of the different examinations the pupils of the Hooghly Branch School will be found, as a rule, quite equal to those of the Collegiate School. In the monthly examinations the two Schools are nearly always on a par. In the Entrance Examination the Branch School is somewhat ahead of the Collegiate School, sixty-five per cent. of the candidates from the former being successful, whereas, only fifty-nine per cent. of those from the latter passed. Such results are highly creditable to the head master, Babu Jogesvar Ghosh and to all his colleagues.

Library.—The library contains 765 volumes, which are used both by the masters and students of the school. The books have been arranged and classified by the head master, and are in good order.

Building.—The erection of certain additional rooms on the west side of the building was sanctioned by Government, (7th February 1868) on condition that the expense should be

College of Mohamed Mohsin, Hooghly, Mr. Lobb.

defrayed from the surplus funds at the disposal of the school, or from some source that would obviate the necessity for a special grant. A portion of the money might, perhaps, be raised by local subscriptions. The work cannot be commenced until the whole sum required (Rupees 4,445) has been paid over to the Public Works Department.

Reports of Colleges.

DACCA COLLEGE.

(FOUNDED 1841.)

FROM THE REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL, Mr. W. BRENNAND.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—The number of students now on the rolls is not much greater than it was at the end of the last official year, the increase being from 123 to 126. Some complaints however have been made regarding the size of the lower classes. In the first year class there are at present sixty-three students, and it is considered that this number is almost too large to be taught as one class. It is however, nearly the same as in former years, as will be seen from the following statement, the year 1866 being an exceptional year.

	NUMBER ON THE ROLL.			
	1865	1866.	1867.	1868.
First year	60	39	63	63
Second year	49	46	43	41
Third year	12	14	5	18
Fourth year	8	11	12	4
Total	129	110	123	126

The amount of the fees collected during the year was Rs. 7,511-5, the corresponding amount for eleven months of the preceding year was Rs. 6,363-13-0. The Expenditure has been Rs. 32,641-10-11, against Rs. 25,659-0-6 for the same eleven months. Thus the total monthly cost to Government of educating each student has been Rupees 20-8-6 against Rupees, 18-4-4 of the previous year.

Dacca College, Mr. Brennand.

The social position of the students is shewn by the following table.

	Zemindars, Talukdars and persons of independent income.	Merchants, Bankers, Banians and Brokers.	Professional Persons.	Government Servants and Pensioners.	Shop-keepers.	Others.
First year ...	26	1	5	26	0	5
Second year ...	11	3	5	13	0	9
Third year ...	5	1	3	7	0	2
Fourth year ...	0	0	0	2	0	2
Total .	42	5	13	48	0	18

ATTENDANCE.—In general the attendance during the year has been good. From the beginning of the present session however, very great irregularity has been caused by the appearance of cholera in the City. A petition was presented by the parents and guardians of the students, begging that the College might be closed on this account. In consultation with the Civil Surgeon it was considered that there were no sufficient grounds for closing the College. No case of cholera had occurred amongst the students, and it was believed that they would be less likely to be effected by it while actively engaged with their studies than they would be at their homes. Notwithstanding this decision many of the students from the villages remained at their homes, and several of them died there. Cholera has again made its appearance, and several fatal cases have occurred among the students.

Reports of Colleges.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.—B. A. DEGREE.—There were in all fourteen candidates from Dacca at this Examination, namely, twelve students of the fourth-year class, and two ex-students. Of this number seven succeeded in passing, and three were placed in the first division, three in the second, and one in the third.

Three of these young men are now reading for Honors in Mathematics, and two others are reading for Honors in Mental Science.

Several of our students have left during the year to join the Presidency College. They have been tempted in a great measure by the prospect of gaining the Foundation Scholarships of that Institution, and some of them have been successful. It would be of general advantage if this pratice could be discouraged. Some rule should I think be adopted, requiring the candidates for such Scholarships to have been at least two years in attendance at the College where the Scholarships are tenable. That the Dacca College does not possess such Scholarships is greatly to the disadvantage of such students as are desirous of becoming candidates for Honors at the University Examinations.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.—The number of candidates at the First Arts Examination was thirty-five, and of this number nineteen were successful; one was placed in the first division, fourteen in the second, and four in the third. The names of the successful students who obtained Senior Scholarships are

Akhay Kumar Basu,
Rabati Chandra Bandyopadhyay,
Bhuban Mohan Sen,
Hari Charan Sen,

The students of the third-year class were as usual examined by the Officers of the College, and the result was on the whole satisfactory.

Dacca College, Mr. Brennand.

The First-year class consisting of fifty-four students was also examined by the Professors of the College, and thirty-nine were considered to have made fair progress, and were consequently promoted to the next higher class. Of those who failed to obtain promotion marks, one was a Junior Scholar, and it was not considered that he had made sufficient progress for the retention of his Scholarship.

Law Department.—The general progress of the Law Department has been satisfactory. The total number in attendance at lectures is sixty-five. There are in all five classes. Three of these consist of students who are reading for the University Examination, and the other two classes are made up of students who are reading for the Pleadership Examination only. The following statement shews the increase in this Department from the date on which the classes were established :

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
First-year	15	20	18	21	16
Second-year	0	11	15	14	4
Third-year	0	0	3	14	10
Pleadership classes	0	0	0	0	35
Total	15	31	36	49	65

Fees.—The fees collected during the year amounted to Rupees 2,800-8-0, the corresponding amount for 1866-67 was Rupees 1,190-8-0. The expenditure without including the cost of a number of Law Books purchased for the Department was Rupees 2,400. It may now therefore be considered that the Department is self-supporting, and at the end of the next official year there will be a balance of income over expenditure

Reports of Colleges.

The social position of the students is shewn in the subjoined table :

	Zemindars, Talukdars and persons of independent income.	Merchants, Bankers, Banians and Brokers.	Professional persons.	Government Servants and Pensioners.	Shop-keepers.	Others
First-year .	16	1	10	9	0	4
Second-year .	8	0	4	2	0	1
Third-year ...	3	2	0	3	0	2
Total ..	27	3	14	14	0	7

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—B. L. DEGREE.—For the first time two candidates from the Dacca College went up to this Examination; both succeeded in passing, and were placed the second and ninth in the order of merit; their names are—

Chandra Mohen San.

Sambhu Chandra Nág.

Another student was also successful in passing the examination for a License in Law.

With reference to the other Examinations of the Law Classes, the Law Lecturer remarks in his report: " Four other young " men appeared in the Pleadership Examination of January last. " Three of these were passed in the Higher, and one in the " Lower grade by the *Local* Examiners; but the final result of " the Examination has not yet been gazetted. The first and " second year Law students did not undergo any public exa- " mination. I would here remark that without some sort of " competition and emulation, these students, most of whom " are also attached to the General Department, can scarcely " be expected to pay the requisite degree of attention to their

Dacca College, Mr.' Brennand.

" legal studies. I therefore take the liberty to suggest that one " hundred Rupees be annually set apart from the surplus tui- " tion fees for the purpose of awarding prizes to these Law " students, and that a *quasi* public examination be held to test " their progress in law at the end of every session."

" Law Library.—Several standard works on Law have been " recently purchased for the use of this Department, but not- " withstanding these additions the Library is still far from " being complete."

Buildings.—The college building has undergone consider- able repairs in the changing of beams, and the interior has been whitewashed, but it does not appear that the petty repairs are sufficiently attended to. In the present crowded state of the higher classes of the Collegiate School, it is felt that the class rooms are inconveniently small, and the necessity for a new building that would be suitable for general examinations, and for the accommodation of such large classes, is yearly be- coming more urgent.

Library.—The library continues to be much frequented, and many new books have been added to it during the year.

Collegiate School.—The number on the rolls has increased during the year from 217 to 251.

The social position of the boys is shewn by the following table ·

	Zemindars, Talukdars and persons of independent income.	Merchants, Bankers, Banians and Brokers.	Professional Persons.	Government Servants and Pensioners.	Shop-keepers	Others
Collegiate School .	52	40	33	74	7	45

Reports of Colleges.

The amount of the fees collected was Rupees 4,164-9, and the corresponding amount for 1866-67 was Rupees 3,441-14. The expenditure was Rupees 17,732-14-2½. The monthly cost to Government for educating each pupil was Rupees 5-14-2½.

The number of candidates from the Collegiate School at the Entrance Examination was twenty-seven, and of this number twenty succeeded in passing, eleven in the first division, six in the second, and three in the third. A result which may be considered very satisfactory.

Krishnaghur College, Mr. Smith.

KRISHNAGHUR COLLEGE.

(Founded 1846.)

FROM THE REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL, Mr. A. SMITH, M. A.

General Department.—It is with pleasure I record a very considerable increase in the number of students on the rolls at the close of the past year. In the previous year 1866-67 the number on the 31st March was 71, on the same date of the year just concluded the number amounted to 83.

The official year having again resumed its customary length of twelve months, the fees (inclusive of fines) collected in this period amount to Rupees 4,106-14. In the eleven months of the preceding year, the collections amounted to Rupees 3,716-13. So taking the corresponding eleven months of the year under review, and instituting a comparison, we have Rupees 3,785-10, against Rupees 3,716-13, or an increase of Rupees 68-13.

The following table exhibits the steady increase that has taken place from year to year in this source of revenue, during the past seven years:

1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
649 14 0	1351 8 0	1895 0 0	2338 0 0	3339 1 0	3716 13 0	4106 14 0

The past year is marked by a perceptible, though not very considerable, mitigation of the dreadful fever that has prevailed in the College, as elsewhere without its walls, during the last

Reports of Colleges.

five years, and with its decline the attendance has risen. It is an improvement upon last year both actual and relatively to the number enrolled, and happily extends throughout the year. Still, that the disease has not quitted its hold of this locality, and is yet far from taking its departure, is but too visible from the fact that from its action this department of the College has lost three of its pupils in the course of the past twelve months. Nor has the fever confined its ravages to its usual prey, the youth of this institution, but has numbered among its victims one who, having hitherto been spared its attacks, has for years directed his best energies to the welfare and intellectual progress of our students. This is not the fitting place or occasion in which to dilate upon the special virtues of Professor Masters, but if natural talent, unflagging industry, unsparing devotion to the demands of duty, integrity of purpose, and urbane and unaffected manner command admiration wherever seen, they will assuredly not fall short of their effect, whenever the name of our late Professor shall be heard from the lips of those whom he taught, or with whom he was associated in duty. A tribute to his memory will with your permission be erected in this building, which, while testifying to the well-earned regard of his pupils, will also demonstrate to the outer world, and to the successors of the present generation of students that, amid severer studies, gratitude is a principle that has recognition, is a science that has its votaries, among the youths of the Krishnaghur College.

Examinations.—At the close of the year the class of fourth-year students contained six students, all of whom appeared in the annual B. A. Examination. All of them but two, who laboured under great disadvantages, were successful in passing; one being placed in the second division, the remaining three in the third.

Krishnaghur College, Mr. Smith.

If the number of candidates seems small in reference to the candidates from the other Government Colleges in Lower Bengal, it is re-assuring to find that a larger proportion passed than from any other College in the Province of Bengal, whether under the control of Government or not.

The class of second-year students produced thirty-three candidates out of a class of thirty-seven. It met with unexampled success. Not only did as many as twenty of these pass, a number exceeding that from any other College (always of course excepting the Presidency College with which no comparison is possible) but the great bulk of them, four-fifths of the whole, were placed in the two highest divisions. The arrangement is as follows—first division 8, second division 8, third division 4.

Seven Senior Scholarships were distributed among these passed candidates, viz., one of the First Grade, two of the Second Grade, four of the Third Grade. Their names are given in the margin. I have but to qualify this description by one regret, and it is, that a rule now in force permitting candidates when successful to hold their Scholarships in any College recognized by Government, has deprived us of the two pupils who stood highest in our list of scholars, viz., Chandra Mohan Majumdar, and Bipin Bihari Mukhopadhyay, and has admitted them into the Presidency College already so crowded, as to be suffering from "l'embarras des richesses."

FIRST GRADE.
Chandra Mohan Majumdar.

SECOND GRADE.
Bipin Bihari Mukhopadhyay.
Joggalesvar Gupta.

THIRD GRADE.
Chandra Kumar Ghosh.
Joges Chandra Chattopadhyay.
Lal Gopal Sen.
Jasoda Nandan Paramanik.

The third and first-year classes were examined in the respective courses as usual, by the College authorities. The former contained four boys, all of whom were present throughout the examination, which embraced the whole extent of their reading.

Reports of Colleges.

The remarks of the Examiners are extremely satisfactory, all concurring in commendation of the industry and capacity evinced by each and all of the examinees. It is remarkable, and evidences the care and attention bestowed by the class upon all their subjects of study, that whilst two of their number gained more than two-thirds of the total marks allowed, none of them fell short of half in any one subject.

Three of the number are Scholarship holders, and fully established their title to retain their Scholarships.

The class of first-year students consisted of twenty-one boys, all of whom but two, who were sick, underwent a thorough examination. The general result was very creditable, as many as nine obtained more than a moiety of marks, and of these, Ram Gopal Chakravarti, Kailas Chandra Kunjilal, and Sasi Bhusan Mukhopadhyay particularly distinguished themselves. All the junior scholars of this class, of whom there were eleven were accounted deserving of retaining their Scholarships.

Law Department.—The augmentation in the number of students and in the amount of fees paid, is happily not confined to the General Department, but is even more conspicuous in the Law Department. The session of 1867-68 opened with twenty-six students on the rolls, and on the 31st March 1868 the number had risen to thirty-six. It wants but four more to render this infant institution self-supporting. The students in this department are thus distributed —

	Regular Students.	Out Students.	Total.
First-year . .	17	. ..	17
Second-year	4	. ..	4
Third-year .	3	... ..	3
Candidates for Pleadership	11	.....	11

Krishnaghur College, Mr. Smith.

The following table sets forth the proceeds of this Department since its first establishment, and serves at the same time to exhibit its surprisingly rapid growth :

1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
4 0 0	165 0 0	411 8 0	1,292 9 3

The increase of the fee in this department from two Rupees to five Rupees at the beginning of the session being severely felt, occasioned for a time a falling off in the number of pupils, which did not cease until near the close of the official year. After this, owing to the results of the University Examination principally, the rebound was very considerable. Of the third year students, five completed their prescribed course, of whom two appeared as candidates at the last Pleadership Examination, the results of which have not yet been published, and the remaining three will appear in the next B. L. Examination, having been disabled from doing so on the late occasion by lengthened attacks of sickness. No examination of the second year class was held, as the time of those chiefly composing it was absorbed in preparing for the examination for the B. A. Degree. The first year class were examined in Jurisprudence and English Law of Property, by Mr. W. F. McDonell, Civil and Sessions Judge, who reported "that the result of the examination was very satisfactory. The answers shewed that the students had been well grounded, and understood what was taught them. Some of the questions were really very creditably answered, and not only spoke well for the students, but shewed the pains the Law Lecturer had taken with them."

Reports of Colleges.

THE LIBRARY.—Exclusive of pamphlets and publications of importance received from your office, 130 volumes have been added to the College Library during the session, at a cost of Rupees 1,200. The total collection now amounts to 4,474 volumes, purchased originally at a cost of Rupees 21,300, and 374 Pamphlets. Both as a reading-room, and as a treasury of intellectual wealth, the Library maintains its two fold character and reputation in undiminished force. Its contents are preserved with every care, and allowing for unavoidable deterioration incident to the climate and its adjuncts, as well as incessant handling, are generally in good order.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—In my last report, I had to record an increase in the number of pupils as compared with the previous year, notwithstanding the close proximity of other well conducted and flourishing schools, which recommend themselves by the important and well understood attraction of small monthly payments. I have again to record an increase—the number on the Rolls on the 31st March last being 219 to 210 on the corresponding date of the preceding year 1867.

The annexed table will shew the total number of students in the three departments of this Institution on the 31st March, and will exhibit a gain of thirty-one pupils within the year :

Years.	Law Department.	College Department.	School Department.	TOTAL.
1866-67.	26	71	210	307
1867-68.	36	88	219	338

There is likewise a satisfactory increase in the amount of fees collected in the past year, the collections amount to Rupees 5,665-15 or to Rupees 5,172-11 for the eleven months

Krishnaghur College, Mr. Smith.

corresponding to the eleven months of the year 1866-67 which produced Rupees 4,877-15. The relative increase is therefore Rupees 294-12.

The first five months of the past year shew no improvement in the health of the school, but from the month of September until the end of March there is a perceptible and unbroken change for the better in the health and consequent attendance of the boys. And this is the more gratifying that it includes in it all the most unhealthy portion of the year.

EXAMINATIONS.—The first class produced thirty-one candidates at the late Entrance Examination, eighteen of whom were passed, three in the first division, nine in the second, and six in the third. This is an unusually good result, and that it is so, is evidenced by the large number of Junior Scholarships, ten in all, which were assigned to those who took the highest place among the candidates. Six of these Scholarships were of the second grade, and the remaining four of the third. The names of the holders are set forth in the margin All the school classes below the first were examined in their several branches of study by the Principal in conjunction with the Professors, Head Master, and Senior Pandit.

SECOND GRADE.

Man Motha Kumar Basu.
Shojani Kanta Chattopadhyay.
Akhay Kumar Mukhopadhyay.
Sarada Prasanna Rây.
Mahendra Lal Datta.
Isva Chandra Bhattacharya.

THIRD GRADE.

Girendra Nath Mukhopadhyay
Keshab Kumar Basu.
Purna Chandra Rây.
Harendra Narayan Rây,

Reports of Colleges.

BERHAMPORE COLLEGE.

(FOUNDED 1853.)

FROM THE REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL, MR. HAND.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—Mr. W. McLaren Smith, M. A., was appointed in February last to the chair of Mathematics.

The following tables show the numerical strength of the Department for the last *seven* years, collections from fees, and the cost to Government of educating each pupil.

Number of students on the Rolls.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
First year	18	14	28	33	23	18	31
Second ,, ...	8	18	20	38	34	29	25
Third ,, ...	...	...	...	6	10	6	6
Fourth ,, ...	...	...	...	...	4	10	9
Total ...	26	32	48	77	71	63	71

Fees.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P
General Department.	476 15 0	1,130 15 0	1,732 10 0	2,524 0 0	3,774 0 0	3,727 7 0	3,599 1 0

Average Cost to Government of each pupil.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
General Department	52 1 0	27 0 11	27 7 10	21 8 0	19 9 9	26 13 10	27 9 6

Berhampore College. *Mr. Hand.*

A classification of students on the 31st March, as regards the social position of parents, is subjoined:

	Zemindars, Talukdars and persons of independent income.	Merchants, Bankers Banians and Brokers.	Professional persons.	Government servants and Pensioners.	Shop-keepers.	Others.
First-year	5	1	8	5	...	8
Second „	9	2	2	6	...	7
Third „	...	1	2	4	..	2
Fourth „	2	1.	...	3	..	4
Total .	16	4	12	18	...	21

The total cost of the Department has been Rupees 27,103-8-7 and the income from fees, Rupees 3,599-1, giving Rupees 23,504-7-7 as the net cost to government, or Rupees 331-1 per head, per each student, per annum.

The results of the last examinations are far more favorable than those of the previous year. Of eleven students for the B. A. Examination, six were passed (or about fifty-five per cent), three of them in the second division. Of nineteen students for the First Arts Examination for Sibnath Bhattacharya taken ill with epileptic fits in the forenoon of the first day, cannot be reckoned) ten were passed (or about fifty-three per cent); two in the first division, who gained first grade Scholarships; five in the second division, three of whom received Scholarships; and three in the third division.

Raja Poresnath Ráy of Pattiya and Rani Surna Mai of Kasimbazar continue their Studentships. One is still given from the estate of the late Raja of Nasipur, and Ráy Dhan Patt Sinha Bahadur, this session, has also given one.

The private examination of undergraduates; conducted on the model of the University Examinations, shewed fair results,

Reports of Colleges.

and justified the continuance of the Scholarships awarded last year.

LAW DEPARTMENT.—The following statements give the numbers, fees, and cost of education in the Law Department since its opening.

Number of students on the Rolls.

	1862	1863	1864.	1865	1866	1867	1868.
First-year			3	10	10	5	6
Second ,,				6	4	10	4
Third ,,					3	7	10
Scholarship students					1	5	8
Out-students			1		1	2	2
Total			4	16	19	22	30

Fees.

	1862	1863	1864	1865.	1866	1867	1868.
				Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Law Department				170	350	697	1,565

Average Cost to Government of each pupil.

	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868
				Rs As P	Rs. As P	Rs. A P	Rs As P
Law Department				23 8 0	12 14 0	7 11 2	2 11 9

Berhampore College, Mr. Hand.

A Classification of students, as above, is subjoined.

	Zemindars, Talukdars and persons of independent income.	Merchants, Bankers, Banians and Brokers.	Professional persons.	Government servants and Pensioners.	Shop-keepers.	Others.
First-year	...	...	2	2	...	2
Second ,, ...	1	...		2	..	1
Third ,, ...	1	...	1	3	..	5
Pleadership students ..	1	...	...	4	...	3
Out-students	1	1	.	...	...	..
Total ...	4	1	3	11	...	11

The total cost of the Department has been Rupees 2,550 and the income from fees Rupees 1,565, giving Rupees 985 as the net cost to Government, or Rupees 92-13-0 per head per each student per annum.

Two students went up for the B. L. Degree, one of whom was passed in the second division. The only candidate for a License in Law was plucked.

Rani Surna Mai of Kasim Bazar, Rani Syama Sundari of Lal Gola, and Ray Dhan Patt Sinha Bahadur of Baluchar, pay each for one student in this department.

I have arranged for periodical and annual examinations in Law, which will come into effect this session.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—The only change in the educational staff that needs mention is the appointment of the Reverend Lal Behari Dé to be head master.

The annexed tables show the numbers, fees, and fines, and cost to Government of educating each pupil.

Reports of Colleges.

Number of students on the Rolls.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate School	268	335	360	346	263	292	301

Fees and Fines.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P
Collegiate School	6,324 15 0	6,743 12 0	8,296 10 0	7,991 11 0	7,428 14 0	6,390 2 0	7,871 7 0

Average cost to Government of each pupil.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As P.
Collegiate School ...	3 15 6	3 4 11	2 15 10	2 11 0	2 6 8	3 1 10	3 1 3

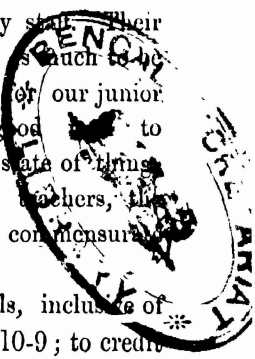
The classification of the students is as follows:—

	Zemindars, Talukdar ands persons of independent income.	Merchants, Bankers, Banians and Brokers.	Professiona. Persons.	Government Servants and Pensioners.	Shop-keepers.	Others.
Collegiate School.	71	19	59	87	11	58

Berhampore College, Mr. Hand.

The Entrance Examination was not so satisfactory as was expected. Of twenty-nine students, twelve were passed, one-half of whom were placed in the second division. To five of these, Junior Scholarships were awarded.

The Annual Examination of the classes was conducted as usual by myself and the senior officers of my staff. Their progress was on the whole creditable, though it is much to be regretted that better teachers are not available for our junior forms. Without adequate inducements to good [illegible] to make education their profession, the existing state of things cannot be remedied; and without good junior teachers, the fruits of our higher education will never be commensurate with the appliances and means devoted thereto.



General Cost.—The charges on audited bills, inclusive of extraordinary grants, amount to Rupees 48,725-10-9; to credit of which is the sum of Rupees 13,035-8-0 realised from fees and fines. The actual cost to Government is therefore Rupees 35,690-2-9.

The collection of Rupees 13,035-8-0 is very satisfactory, regarded as the contributions of the community towards the cost of the Institution; but the opening of a missionary school at Khagra, in the very heart of the native town, with one-fourth of the fees we charge, will, I fear, seriously affect both our numbers and local resources.

Library.—The Library has had 250 volumes added to it exclusive of Government publications. It has been extensively resorted to by every class of college students. The *novels* shelves have at length come into request. I anticipate much good from the perusal of such light literature.

College Building.—The college building will, it is likely, be ready by June next. I have, for years, looked forward to this event as the crowning of our success, and its permanence; but I begin to fear that the site has been injudi-

ciously selected, and that the building is much too far from the quarters whence our largest number of students come. With a missionary school at their doors, offering education at eight annas a month, it is not likely that the younger children at least will come three miles to us to pay Rupees 2, and such diminution of our numbers is already foreshadowed by the many withdrawals from the first of the month.

Patna College, Mr. McCrindle.

PATNA COLLEGE.

(FOUNDED 1862.)

FROM THE REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL, MR. J. W. McCRINDLE, M. A.

COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.—On the 31st of March the number of students on the rolls was 45 (inclusive of two ex-students), giving an increase of thirteen on the returns of the previous year. The strength of each class at the above date stood thus :

First year's Class	17
Second ditto	16
Third ditto	6
Fourth ditto	4

The students of the first year's class have been drawn from the following Schools :

Patna Collegiate School	7
Bhagulpur ditto	4
Gya ditto	2
Sarun ditto	2
Maldah ditto	1
Muzaffarpur ditto	1

The following tables show how the students are classified according to race, creed, and social position :—

Bengalis ..	24	Baharis ..	20	Eurasians ..	1
Hindus ..	40	Mahomedans	4	Christians	1
Zemindars, &c.	5	Merchants ..	3	Professional persons ...	11
Govt. servants	24	Shop-keepers..	0		

Reports of Colleges.

The classical language in chief favour is Sanskrit. It is read by thirty-one students, while Arabic is read by nine only. There are three who read Bengali.

FEES.—The amount realized during the year from this source was Rupees 1,417 while the aggregate collections of the preceding year (of 11 months) amounted to Rupees 994-8. This shows an average monthly increase of Rupees 27-10-10. The total monthly cost of educating each student is returned at Rupees 64-10-2, and the cost to Government at Rupees 61-6-5, showing an increase on the returns of the previous year of Rupees 11-6-7. The filling up of the Principal's post has been of course the main cause of this augmentation, but several minor causes have had also a share in the result I have reason to expect that the cost this year will be reduced, even after making allowance for the additional expenditure caused by the appointment of a Mathematical Professor.

The gentleman who holds this office is Mr. A. Ewbank, B. A, of St. John's College, Cambridge, who joined his appointment here in the early part of March last. The staff is thus now complete, and there is every reason to hope that the College has a prosperous career opening before it.

On Mr. Ewbank's arrival, the services of the Lecturer, Sasi Bhushan Bandyopadhyay being no longer required in the College, were transferred to the School Department, where an office with emoluments equivalent to those of the Lecturership had fallen vacant. I take this opportunity of expressing my sense of the efficiency with which the Babu discharged his duties while in the College Department.

At the end of the session the students of the First and Third year's classes were examined by the College Officers, and as their reports were favourable, such as held Scholarships were recommended to be permitted to retain them.

Patna College, Mr. McCrindle.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.—The results were satisfactory and altogether very encouraging; eight candidates (selected from a class of ten) appeared at the First Arts Examination, and of these seven passed, one in the first division, three in the second division, and three in the third division.

All the students of the Fourth year's class, six in number, appeared as candidates for the B. A. Degree. Their going up may in a manner be regarded as marking an era in the progress of the College, for they were the first *alumni* that went up from it to compete for the distinction of a Degree in Arts. For this reason the success they met with has been all the more appreciated.

Kailas Chandra Bandyopadhyay passed with distinction in the first division, his name standing sixth on the list. Sib Chandra Bandyopadhyay also passed in the first division, and thirteenth on the list. Umes Chandra Ghosh passed in the third division. Of the other three candidates, Dvarka Nath Bhattacharya was unfortunately prevented by a severe attack of illness from attending on the last two days of the examination. He passed however in all the papers of the four previous days, and but for his illness, I feel sure he would have passed creditably, as his attainments were much on a par with those of his two fellow students, who were placed in the first division. The remaining two failed in English, and one of them also in Mathematics.

From the Entrance Class (of ten students) nine candidates appeared at the Entrance Examination, of whom seven passed, five in the second division, and two in the third division.

The following Scholarships were awarded :—

Senior Scholarship, second grade.

Priya Nath Datta.

Junior Scholarships, third grade.

Saligram Sinha.

Reports of Colleges.

Sayyid Ibrahím.
G. A. Baptist.
Lachman Lal.

Sayyid Vilayat Alí Khan who has long been a good and liberal friend to the College, on learning that candidates from it were for the first time to appear at the B. A. Examination, offered to present to the student who should take his degree with the greatest distinction, a prize of books to the value of Rupees 100. The title to this handsome prize has been won by Kailas Chandra Bandyopadhyay.

I must take the opportunity also of acknowledging my obligations to Dr. R. F. Hutchinson, the Civil Surgeon, who was kind enough to deliver a series of lectures on zoology, the optional subject taken up last year by the third-year class. The lectures were accompanied with interesting illustrations and experiments, and were listened to with interest by the students, who attended in great numbers.

Law Department.—The success in this department has been most marked and encouraging, as the following statements will show :

Fees.—The amount realized from fees during the year, is returned at Rupees 2,540 and the expenditure Rupees 2,434-10-11 leaving a favorable balance of Rupees 105-5-1. The monthly cost of educating each pupil is Rupees 5, to Government nothing.

The number of pupils on the rolls of the Department on 31st March 1868 was 57, against 38 returned for the previous year. Of the 57, 21 were qualifying themselves for the University Law Examination, and 36 for the Pleadership Examination.

The scheme of studies followed in the Law Department during the last year, was in accordance with the plan laid down by the Director of Public Instruction in his letter under date the 23rd July 1866.

Patna College, Mr. McCrindle.

Two students of the Patna College, viz., Muhammad Yusuf and Dénes Chandra Ráy presented themselves at the last B. L. Examination. The former has passed in the first division; the latter in the second division; both of them being third in order of merit in the general list of successful candidates. The result of the Pleadership Examinations has not as yet appeared in the *Gazette*, but I have been given to understand that out of the three candidates from the Patna College, two, *viz.*, Khuda Bakhsh Khan and Radha Ballabh have passed as pleaders of the senior grade, and the other has passed as a pleader of the junior grade.

School Department.—There has been an increase in the number of pupils. At the end of March the rolls showed an aggregate of 435 against 411 of the previous year. In the College and School rolls taken collectively the increase is 37. The average daily attendance however contrasts rather unfavorably with that of the preceding year, sickness having been very prevalent during the rains of last year, which were very heavy and long continued.

Fees and Fines.—The collections throughout the year show a total of Rupees 6,111-15-3 against Rupees 5,366-2-6 of the preceding 11 months. The averages being calculated, show a monthly increase of Rs. 21-7-11. The following table shows the aggregate of receipts from fees and fines in School and College during the last five years:

		Rs.	As.	A.
1864 (30th April)	... ...	3,644	14	9
1865 „ „	... ...	5,125	9	7
1866 „ „	... ...	6,476	1	3
1867 (31st March)	... ..	6,360	10	6
1868 „ „	... ...	7,528	15	3

The collections of last year from School, College, and Law Classes make a gross total of Rupees 9,798-15-3.

Reports of Colleges.

The great majority of the pupils are of the Hindu religion, 99 are Muhammadans and 16 are Christians. The relative proportions have not varied much for some years. The following is their classification according to social position.

Sons of Zamindars, &c.	107
„ of Merchants, &c.	56
„ of Professional persons	76
„ of Government servants, &c.	143
„ of Shop-keepers	28
„ of Others	25

The classical language studied by the majority is Arabic, the classes for which at the end of March had an attendance of 112. At that time 80 were engaged in the study of Sanskrit, 10 in the study of Bengali, 244 in the study of Urdu, and 168 only in the study of Hindi, which is the Vernacular of the Province.

Library.—The Library has been increased in the course of the year by the addition of 297 volumes, of which 14 valuable works in Arabic and Persian were kindly presented by Sayyid Villayat Alí Khan the same gentleman who offered the prize of Rupees 100 already referred to. The books are much consulted and read, both by the masters and the pupils. They are in good condition.

Scientific Instruments.—The Professor of Mathematics having at my request examined the instruments, reports that he finds them in tolerable order with the exception of the microscope which is "seriously defective."

CALCUTTA MADRASAH.

(FOUNDED, 1781.)

FROM THE REPORT OF THE OFFICIATING PRINCIPAL, MAJOR ST. GEORGE.

ARABIC DEPARTMENT.—In April last when the annual examination took place, this department contained seventy-six students divided into five classes containing respectively 15, 17, 18, 15, and 11. The first and second classes read, as usual, the Senior Scholarship course, and the third and fourth the Junior Scholarship. The course of studies for the last or fifth class was as follows, Nafhat-ul-yaman, Qalyubi, Hidayatun Naho, and Fusuli Akbarí. The annual Scholarship Examination was held on the 30th of April and 1st and 2nd May 1867. The attendance of the Professors and Students has been regular, and the result of the Scholarship Examination was most creditable to all. With reference to the fifth class, the students of which did not compete for Scholarships, the examiner reports as follows:—

"The students of this class passed a better examination this year than the last, a result which proves not only that the students were very attentive to their lessons, but that their teacher took great pains in instructing them. The latter is therefore deserving of commendation."

COLLEGE CLASS.—Six undergraduate students who have joined the Arabic Department compose this class, and are taught by Professor Blochmann in the subjects of the first Arts Examination for two hours a day. The class was examined in December last by Professor Beebee of the Presidency College, who reports as follows:—

Reports of Colleges.

"In the College Class which I had the pleasure of examining, the English and the History *viva voce* was good, and the youth whose name stands second on the list sent up a very fair mathematical paper."

ANGLO-PERSIAN DEPARTMENT.—The first class of this department contained in December last twelve students, of whom ten were sent up to the last Entrance Examination. Seven candidates passed the examination successfully as marginally noted, a result, though not quite satisfactory, much better than that of the previous year.

Abdul Latif	Second Division.
Faizur Rahman	ditto
Fazlur Rahman	ditto
Abdul Malik	ditto
Muhammed Abdurrauf	ditto
Husain Ali	Third Division.
Siddiq Ahmead	ditto

ANNUAL CLASS EXAMINATION.—The annual examinations of the other classes of this department were also held in December last. In English the Senior Classes were examined by Professor Beebee, and the Junior ones by Babu Mohes Chandra Bandyopadhyay. Professor Beebee reports.—"I was much pleased with the Mathematics of the third class, and with the general excellence of the first-half of the fourth, particularly the first two boys. The English of the second class was very fair indeed throughout, and the upper boys acquitted themselves very creditably in their other subjects. The following is an extract from the report of Babu Mohes Chandra Bandyopadhyay.

"According to instructions received from Mr. Sutcliffe, I examined the last four classes of the Calcutta Madrasah in English, Geography, and Arithmetic, and it affords me very great pleasure to be able to state that most of the lads acquitted themselves in a manner calculated to evince more than average intelligence and application. The deficiencies, where any, have been pointed out in the body of the class return forwarded herewith."

In Arabic and Persian the classes were examined by Mr. Blochmann, whose report is generally favorable. Maulvi

Calcutta Madrasah, Major St. George.

Kabiruddin Ahmad who examined the boys in Urdu reported favourably of their progress. In Bengali the classes were examined by Pandit Jaygopal Surma, an extract from whose report is appended.

"I examined the Anglo-Persian Department of the Calcutta Madrasah in Bengali, and am glad to say that almost all the boys acquitted themselves to my entire satisfaction."

LIBRARY.—Several valuable works have been added to the library. The books, on the whole, are in good condition.

COLLINGA BRANCH SCHOOL.

Provision has been made for the study of Sanskrit in classes below the second, to meet the future requirements of candidates to obtain Scholarships.

The number of Hindu boys has not increased as yet. There were six in the last year, against six in the year before last.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—There were four candidates for the Entrance Examination, none of whom succeeded in passing.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION.—The annual examination of the whole school in English was conducted by Professor Blochmann of the Calcutta Madrasah, assisted in the mathematical branch by Professor Piric of the Doveton College. They report that the result was satisfactory. Pandit Jaygopal, examiner in Bengali, remarks that on the whole, the boys have passed a good examination. Maulvi Abdul Haq, who examined the boys in Urdu, reports that on the whole the results of the examination are satisfactory.

The library is in good order.

Reports of Colleges.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF ART, CALCUTTA

FROM THE REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL, Mr. H. H. LOCKE.

The condition of the school and the progress of the students is certainly satisfactory, although it cannot be denied that we should make more rapid strides if we had greater means at our command. The want of an adequate book allowance is very greatly felt, as also the need for a better provision for Scholarships. The latter seems to me the only way of overcoming the hindrance to our progress which we at present experience, from the difficulty which there is in prevailing upon the students to remain a sufficient length of time under instruction.

The numbers shew a slight increase over those of last year. The number of students having risen from thirty-two to thirty-five, and the average daily attendance being twenty-nine as against twenty-four. The number of students who have passed through the school during the year has been 56.

The wood engraving and lithography executed by the students continues to be of very good quality and a good deal of work of this kind has been executed during the year. So far as I am aware no wood engraving of even ordinary quality can be obtained in Calcutta except at our school, and in this direction alone an almost certain success is before us. Here however as in the other classes the difficulty is to keep the students in the school a sufficient length of time to learn their art. It is impossible to train a wood engraver in much less than four years, and the parents of a great number of our students cannot afford to keep their sons in school more than two years, while some cannot let them remain even so long.

This therefore is my chief difficulty. On all other points (except the want of an allowance for the purchase of art books which I have before mentioned) I have great pleasure in reporting to you my opinion that the School of Art is progressing very satisfactorily.

APPENDIX B.

Circulars, &c., issued by the Director of Public Instruction.

To the Inspectors of Schools, Principals of Colleges, and Secretaries to Local Committees of Public Instruction, No. 2, dated 10th April, 1867.

(Letter from the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal, No. 382, Fort William, the 23rd January, 1867.)

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2732, dated the 12th instant, and in reply to say that the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with you that the countersignature of the Head of the Department on the Contingent Bills of Offices and Establishments subordinate to his authority is a check as necessary in the Educational as in all other Departments of the Government. The arrangement for dispensing with this countersignature, which was sanctioned in the case of the Director of Public Instruction under the old system of audit, is quite inapplicable under the existing post audit system, and the Director will be instructed to conform to the orders of the Government of India on this point.

2. His Honor also thinks there can be no reason why the purchase of service labels should not be entered in the same bill with other contingencies. as suggested by you, the fixed scale of contingencies, however, being retained as exclusive of this charge.

Circulars, &c.

To the Inspectors of Schools, Principals of Colleges, Secretaries to Local Committees of Public Instruction, No. 73, dated 15th April 1867.

(Letter from the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 1248, *dated Fort William, the 25th February,* 1867.*)*

It having been brought to the notice of Government that Officers having the temporary charge of Public Money, do not in many cases sufficiently satisfy themselves as to the security of the place in which it is deposited. I am desired to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor has deemed it expedient to direct that all Officers to whom advances have been made, or to whom Public Money has been in any way entrusted, shall as a general rule be held personally responsible for such money, if it happens to be lost or stolen while in their immediate custody, or from a Police Station in which it may have been placed by their orders, unless they can clearly show that every reasonable precaution was taken by them for its safe custody. You will be good enough to take the necessary steps to carry this order into effect.

CORRESPONDENCE ABOUT THE GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIPS.

(Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 635, *dated the 6th February* 1867.*)*

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 411, dated the 15th ultimo, with its enclosures, requesting an expression of opinion as to the best mode of giving effect

to the plan of the Trustees of the "Gilchrist Educational Trust" to establish two annual scholarships of £100 each, tenable for three years, to be held by Natives of India, at the Universities of London and Edinburgh.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor in communication with the Director of Public Instruction has arrived at the following conclusions:—

The Trustees ask, (1) that the Government should announce the scheme to the Natives of India through the accredited organs of the Indian Government as one which that Government considers to be for their advantage and invests with its sanction. This His Honor is of opinion may best be effected by simply notifying the scheme in the *Gazette of India* and the *Gazettes* of the several Presidencies; (2) that the Government should select from the whole body of candidates those most suitable in respect of personal character and social position. This, so far as the Bengal candidates are concerned, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks may be easily done by the Officers of the Education Department at the Presidency, but this Government has no means of comparing the Bengal candidates with those of the other Presidencies; (3) that the Government should provide all needful facilities for the examination. As the local examination is to consist merely in opening the question papers sent from England and distributing them to the candidates, seeing that there are no unfair practices, and then collecting the answers and sending them to England, it is not to be supposed that there would be any difficulty about it.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor does not, however, believe that any large number of candidates will be attracted by

the inducements which the Trustees offer to compete for the proposed scholarships: a stipend of £100 a year is, in His Honor's opinion, not enough to enable a Native student to proceed to England or Scotland for a three years' course, as nearly two-thirds of the whole amount would have to be expended on the voyage to and fro, and only one-third would remain for his support.

4. If the Trustees have the means of expending £600 a year on the higher education of Natives of India in England, His Honor is of opinion that it would probably be more advantageous to endow *one* annual scholarship of £200, tenable for three years, and to assign it to each of the three Presidency towns in turn. In that case also the Trustees might not be unwilling to connect the Gilchrist Scholarship with the three Indian Universities, and leave the examination and selection of candidates to those bodies. This, as regards Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks would be a much more satisfactory plan than the one suggested by the Trustees.

(Letter from the Junior Secretary of the Government of Bengal, to the Director of Public Instruction, No. 2812, *dated the* 22*nd June* 1868.)

In forwarding to you the accompanying copy of a communication* from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, enclosing a Despatch with annexures from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, on the subject of the detailed scheme finally adopted by the Trustees of the Gilchrist Educational Trust for the establishment of

* No. 945, dated the 3rd instant.

Circulars, &c.

scholarships for the benefit of Natives of India, I am directed to request that you will be so good as to favor the Lieutenant-Governor with an expression of your opinion as to the places at which the examination can be most advantageously and efficiently conducted in the Lower Provinces. Due regard should be given to the fact that Latin is to form an indispensable ingredient in these examinations.

2. A copy of the previous correspondence* on the subject is at the same time forwarded for your information.

* Education Proceedings for February 1867, Nos. 35.

To the Inspectors of Schools, Principals of Colleges and Secretaries, Local Committees of Public Instruction, No. 2, dated 15th April 1897.

(Letter from the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, No. 382, Fort William, the 23rd January, 1867.)

Memorandum from A. P. Howell, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—(No. 945, dated Simla, the 3rd June 1867.)

Copy of the following Despatch and of its enclosures, forwarded to the Government of Bengal for report, with reference to previous correspondence, terminating with letter from that Government No. 635, dated the 6th February 1867, and with an intimation that the Secretary of State has been informed that publicity to the scheme will not be given, pending the replies of the Local Governments to this communication.

Circulars, &c.

From the Right Hon'ble Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council,—(No. 3, dated India Office, London, the 25th April 1867.)

SIR,

In continuation of Viscount Cranborne's Despatch of the 30th of November last, No. 18, I herewith forward, for your information, a copy of a letter dated the 9th instant, from the Secretary to the Gilchrist Educational Trust, together with twelve copies of the detailed scheme finally adopted by the Trustees for the establishment of Scholarships for the benefit of Natives of India.

2. I have to request that you will take into your consideration the question raised in Dr. Carpenter's letter, respecting the number of examination centres which it is desirable to name, and acquaint me at the earliest practicable period with your opinion upon this point, and as to the supply of Calendars of the University of London which should be furnished to your Government.

From Dr. W. B. Carpenter, M. D., F. R. S., Secretary to the Gilchrist Educational Trust, University of London, London, W., to Herman Merivale, Esq., C. B., &c., &c., —(dated the 9th April 1867.)

SIR,

Referring to your letter of the 22nd November 1866, I am directed by the Trustees of the Gilchrist Educational Trust to express their great satisfaction at the readiness with which Her

Circulars, &c.

Majesty's Government for India has entertained the proposal which I had the honor of submitting to you in their behalf, and at the promise of co-operation which it has given.

I am now empowered to forward to you a copy of the detailed scheme for the establishment of Scholarships for the benefit of Natives of India, which has been finally adopted by the Trustees.

In this scheme you will observe that the tenure of the Scholarships has been extended from the three years originally proposed, to five years; so that when it shall have come into full operation, there will be *ten* scholars at the same time receiving their education in this country, at an annual cost to the trust of one thousand pounds.

Although the Trustees have named only the presidential capitals as the localities in which the competitive examinations shall be held, they desire me to state that they would readily concur in any proposition which the authorities of the India Office may think it expedient to make in regard to an increase in the number of examination centres.

I shall be glad to be informed what number of copies of the accompanying scheme you would wish me to forward to you for distribution in India. I shall be prepared to transmit also, to each examination centre, one copy (or more if desired) of the calendar of the University of London, containing specimens of the examination-papers for the guidance of intending candidates.

Circulars, &c.

GILCHRIST EDUCATIONAL TRUST.

TRUSTEES.

SIR JOHN BOWRING, L. L. D., F. R. S.

ROBERT VERITY, ESQ., M. D.

WILLIAM BURNLEY HUME, ESQ.

GEORGE GROTE, ESQ., D. C. L., F. R. S.

RICHARD LEIGH HOLLAND, ESQ.

SECRETARY.

WILLIAM B. CARPENTER, ESQ., M. D., F. R. S.

[ALL communications to be addressed to the Secretary of the Gilchrist Educational Trust, University of London, London, W.]

Conditions for Scholarships to be instituted by the Gilchrist Educational Trust for the benefit of Natives of India.

Two Scholarships, each of the value of £100 per annum, and tenable for five years, will be annually awarded to candidates born in India, who shall become eligible by competitive examination, under the following conditions :—

1. Of the parents of each candidate, one, at least, shall belong to one of the Native races.

2. Every candidate must furnish proof satisfactory to the local authorities, that he has completed his sixteenth year, and that his age does not exceed twenty-two years.

3. Every candidate must furnish proof satisfactory to the local authorities, that in regard to personal character and social position he is qualified to be admitted to competition for a Scholarship.

4. The subjects of examination shall be, (1) Latin, (2) English language and history, (3) Arithmetic and Algebra, (4) Geometry, (5) Natural Philosophy, and (6) Chemistry. The examination

papers will be analogous in character and difficulty, to those prepared in these subjects respectively for the Matriculation Examination of the University of London: and the number of hours assigned to each of the Papers will be the same as those assigned to the like Paper by the University of London. These papers will be sent out in sealed covers through the India Office, to the charge of Sub-Examiners appointed by Her Majesty's Government.

5. The examination shall be held, under the charge of a Government Sub-Examiner, at each of the Presidential Capitals simultaneously; and shall commence in the second week of January in each year. The Place, and the Days and Hours of Examination (which shall be the same at all the Capitals) shall be appointed by the Local Authorities.

6. The Sub-Examiner shall open the sealed covers containing the examination-papers in the place of examination, at the hour prescribed for the candidates to assemble. He shall be present throughout the whole of each examination, and shall at the end of each collect the answers written by every candidate during the time allowed. He shall transmit these answers in sealed covers, through the India Office, to the Secretary of the Gilchrist Trust, who will cause them to be carefully considered and compared by Examiners of established reputation named by the Trustees in each of the respective subjects. The Trustees will name, whenever practicable, the Examiners or Sub-Examiners acting in those subjects respectively for the University of London. The Examiners shall consider the papers, with as little delay as possible, and shall make their award thereupon, assigning to each Paper a number of marks suitable to its merits. Such award shall be transmitted forthwith by the Secretary,

through the India Office, to the local authorities in the Presidential Capitals, to be by them announced to the candidates.

7. The first Scholarship shall be awarded to the candidate whose aggregate of marks stands highest; provided that he passes in each of the six subjects above-mentioned, and that his aggregate of marks amounts to not less than one-half of the total. Such candidate shall have his choice whether he will pursue his curriculum of study in the University of Edinburgh, or in the University College, London.

8. The second Scholarship shall be awarded to the candidate whose aggregate of marks stands second; provided that he passes in each of the six subjects, and that his aggregate of marks amounts to not less than one-half of the total. Such candidate shall pursue his curriculum of study in that one of the two Institutions above named, which shall not have been chosen by the other candidate.

9. If the two highest candidates are equal in aggregate number of marks, the privilege of choosing between these two Institutions shall be determined between them by lot.

10. The successful candidates shall be expected to arrive in London, and to present themselves to the Secretary of the Gilchrist Trust, not later than the first week in the October following their appointment.

11. The Scholarships shall be considered as commencing from the 1st of July following the award of the Examiners: and shall be paid, in quarterly instalments on the first days of October, January, April, and July.

12. Each scholar shall attend in every Session at least three courses of lectures at the Institution in which he studies (unless especially excused by the Trustees from doing so during the first

year), and shall transmit to the Secretary of the Gilchrist Trust, at the conclusion of each Session, a certificate from each of the Professors whose lectures he has attended, stating that his diligence and conduct have been satisfactory. Should he not be able to produce such a certificate, or should he be proved guilty of discreditable conduct elsewhere, he shall be considered to have forfeited all claim to the remaining instalments of his Scholarship.

13. Each scholar shall be expected to present himself both at the Matriculation Examination of the University of London, and at the first examination in one of its four faculties—Arts, Science, Law, or Medicine,—before the termination of the third (Academical) year*, from the commencement of his Scholarship, unless excused from doing so by the Trustees, and if he do not so present himself (unless by permission of the Trustees), or if he fail to pass, he shall be considered as forfeiting his claim to the remaining two years' instalments of his Scholarship.

14. The foregoing scheme shall be subject to revision from time to time; the Trustees reserving to themselves the power of altering the conditions of the Scholarships, or of altogether withdrawing them, if they deem it expedient to do either. But no change will be made in such a manner as to affect the interests of candidates already appointed to Scholarships, or in any case without twelve months' notice.

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* Thus a Candidate whose Scholarship commences on the 1st of July 1868, would be considered as having fulfilled this condition if he pass the First L. L. B. Examination in January 1871; or the First B. A., the First B. S. C., or the Preliminary Scientific M. B. Examination in the following July.

CANDIDATES WILL BE EXAMINED IN THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS:

LATIN:—

One Latin subject, to be announced a year and a half previously.* The paper will contain passages to be translated into English, with questions in History and Geography. A separate paper will be set, containing questions in Latin Grammar, with simple and easy sentences of English to be translated into Latin.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND HISTORY.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Orthography: Writing from Dictation: The Grammatical Structure of the Language.

OUTLINES OF ENGLISH HISTORY AND MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

History of England to the end of the Seventeenth Century, with questions in Modern Geography.

MATHEMATICS.

ARITHMETIC.

The ordinary Rules of Arithmetic.

Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

Extraction of the Square Root.

ALGEBRA.

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division of Algebraical Quantities. Proportion.

* The subject for the Examination in January 1868 will be *Cicero*, De Senectute, and De Lege Manilia; and the subject for the Examination in January 1869 will be *Livy*, Book XXI.

Circulars, &c.

Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.

Simple Equations.

GEOMETRY.

The first four books of Euclid :—or, the principal properties of Triangles, and of Squares and other Parallelograms, treated geometrically : The principal properties of the Circle, and of its inscribed and circumscribed figures, treated geometrically.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.*

MECHANICS.

Composition and Resolution of Statical Forces.

Simple Machines (*Mechanical Powers*) :—Ratio of the Power to the weight in each.

Centre of Gravity.

General Laws of Motion, and the chief experiments by which they may be illustrated.

Law of the Motion of Falling Bodies.

HYDROSTATICS, HYDRAULICS, AND PNEUMATICS.

Pressure of Liquids and Gases, its equal diffusion, and variation with the depth.

Specific Gravity, and the modes of ascertaining it.

The Barometer, the Siphon, the Common Pump and Forcing-Pump, and the Air-Pump.

ACOUSTICS.

Nature of sound, and the mode of its transmission.

* The knowledge required of these subjects in Natural Philosophy is such as may be attained by attending a Course of Experimental Lectures.

Circulars, &c.

OPTICS.

Laws of Reflexion and Refraction.

Formation of Images by Simple Lenses.

CHEMISTRY.

Heat—its sources. Expansion. Thermometers—relations between different Scales in common use. Difference between Temperature and Quantity of heat. Specific and Latent heat. Calorimeters. Liquefaction. Ebullition. Evaporation. Conduction. Convection. Radiation.

Chemistry of the Non-Metallic Elements; including their compounds as enumerated below—their chief physical and chemical characters—their preparation—and their characteristic tests.

Oxygen, Hydrogen, Carbon, Nitrogen. Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Fluorine, Sulphur, Phosphorus, Silcon.

Combining Proportions by weight and by volume. General nature of Acids, Bases, and Salts. Symbols and Nomenclature.

The Atmosphere—its constitution; effects of animal and vegetable life upon its composition. Combustion. Structure and properties of Flame. Nature and composition of ordinary Fuel.

Water. Chemical peculiarities of natural waters, such as rain-water, river-water, spring-water, sea-water.

Carbonic Acid. Oxides and Acids of Nitrogen. Ammonia Olefiant Gas, Marsh Gas, Sulphurous and Sulphuric Acids, Sulphuretted Hydrogen.

Circulars, &c.

Hydrochloric Acid. Phosphoric Acid and Phosphuretted Hydrogen. Silica.

ORDER OF EXAMINATIONS.

FIRST DAY	...	*Morning* (2 hours.)	Latin Classic.
		Afternoon (2 hours.)	Latin Grammar and Composition.
SECOND DAY	...	*Morning* (3 hours.)	Arithmetic and Algebra.
		Afternoon (3 hours.)	Geometry.
THIRD DAY	...	*Morning* (3 hours.)	English Language.
		Afternoon (3 hours.)	English History.
FOURTH DAY	...	*Morning* (3 hours)	Natural Philosophy.
		Afternoon (3 hours.)	Chemistry.

From Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, (No. 2754, dated the 4th July, 1867.)

Refers to the Junior Secretary's letter, No. 2812, dated 22nd June 1867.

One for the Bengal Government and one for the Director of Public Instruction.

With reference to the Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, (No. 3, dated 25th April 1867) on the subject of the Gilchrist Scholarships, I have the honor to report that for the Lower Provinces of Bengal it will be quite sufficient to name one Examination Centre—Calcutta, and to apply for two copies* of the Calendar of the London University.

2. No further information seems to be required from me, but it is right that I should point out that for some years to come at least, it is exceedingly improbable that any candidates will compete for these Scholarships, under the present rules, in this part of India.

3. Latin is not at present taught in any school for Natives, and until proper provision is made for teaching it, and a sufficient time has elapsed to enable the students to master the rudiments of the language, the rule which requires candidates to pass in it must practically be prohibitory. I am most anxious to see the study of Latin taken up by the Natives of Bengal, and I sometime since submitted a proposal, which is now before Government, to make a commencement in this direction by providing the means of instruction in it for the under-graduates of the Presidency College; but until this proposal has been sanctioned, and for some years afterwards, it would certainly be desirable that Latin should be made optional for candidates for these Scholarships, with Sanskrit as the alternative.

4. I would also further suggest that the value of the Scholarships is insufficient to tempt any candidates but the very few who would probably go to England without aid. I should like to see the number of the Scholarships halved and their value doubled, so that each scholar might receive £200 a year with an advance out of the first year's allowances to defray the cost of passage, or if the cost of passage were paid separately, the allowance might be fixed at £150 a year.

5. Unless some such changes as these are made, it will be hardly necessary for the Trustees to send Examination papers to Bengal.

No. 92.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department, (Education,) under date the 11th February 1868.

Read the under-mentioned correspondence on the subject of the proposed establishment, by the Trustees of the

Circulars, &c.

"Gilchrist Educational Trust," of two annual Scholarships of £100 each, tenable for five years, to be held by Natives of India at the Universities of London and Edinburgh:—

1. Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, to the Government of India, No. 18 of 1866, dated 30th November, and enclosure.

2. Letters to Governments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, Nos. 411 to 413, dated 15th January 1867.

3. Letter from Bengal, No. 635, dated 6th February 1867.

4. Letters to Madras and Bombay, Nos. 1754, dated 20th February 1867.

5. Letter from Bombay, No. 8, dated 15th February 1867, and enclosure.

6. Ditto, No. 23, dated 30th March 1867, and enclosure.

7. Letter from Madras, No. 121, dated the 26th April 1867, and enclosure.

} Education Proceedings, May 1867, Nos. 17 to 22.

8. Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, to the Government of India, No. 3, dated 25th April 1867, and enclosures; and endorsements thereon to Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, Nos. 945 to 947, dated 3rd May 1867.

9. Despatch from the Government of India, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 5, dated 31st May 1867.

Circulars, &c.

10. Letter from Bombay, No. 40, dated 25th June 1867, and enclosure. 11. Letter from Bengal, No. 3241, dated 25th July 1867, and enclosure. 12. Letter from Madras, No. 273, dated 26th August 1867, and enclosures.	Education, Proceedings, September 1867, Nos. 31 to 35.

13. Despatch from the Government of India, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 12, dated 19th September 1867.

14. Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, to the Government of Bombay, No. 8 of 1867, dated 16th December, and enclosure.

RESOLUTION.

The detailed scheme of the Trustees will be found with the Despatch of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, to the Government of India, No. 3, dated the 25th April 1867. The only modification of this scheme, which has resulted from subsequent correspondence on the subject, is that relating to the race of the candidates for the Scholarships. It will be seen from the enclosures of the Secretary of State's Despatch to the Government of Bombay, No. 8, dated the 16th December 1867, that the competition is now open to "all persons born in India, except those of pure European descent."

2. It has been decided by the Trustees that there shall be, for the present, at least three centres of examination in India, *viz.*, at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; that the examinations at the three centres shall be held simultaneously; that the examination papers shall be sent out from England; and that the first examination shall be held in January 1869.

Circulars, &c.

3. The Secretary of State has also announced his intention* of granting the sum of £100 for passage to each of the scholars proceeding to England, and of allowing the same amount for a return passage to such of them as may forfeit their Scholarship.

* See paragraph 5 of Despatch to Bombay, No. 8, dated 16th December 1867.

4. Pending the receipt of the examination papers from England, the Governor-General in Council would wish the Governments of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Bengal to make the necessary arrangements for the following objects : —

1.—The publication of the scheme of the Trustees, and the Despatch of the Secretary of State, to the Government of Bombay, dated 16th December 1867, No. 8, with its enclosure.

2.—The appointment of the Sub-Examiners referred to in the scheme of the Trustees.

3.—The selection of a proper place for the examination of candidates at each examination centre.

5. In publishing the scheme of the Trustees, and the Secretary of State's Despatch above-mentioned, the Local Governments should take the opportunity to state that the exact date of the examination and the place where it shall be held will be announced hereafter. It is essential that the examinations at the three centres should take place at one and the same time, and this can easily be arranged by the Local Governments by mutual communication with one another.

ORDER—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution, and of the Secretary of State's Despatch to the Government of Bombay, No. 8, dated 31st December 1867, be forwarded to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bengal, for the purposes above indicated.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution be sent to the Government of Bombay, with reference to the Secretary of State's Despatch to that Government above-mentioned.

Ordered further, that this Resolution, together with the documents Nos. 1 to 14 cited above, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of the papers so published be sent to the Government of the Punjab and to the Chief Commissioners of Oude, the Central Provinces, and Burmah, for re-publication in the Local Gazettes.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

From the RIGHT HON'BLE SIR STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE, *Bart.*, M. P., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, Bombay, (No. 8, dated India Office, London, the 16th December 1867.)

SIR,

I have had before me in Council the Despatch from your Excellency in Council, dated the 24th of June last, No. 6, and the telegram from your Government dated the 22nd ultimo, on the subject of the proposed establishment, by the Trustees of the Gilchrist Educational Trust, of annual Scholarships to be held by Natives of India.

2. I communicated the above-mentioned Despatch and Telegram, as well as the Despatches noted in the margin, from the Governments of India, and Madras, to the Trustees, and I forward herewith a copy of the reply addressed by their desire on the 5th instant to this Office.

India, 31st May 1667, No. 5.
„ 19th September, No. 12.
Madras, 26th July 1867, No. 4.
„ 23rd September 1867, No. 6.

Circulars, &c.

3. You will observe that the Trustees feel themselves unable to adopt the suggestion made by the several Governments in India with regard to the substitution of one Scholarship annually of £200 for two at £100 each, and that they decline to accept the modifications proposed on other points, with the following exception, namely, as regards the question of race, in which matter they are disposed to modify their scheme "so far as to admit to the competition all persons born in India, except those of pure European descent."

4. You will perceive that the Trustees desire that the first examination should be announced for January 1869.

5. I have to inform your Excellency in Council that, in accordance with a request received from the Trustees, I have decided to grant the sum of £100 for passage to each of the scholars proceeding to this country, and have further determined to allow the same amount for a return passage to such of them as may forfeit their Scholarship.

6. The twelve copies of the "London University Calendar required by your Government, will be duly forwarded to you.

From W. B. CARPENTER, ESQ., to J. COSMO MELVILL, ESQ., Assistant Under-Secretary of State for India,—(dated University of London, 17, Savile Row, W., the 5th December 1867.)

I regret that it has not been in my power to send an earlier reply to your communications of the 23rd of August, the 25th of October, and the 26th of November.

2. The first of these communications, with its enclosures, was considered by the Trustees of the Gilchrist Educational Trust at the earliest date at which they could be brought together; but as

the opinions expressed therein had reference to the *original* scheme, it was deemed advisable to wait the arrival of the opinions of the Authorities in India in regard to the scheme *finally* adopted by the Trustees.

3. These opinions, contained in your communication of the 25th of October, have also been carefully considered by the trustees, who, regretting to find them still in disaccordance with their own views, have desired to obtain the advice of gentlemen well acquainted with India, and especially with its Educational Institutions.

4. The recommendations of the Indian Authorities, which were embodied in your communications of the 23rd of August and the 25th of October, may be stated as follows:—

1*st*.—That, instead of *two* annual Scholarships of £100 each, there should be *one* annual Scholarship of £200.

2*nd*.—That the award of the Scholarships, instead of being made through a competitive examination open to candidates of all the Presidencies, by Examiners in this country acting under the direction of the Trustees, should be made by the Authorities of the Presidential Universities in the three Presidencies in rotation; and, further, that Latin should not be one of the Trustees of examination.

ships to 2. That the admissibility of candidates should be extended J. the limits proposed by the Trustees, so that "East " youths generally should be eligible for the Scholarships.

India " Ma " I am now to state the conclusions at which the Trustees ve arrived, after fully weighing each of these recommendations.

1*st*.—The Gilchrist Trustees are directed, by the terms of the Founder's will, to apply and appropriate the funds under their control to the "advancement of education and learning," *not* in

British India or in any other quarters *specially*, but "in every part of the world, as far as circumstances may permit." The Trustees, therefore, do not feel authorized, consistently with this obligation, and with educational demands from other quarters, to grant so large an amount as £200 per annum, continued for five years, to any *single* student from India; and they, therefore, decide to abide by their previous offer of *two* Scholarships each of £100 per annum, to be continued for five years.

2*nd*.—The Gilchrist Trustees still feel bound to adhere to their original scheme, in regard to the award of the Scholarships by competitive examinations, and they do not think it advisable to relinquish Latin as one of its subjects.

3*rd*.—As regards the question of race, however, the Gilchrist Trustees are disposed to modify their scheme, in deference to the representations made to them from India, so far as to admit to the competition all persons born in India, except those of pure European descent.

6. The Trustees desire, therefore, that, subject to the modification just stated, the scheme should be carried out in the form previously adopted; and they earnestly hope that Her Majesty's Government, both here and in India, will give it such encouragement as may be found practicable. In particular, they would represent that, as in several of the communications forwarded from India, the cost of passage to England and of the return to India are dwelt on as serious drawbacks, the advantages of their scheme will be greatly enhanced if the Secretary of State for India should be pleased to announce his readiness to provide for the transit of the Gilchrist scholars in the mode suggested in my letter of August 16th.

7. Should their scheme, after a fair trial, prove inefficacious, the Trustees will be ready to re-consider their decision, and will

endeavour, so far as the conditions of their trust may permit, to bring it into harmony with the proved requirements of the case.

8. The Trustees consider that the delay which has attended the promulgation of the scheme, and the uncertainty under which the Authorities in India must still be in regard to the mode in which it is to be carried out, altogether preclude the possibility of bringing it into immediate operation; and they, therefore, desire that the first examination should be announced for January 1869.

To the Inspectors of Schools, No. 2311 *to No.* 2315, *dated 22nd May* 1867.

No candidate is eligible for a Minor Scholarship who has not completed a regular attendance of nine months at least at the school to which he belongs at the time of presenting himself for the Scholarship Examination. The Inspector of Schools may, however, grant exemptions from this rule, on satisfactory cause being shewn for a change of school within the nine months preceding the Examination.

To the Inspectors of Schools, No. 2320 *to No.* 2324, *dated 3rd June* 1867.

In supersession of the order of 20th May 1864, it is hereby notified that special grants for the equipment of schools are liable to be resumed, in whole or in part, if they are not expended in conformity with the specified conditions within six months from the date of sanction.

Circulars, &c.

To the Inspectors of Schools No. 2385 to No. 2389, dated 6th June 1867.

Letter from the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Director of Public Instruction, No. 2463, Fort William, the 31st May 1867.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1784, dated 24th ultimo, and in reply to inform you that, under the orders* of the Government of India in the Financial Department, communicated to you with the letter from this Office, No. 2398, dated 27th instant, the surplus schooling fees of Government Vernacular Schools cannot be expended as heretofore without distinction of years. All surplus schooling fees not expended within the year in which they accrue, must in future be held to lapse to the general revenues, and I am therefore to request that for the current year you will not sanction any charge debitable to surplus fees except such as may have been collected since 1st April last.

* No. 68, dated 9th instant.

To the Inspectors of Schools and Principals of Colleges, No. 2725 to No. 2740, dated 4th July 1867.

Letter from the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Director of Public Instruction, No. 3683, Fort William, the 15th June 1897.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that in all cases in which a public servant of the class eligible for pension is dismissed from his appointment by his superior officer, such officer shall invariably record a proceeding, either in English or in the Vernacular, setting forth fully the grounds of such dismissal. Before final orders are passed in such cases, the explanation of the public servant should be called for, and if

such explanation be given verbally, it should be taken down n writing by the superior officer.

2. You will be so good as to enjoin on all officers subordinate to you the strict observance of this order.

To the Inspectors of Schools, No. 3012, *dated* 20*th July*, 1867.

In the annual Budget estimates submitted by the Inspectors of Schools, provision must in future be made for the repair of such Government School buildings as are not retained on the books of the Public Works Department.

To the Inspectors of Schools, No. 3178, *dated* 2*nd August*, 1867.

Letter from the Accountant General, Bengal, to Inspector of Schools South-Western Division, forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction with No. 1408 A, dated 23rd July 1867.

The masters of aided schools are not the payees of the bills which are cashed at the public treasuries, the managers draw the money and they should in every case stamp their bills, when for amounts in excess of 20 Rupees. This office has no concern with the receipts which they take from the masters.

I request the favor of your directing a compliance with this rule in your Division, it is uniformly observed elsewhere.

A copy of this Memo. will be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for his information.

REVISED RULES FOR GRANTS IN AID.

To the Inspectors of Schools, No. 5, *dated* 30*th August* 1867.

I have the honor to forward herewith a revised Code of Rules for grants-in-aid which has recently received the sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

2. You will observe that the new rules are precisely the same in principle as those which they are to supersede, and that the details embodied in the form of sanction set forth in Clause 16, are for the most part merely declaratory of the practice of the department in the administration of the system heretofore in force. These regulations will accordingly be applicable to all schools already in the enjoyment of grants as well as to those that may hereafter receive them.

3. It is of the greatest importance to be able to ascertain at all times beyond the possibility of dispute who are the persons actually responsible for the proper expenditure of the income of all schools enjoying grants of public money. The new rules contain precise directions for securing this information, and you should obtain it at once for existing schools by calling for an authentic statement of the persons who now hold these positions of trust, taking care that future changes are notified in the manner now prescribed.

4. The new forms of Bills and Accounts are to be introduced forthwith, and copies are herewith forwarded for the use of your schools, as are also copies of a revised form of application for grants which you will be so good as to substitute for the form heretofore supplied to you.

5. A copy of the new rules should be furnished to every aided school in your division for the information of the managers. For this purpose copies in English are now sent to you and Vernacular copies will follow as soon as they are ready, as will also Vernacular forms of Bills and Accounts.

RULES FOR GRANTS-IN-AID

1. The Local Government, at its discretion, and upon such conditions as may seem fit in each case, (reference being had to

the requirements of each district as compared with others, and to the funds at the disposal of Government) grants aid in money, books, or otherwise, to any School under adequate local management, conditional upon the attendance and proficiency of the scholars, the qualifications of the masters, and the state of the School.

2. Any School to which aid is given, together with all its accounts, books, and other records, shall be at all times open to inspection and examination by any Officer appointed by the Government for the purpose. Such inspection and examination shall have no refetence to religious instruction, but only to secular education.

3. Inspecting Officers will not interfere with the actual management of Schools, but are employed to see that the conditions on which the grants were made are fulfilled, and aid will be withdrawn from any School in which such conditions are not fulfilled.

4. Grants are given on the principle of strict religious neutrality, and no preference will be shewn to any School on the ground that any particular religious doctrines are taught or not taught therein.

5. Grants are given to those Schools only (with the exception of Normal Schools) at which fees of reasonable amount are required from the scholars.*

* At present exceptions may be admitted in the case of girls' schools, but fees will be insisted on wherever possible.

6. Grants will in no case exceed in amount the sums to be expended from private sources.

7. Applications for grants must be made in the first instance to the Inspectors of Schools;† and the promoters or managers of any School for which application is made

† In the case of Colleges, applications may be made to the Director of Public Instruction.

must appoint one of their own body to be the Secretary of the School and to conduct their correspondence with the Inspector.

8. In respect of any School for which application is made full information must be supplied on the following points :—

a.—The pecuniary resources, permanent and temporary, on which the School will depend for support.

b.—The proposed monthly expenditure in detail.

c.—The average number of pupils to be instructed

d.—The persons who will form the Committee of Management.

e.—The nature and course of instruction.

f.—The number and salaries of the teachers.

g.—The nature and amount of aid sought.

h.—The Treasury at which the Grant, if sanctioned, is to be payable.

i.—The existence of other Schools within a distance of six miles.

9. The persons, who for the time being are Members of the Committee of Management, are responsible for the due application of the School funds in accordance with the conditions of the grant.

10. Schools are divided into the following classes :—

Colleges.—In which the scholars have passed the University Entrance Examintion.

Schools of the Higher Class.—In which the scholars are educated up to the standard of the Entrance Examination.

Schools of the Middle Class.—In which the scholars are educated up to a standard not above that of the 3rd class of a Higher class School. (Schools of this class are styled "*English*" or "*Vernacular*" according as English is, or is not, taught in them.)

Circulars, &c.

Schools of the Lower Class.—In which the scholars receive elementary instruction only, and in the Vernacular language.

Girls' Schools.—Including agencies for *Zenana* instruction.

Normal Schools.—For the training of masters and mistresses.

Special Schools.—For instruction in special subjects.

11. Grants are of two kinds—monthly grants and special grants.

MONTHLY GRANTS.

12. For Colleges the grants will not exceed one-third of the income guaranteed from private sources.

13. For Schools of the Higher Class the grants will not exceed one-half of the income guaranteed from private source.

14. For Schools of the Middle Class, in which the expenditure is more than Rupees 30 a month, the grants will not exceed two-thirds of the income guaranteed from private sources.

15. The proportional amounts above laid down are *maximum* amounts, and it must be understood that the *maximum* grant will not in all cases, and as a matter of course, be sanctioned.

16. The sanction of a grant is conveyed in the following form*:—

* In the case of Colleges the form is modified.

Office Memorandum of the Director of Public Instruction.

(1.) A grant of Rupees a month is sanctioned from the 186 , for the School at in Zillah , on the following conditions :—

a.—That Rupees a month at least be regularly contributed from private sources.

Circulars, &c.

b.—That the following rates of fees be levied :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
1st Class			
2nd „			
3rd „			
„ „			
„ „			

c.—That the following rate of expenditure be maintained :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Head Master			
2nd „			
3rd „			
Servants			
Contingencies			

(2.) A bill for the grant (in form A. annexed) must be sent to the Inspector for countersignature at the expiration of each month, and must be accompanied by a certified abstract (in form B. annexed) of the receipts and disbursements of the School for the month preceding that for which the bill is drawn. After countersignature the bill will be paid at the Treasury.

(3.) The monthly bill and the certified abstract of the School accounts must be signed by the Secretary of the School.

(4.) The bill is contersigned on the distinct understanding that the salaries and other charges certified by the Secretary to have been paid, have actually been paid.

(5.) Contingent charges are to be accounted for to the Inspector in detail.

(6.) The surplus balances of the School Fund cannot be expended without the concurrence of the Inspector.

(7) Salaries for service in any month become due on the first day of the following month.

(8.) The grant is liable to be reduced or withdrawn if the payment of any teacher's salary is delayed for more than one month after it has become due.

(9.) The grant is liable to be reduced or withdrawn if the School is unfavorably reported on as regards the attendance or proficiency of the scholars.

(10.) The grant is liable to be reduced or withdrawn if the Managers employ ill-qualified masters, or if they keep their accounts in a negligent and untrustworthy manner, or if they send to the Inspector incorrect accounts, or if they fail to transmit punctually the periodical returns required by the Education Department, or if the School house is unfit for the purposes of the School, or is untidy or dirty.

(11.) The grant is liable to be reduced or withdrawn if the teachers keep untidy or untrustworthy registers, or if they are frequently absent from duty.

(12.) Holidays are not to exceed sixty days in the year exclusive of Sundays, except under peculiar circumstances and with the sanction of the Inspector.

(13.) The Committee of Management is constituted as follows :—

... ...
... ... } *Members.*
... ...
... ...

... ... *Member and Secretary.*

(14) Every new election to the Committee of Management must be notified to the Inspector, under the signatures of the Secretary and of the Member or Members elected.

(15) Every change of Secretary must be notified to the Inspector, under the signatures of the new Secretary and the Members of the Committee of Management.

17. The conditions of every grant are subject to revision periodically, at intervals of five years, commencing from the date of sanction.

SPECIAL GRANTS.

18. Special grants are given towards the cost of furnishing school-houses, and providing maps and other school apparatus, in consideration of expenditure from private sources incurred in the establishment and equipment of Schools, and on condition that the managers undertake to refund the amount of any such grant, if the School obtaining it should be abolished within a period to be fixed by the Director of Public Instruction.

19. Special grants are given towards the cost of building school-houses, provided such houses are *pucka* masonry structures.

20. Grants are not given to pay off debts for buildings, nor in consideration of former expenditure for buildings, nor for the maintenance of buildings.

21. Before a building grant is sanctioned, the site, plans, estimates, specifications, title, and trust-deed, must be approved by the Director of Public Instruction.

22. The trust-deed must declare the building to be granted in trust for school purposes, and for no other purposes whatever. It must also provide for the legal ownership of the premises, for

the proper maintenance of the building, and for the inspection and management of the School.

23. The grant is not paid until—

(1.) A report is received from the Executive Engineer, Department of Public Works, certifying that the building has been completed in accordance with the sanctioned plans and specifications; and

(2.) A certificate is received from the Managers setting forth that the funds in their hands will, when added to the grant, be sufficient to meet all claims, and finally close the account.

Form A.

_____Class School at_____in Zillah_____.

(Month)_____186 .

BILL FOR GRANT-IN-AID.

The Secretary of State in Council for India ... ... *Dr.*

To the Grant in-Aid for the month of ..	Rs.	As	P.	*See* Orders of Director of Public Instruction, No. , dated the 186 .

Payable at the_____Treasury,

*The*_____186 . *Secretary of the School*

Passed for Rupees_____

Inspector of Schools,

The 186 _____ *Divi...*

Circulars, &c.

Form B.

_____ Class School at _____ in Zillah _____

(Month) _____ 186 .

ABSTRACT ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
RECEIPTS.	(A.) Fees and fines						
	(B.) Subscriptions, donations, &c. Add (if necessary) from balance of previous month						
	Grant-in-Aid	...	...	...			
	Balance of previous month .. ... Deduct amount (if any) carried to (B.)						
	Total ...	...	...	...			

DISBURSEMENTS.	Establishment.	I. Charges specified in the grant. Rs.	As.	P.	II. Charges actually paid. Rs.	As.	P.	Explanation of the difference, if any, between Columns I. and II.
Detail of Contingencies.	Head Master							
	2nd ,, ...							
	3rd ,, ...							
	4th ,, ...							
	5th ,, ...							
	6th ,, ...							
	7th ,, ...							
	8th ,, ...							
	Head Pundit							
	2nd ,, ...							
	3rd ,, ...							
	Servants							
	Contingencies							
	Total Disbursements							
	Balance in hand							
	Total ...							

I declare that I have actually paid the sums stated above in Column II, and in consideration thereof, I apply for the Government Grant of Rupees _____.

The _____ 186 . *Secretary of the School.*

NOTES.—1. This account is for the month preceding that for which the accompanying grant in-aid Bill is drawn.

2. In the Abstract of Receipts must be credited against (A.) the whole amount of fees and fines received during the month.

3 Against (A.) and (B.) together must be credited *at least* the amount guaranteed as the condition of the grant.

4. If the charges certified to have been actually paid are less than the charges specified in the grant, a proportionate reduction is to be made in the amount of the accompanying bill presented for countersignature.

5. The Secretary will send this account in duplicate if required to do so by the Inspector.

6. If the declaration at the foot of this account is falsely signed, the Secretary is thereby rendered liable to all the penalties of Clause 415 of the Penal Code.

Circulars, &c.

APPLICATION FOR A GRANT-IN-AID FOR

The Class School at in Thanna ' Zillah

No. Dated ... ...

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION.

Classes.	Average No. of pupils expected.	Rate of Fee monthly			Average amount of Fees monthly.			Course of instruction and books to be used in each class.	Proposed charges or rate of expenditure, monthly.				Estimated Receipts, monthly.						Remarks.
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1st									1st Teacher.				*From private sources.*							
2nd									2nd „ ...				Fees ...							
3rd									3rd „ ...				Subscription's & Donations							
4th									4th „ ...				Endowment ...							
5th									5th „ ...											
6th													*From Government.*							
7th									Prizes ...				Grant-in-aid *							
8th									Library ..											
9th									Servants .											
									Contingencies ..				Total from all sources.							
Total ...									Total ...				* The grant to be payable at the Treasury.							

Here to be inserted the names of the persons who will form the Committee of Management.

Here to be inserted the Inspector's recommendation and remarks, including information about other Schools within a distance of six miles.

Names of Committee.	Residences.	Profession and Social Position.
Members.		
Member and Secretary.		

Inspector of Schools,

Division.

Circulars, &c.

PRESENT STATE OF THE SCHOOL.

To be filled up if the School has been in existence for six months and upwards.

Classes.	Average No. of pupils during the last six months.	Rate of Fee monthly, Rs. A. P.	Average amount of fees monthly for the last six months. Rs. A. P.	Course of instruction and books used in each class.	Average charges incurred monthly for the last six months.	Rs. A. P.	Average Receipts monthly for the last six months.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Remarks.
1st					1st Teacher.		*From private sources.*			
					2nd „ ...					
2nd					3rd „ ...		Fees			
					4th „ ...					
3rd					5th „ ...		Subscriptions and Donations,			
4th							Endowment ...			
5th										
6th							*From Government.*			
7th							Grant-in-aid ...			
					Prizes ...					
8th					Library ...		Total from all sources.			
					Servants ...					
9th					Contingencies ...		Here enter No. and Date of Order sanctioning existing grant if any.			
Total, ...					Total ...					

tion offered by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division for the construction of a small covered Gymnasium to be attached to every zillah school in the Lower Provinces, and in reply to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with you in thinking that, under present circumstances, it would not be expedient to provide from public funds the expenditure necessary for the erection and maintenance of the buildings proposed for this object.

2. Your present custom, as stated by you in the 2nd paragraph of your letter, of sanctioning grants as far as possible from surplus funds, for encouraging healthy recreation whenever an opportunity presents itself, has His Honor's entire approval.

To the Inspectors of Schools, Principals of Colleges, and Secretaries of Local Committees of Public Instruction, No. 1, *dated* 17*th January* 1868.

It is hereby notified that from the commencement of the session of 1869, all Junior Scholars in the Presidency College will be required to pay a fee of Rupees 6 a month instead of Rupees 5 as at present.

To the Inspectors of Schools, Principals of Colleges, and Secretaries to Local Committees of Public Instruction, No. 2, *dated* 24*th February* 1868.

Letter from Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Director of Public Instruction, No. 745, Fort William, the 12th February 1868.

In continuation of the Circular Order from this office, dated 11th October 1866, I am directed to inform you that it is not intended in that Circular that Government Officers may be permitted to invest public and charitable funds otherwise than in

Government Securities, on the condition of being personally responsible for their security, but that the practice of so investing them or of depositing them elsewhere than in a Government Treasury, the Bank of Bengal, or one of its branches, is strictly forbidden, whether the investment leads to loss or not.

To the Inspectors of Schools, No. 1986, *dated 27th April,* 1868.

Letter from Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—(No. 1629, dated Fort William, the 3rd April 1868.)

FORWARDED to the Government of Bengal with reference to letter thence, No. 193, dated 11th January last.

No. 1434.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Expenditure, Medical Services.

Fort William, the 6th March, 1868.

READ again—

Endorsement from the Home Department, No. 484, dated the 3rd February, 1868, forwarding a letter from the Government of Bengal, soliciting sanction to the grant of a conveyance allowance of Rupees 20 per mensem to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Berhampur for giving medical aid at the Normal School at that station, and recommending that as the rule which requires Sub-Assistant Surgeons to visit Normal Schools "thrice a week for the purpose of affording such medical aid as may be required," entails much labor and actual loss to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, especially as these schools are in most cases situated at some distance from the Station Dispensary, the grant of the conveyance

allowance may be made general to all Sub-Assistant Surgeons when called upon to afford medical aid to the pupils of a Government Normal School.

READ again—

Financial Resolution No. 961, dated the 18th February, 1868, sanctioning the grant of the conveyance allowance in the particular case mentioned above.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council agrees with the Government of Bengal in thinking that, for the extra duty of visiting Normal Schools, Sub-Assistant Surgeons are deserving of some additional remuneration. His Excellency in Council is accordingly pleased to rule that, whenever a Sub-Assistant Surgeon is called upon to afford medical aid to the pupils of a Government Normal School in the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency, he shall be allowed to draw, in addition to his salary, a conveyance allowance of Rupees 20 per mensem.

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution be sent to the Home Department for information and further orders.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Resolution be sent to the Accountant-General, Bengal, for information and guidance.

APPENDIX C.

EXAMINATION RETURNS, &c.

CALCUTTA UNIAERSITY

MASTERS OF ARTS, 1868.

HONOR LIST.

In English.

CLASS II.

Sarat Chandra Bandyopadhyáy .. *Presidency College.*

CLASS III.

Jagendra Nath Basu .. *Presidency College.*

In Sanskrit.

CLASS III.

Hari Krishna Chattopadhyáy .. *Sanskrit College.*

In History.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Gopal Chandra Mukhopadhyáy .. *Presidency College.*
Amir Ali .. *Hooghly College.*

CLASS III.

Taraprasanna Bandyopadhyáy .. *Presidency College.*

Examination Returns, &c.

In Mathematics.

CLASS I.

Ananda Mohan Basu ... *Presidency College.*

CLASS III.

In Order of Merit.

Ram Charan Mitra .. *Presidency College.*
Mati Lal Ray Chaudhuri ... *Presidency College.*

In Mental and Moral Science.

CLASS I.

Benimadhab Datta ... *Presidency College.*

CLASS II.

Krishnadas Dé ... *Calcutta F. C. College.*

CLASS III.

In Order of Merit.

Trailokhya Nath Basu ... *Calcutta F. C. College.*
Nafarchandra Chattopadhyáy ... *Hooghly College.*

ORDINARY LIST.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abinas Chandra Bandyopadhyáy ... *Presidency College.*
P. N. Bandyopadhyáy ... *Doveton College.*

B. A. Examination.

BACHELORS OF ARTS, 1868.

First Division.

In Order of Merit.

Datta, Jagat Bandhu	.. *Presidency College.*
Ráy, Chandra Kumar	.. *General Assembly's Coll.*
Deb, Upendra Chandra	.. *Presidency College.*
Chakravarti, Tara Nath	.. *Calcutta Free Church Coll.*
Laha, Jagabandhu	.. *Dacca College.*
Chattopadhyáy, Pratul Chandra	.. *General Assembly's Coll.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Kailas Chandra,	.. *Patna College.*
Datta, Mahendra Nath	.. *Presidency College.*
Mitra, Upendra Nath	.. *Presidency College.*
Chattopadhyáy, Mathura Nath,	.. *Dacca College.*
Ghosh, Khetra Chandra	.. *Presidency College.*
Sáhá, Gopal Chandra	.. *Calcutta Free Church Coll.*
Basak, Jagat Durlab,	.. *Presidency College.*
Das, Jagat Chandra	.. *General Assembly's Coll.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Sib Chandra	.. *Patna College.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Jadab Chandra, B.M.	*Medical College.*
Basu, Mahendra Nath	.. *Hooghly College.*
Gupta, Gopal Chandra	.. *Presidency College.*
Ratan Chand	.. *Agra College.*
Basu, Sham Kisor	.. *Dacca College.*

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Addi, Ashutos	.. *Hooghly College.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Hari Charan	.. *Calcutta Free Church Coll.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Mahendra Nath	.. *Presidency College.*
Bandyopadhyáy, S. N.	.. *Doveton College.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Tara Pada	.. *Krishnaghur College.*
Bharan, Prasad	.. *Delhi College.*

Examination Returns, &c.

Bhunjo, Kali Das	.. *Presidency College.*
Bhattacharya, Hara Nath	.. *General Assembly's College.*
Basu, Bihari Lal	.. *Presidency College.*
Basu, Durga Kumar	.. *Teacher.*
Basu, Jagendra Nath	.. *Calcutta F. C. College.*
Basu, Khetra Mohan	.. *Presidency College.*
Basu, Udáy Chandra	.. *Presidency College.*
Chattopadhyáy, Pitambar	.. *Hooghly College.*
Chaudhuri, Jagendra Nath	.. *Presidency College.*
Choudhuri, Kali Krishna	.. *Presidency College.*
Chakravarti, Isan Chandra	.. *General Assembly's College.*
Dhar, Dina Nath	.. *Teacher.*
Das, Baikanta Nath	.. *Dacca College.*
Das, Dena Nath	.. *Calcutta F. C. College.*
Das, Gopal Chandra	.. *Dacca College.*
Datta, Bepin Bihari	.. *Presidency College.*
Datta, Balai Chand	... *Presidency College.*
Datta, Hari Sunker	.. *Ex-Studt., Hooghly College.*
Ghosh, Mahima Chandra	.. *Presidency College.*
Ghosh, Ramrup	.. *Queen's College, Benares.*
Gosvami, Jadab Chandra	.. *Presidency College.*
Gupta, Radha Ramun	.. *Presidency College.*
Khan, Ram Durlab	.. *Teacher.*
Lahari, Romes Chandra	.. *Presidency College.*
Lewis, George	.. *Lahore Mission School.*
Mitra, Abinash Chandra	.. *Presidency College.*
Mitra, Rajani Nath	.. *Hooghly College.*
Mukhopadhyáy, Gopal Chandra	. *Presidency College.*
Obaid-ul Rahaman	.. *Berhampur College.*
Pattak, Ram Ratan	.. *Berhampur College.*
Pál, Kartik Chandra	.. *Hooghly College.*
Pál, Sri Nath	.. *Hooghly College.*
Ráy, Kisori Mohan	.. *Presidency College.*

B. A. Examination.

Sen, Barada Gabinda	.. *Presidency College.*
Sen, Kamala Kantha	.. *Presidency College.*
Sen, Jáy Kissen	.. *Presidency College.*
Sen, Krishna Bihari	.. *Presidency College.*
Sen, Nabin Chandra	.. *General Assembly's College.*
Tiery, E. R. T.	.. *Doveton College.*
Talapatra, Ram Jadab	.. *Berhampur College.*
Younan, J. ...	.. *Presidency College.*

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Ahmed, Hamid Uddin	.. *Teacher.*
Bagchi, Durga Nath	.. *Berhampur College.*
Bagchi, Hera Lal	.. *Cal. Free Church College.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Pria Nath	.. *Krishnaghur College.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Ram Mohan	.. *Queen's College, Benares.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Siddeswar	.. *Hooghly College.*
Basu, Nemai Chandra	.. *Presidency College.*
Basu, Nripal Chandra	.. *Cal. Free Church College.*
Chaudhuri, Benode Bihari	.. *Cal. Free Church College.*
Das, Kali Kumar Das	.. *General Assembly's College.*
Das, Thakur	.. *Lahore Mission School.*
Datta, Bharat Chandra	.. *General Assembly's College.*
Datta, Ram Gopal	.. *Berhampur College.*
Datta, Sasi Bhusan, II	.. *Presidency College.*
Gangopadhyáy, Binod Behari	.. *Krishnaghur College.*
Ghosh, Bacharam	.. *Cal. Free Church College.*
Ghosh, Umes Chandra	.. *Patna College.*
Ghosh, Utul Behari	.. *Presidency College.*
Gupta, Ram Gati	.. *Cal. Free Church College.*
Haldar, Mati Lal	.. *Teacher.*
Joardar, Mahima Chandra	.. *Berhampur College.*
Mitra, Binod Bihari	.. *Presidency College.*

Examination Returns, &c.

Mitra, Purna Chandra	..	*Cal. Free Church College.*
Maitri, Hari Ballab	..	*Teacher.*
Mukhopadhyáy, Bipra Das	..	*Krishnaghur College.*
Mukhopadhyáy, Gopi Mohan	..	*Cal. Free Church College.*
Mull, Sanjhi	..	*Lahore College.*
Mallik, Bihari Lal	..	*Hooghly College.*
Ráy, Shudhungsu Bhusan	..	*Cal. Free Church College.*
Sen, Ananda Gopal	..	*Teacher.*
Sen, Dina Bandhu	..	*Teacher.*
Sen, Kamala Kantha	..	*Teacher.*

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

First Division.

In order of Merit.

Mitra, Sarada Charan	..	*Presidency College.*
Mukhopadhyáy, Girijá Bhusan	..	*Presidency College.*
Sarkar, Golap Chandra	...	*Sanskrit College.*
Mukhopadhyáy, Uma Kali	..	*Cal. Free Church College.*
Basu, Bepin Krishna	..	*Presidency College.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Nilratńa	..	*Hooghly College.*
Das, Brajendra Mohan	..	*Cal. Free Church College.*
Majumdar, Chandra Mohan	..	*Krishnaghur College.*
Chakravarti, Chandra Mohan	..	*Berhampur College.*
Ráy, Bama Charan	..	*Berhampur College.*
Basu, Giris Chandra	..	*Presidency College.*
Mashanta, Parbati Charan	..	*Presidency College.*
Ráy, Sayama Chand	..	*Krishnaghur College.*
Datta, Baida Nath	..	*Cathedral Mission College.*
Chattopadhyáy, Pria Nath	..	*General Assembly's College.*
Basu, Akhay Kumar	..	*Dacca College.*

First Examination in Arts.

Datta, Bepin Bihari	*Presidency College.*
Ráy, Radha Nath	*Presidency College.*
Chaudhuri, Siris Chandra	*Presidency College.*
Ghosh, Sures Chandra	*Presidency College.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Jogendra Nath	*Sanskrit College.*
Mukhopadhyáy, Bepin Bihari	*Krishnaghur College.*
O'Sullivan, E.	*St. Xavier's College.*
Datta, Priya Nath	*Patna College.*
Ghosh, Debendra Nath	*Presidency College.*
Sinha, Kherod Nath	*Sanskrit College.*
Gupta, Jagadiswar	*Krishnaghur College.*
Ghosh, Chandra Kumar	*Krishnaghur College.*
Chattopadhyáy, Aghor Nath	*Cal. Free Church College.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Binod Bihari	*Presidency College.*
Basu, Balak Krishna	*Presidency College.*
Chattopadhyáy, Joges Chandra	*Krishnaghur College.*
Sarma, S. T.	*St. John's College, Agra.*
Acharya, Balkrishna	*Queen's College, Benares.*
Mitra, Madan Mohan	*Presidency College.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Gopal Chandra	*Krishnaghur College.*
Sen, Lal Gopal	*Krishnaghur College.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Gangadhar	*Presidency College.*
Basu, Durgaram	*Presidency College.*
Ghosh, Amrita Lal	*Presidency College.*
Ghosh, Lal Mohan	*Krishnaghur College.*
Ghosh, Nilmani	*Presidency College.*
Ghosh, Autal Krishna	*Presidency College.*
Ghosh, Prasanna Kumar	*Krishnaghur College.*
Ghosh, Ram Lal	*Berhampur College.*
Ghosh, Sridhar	*Cal. Free Church College.*
Gomes, W.	*St. Xavier's College.*
Guha, Brajendra Kumar	*Dacca College.*
Gasvami, Mahendra Lal	*Cal. Free Church College.*

Examination Returns, &c.

Khan, Mahamed Ali Reza .. *Agra College.*
Khan, Ram Gopal .. *Krishnaghur College.*
Kisore, Nand .. *Delhi College.*
Kar, Kailas Nath .. *Cal. Free Church College.*
Lál, Cheda .. *Bareilly College.*
Lál, Kissen (2.) .. *Bareilly College.*
Mitra, Bhabani Charan .. *Patna College.*
Mandal, Hemanta Lal .. *Presidency College.*
Mukhopadhyáy, Chandra Bhusan.. *Krishnaghur College.*
Mukhopadhyáy, Kanai Lal .. *Presidency College.*
Mukhopadhyáy, Khetra Mohan .. *Presidency College.*
Mukhopadhyáy, Mahendra Nath .. *Berhampur College.*
Mukhopadhyáy, Ramdhon .. *L. M. S. Col., Bhowanipur.*
Mukhopadhyáy, Srí Charan .. *Cal. Free Church College.*
Majumdar, Anand Nath .. *Dacca College.*
Murray, C. M. .. *Doveton College.*
Nath, Dina .. *Lahore Mission College.*
Nag, Bama Charan .. *Presidency College.*
Nag, Jagat Bandhu .. *Dacca College.*
Pál, Radha Ballub .. *Hooghly College.*
Pál, Tej .. *Agra College.*
Paramanik, Jasada Nandan .. *Krishnaghur College.*
Ráy, Bepin Bihari .. *Dacca College.*
Ráy, Debendra Nath .. *L. M. S. Col., Bhowanipur.*
Ráy, Mahendra Nath .. *Cathedral Mission College.*
Ráy, Syama Charan .. *Dacca College.*
Sahoi, Jadu Nath .. *Presidency College.*

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Ahmed, Niaz .. *Bareilly College.*
Ali, Yusuf .. *Delhi College.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Binod Bihari .. *Patna College.*

First Examination in Arts.

Bandyopadhyáy Naba Kissen	*Berhampur College.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Rabati Charan	*Dacca College.*
Bari, Abdul	*Cathedral Mission College.*
Basu, Basant Kumar	*Dacca College.*
Basu, Fanindra Mohan	*L. M. S. Coll., Bhowanipur.*
Basu, Jagendra Chandra	*Cathedral Mission College.*
Basu, Umes Chandra	*L. M. S. Coll., Bhowanipur.*
Basu, Upendra Nath	*Presidency College.*
Chattopadhyáy, Jitendra Nath	*Hooghly College.*
Chattopadhyáy, Kedar Nath	*Presidency College.*
Chitti, J. C.	*Queen's College, Colombo.*
Chaudhuri, Anada Prasad	*Berhampur College.*
Chaudhuri, Nitai Gabinda	*Cathedral Mission College*
Chaudhuri, Rajani Kantha	*Dacca College.*
Chakravarti, Mahima Chandra	*Cal. Free Church College.*
Chakravarti, Priya Nath	*Serampur College.*
Chakravarti, Sri Nath	*Krishnaghur College.*
Constantine, A.	*St. Xavier's College.*
Deb, Tripura Charan	*Cathedral Mission College.*
Dé, Gaur Charan	*Dacca College.*
Dé, Mahendra Nath	*Presidency College.*
Dé, Abhaya Charan	*Krishnaghur College.*
Dás, Iswar Chandra	*Dacca College.*
Dás, Madhu Sudan	*L. M. S. Coll., Bhowanipur.*
Datta, Chandra Bhusan	*Cathedral Mission College.*
Datta, Isan Chandra	*General Assembly's College.*
Datta, Nara Sinha	*Doveton College.*
Datta, Priya Nath	*Presidency College.*
Datta, Radha Krishna	*Patna College.*
Ellis, J. H.	*Doveton College.*
Gangopadhyáy, Chintamani	*Presidency College.*
Gangopadhyáy, Upendra Nath	*Hooghly College.*
Gangopadhyáy, Rajani Kantha	*L. M. S. Coll., Bhowanipur.*

Examination Returns, &c.

Ghosal, Gopal Chandra	..	*Calcutta Free Church Coll.*
Ghosal, Padma Nana	..	*Hooghly College.*
Sen, Bhuban Mohan	..	*Dacca College.*
Sen, Hari Charan	..	*Dacca College.*
Sen, Krishna Kumar	..	*Dacca College.*
Sen, Sasi Bhusan	..	*Dacca College.*
Sen, Trailakhya Nath	..	*Hooghly College.*
Sinha, Anand Chandra	..	*Hooghly College.*
Sinha, Madhu Sudan (jr.)	..	*Berhampur College.*
Sarkar, Madan Gopal	..	*Krishnaghur College.*
Sarma, Gayan Chandra	..	*Presidency College.*

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bagchi, Gopal Krishna	..	*Berhampur College.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Bhuban Mohan	..	*Presidency College.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Guru Nath	..	*Dacca College.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Jadupati	..	*Berhampur College.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Khetra Nath	..	*Teacher.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Sayama Charan	..	*Queen's College, Benares.*
Bhattachariya, Mahendra Nath	..	*Presidency College.*
Basu, Bihari Lal	..	*Medical College.*
Basu, Hem Chandra	..	*Presidency College.*
Basu, Umes Chandra	..	*Hooghly College.*
Basu, Pratap Chandra	..	*Presidency College.*
Burat, Chaitanna Prasad	..	*Patna College.*
Burdai, Madhab Chandra	..	*Cathedral Mission College.*
Baysak, Pach Kauri	..	*Cathedral Mission College.*
Chattopadhyáy, Kirti Chandra	..	*Patna College.*
Chaudhuri, Kasi Pati	..	*Calcutta Free Church Coll.*
Chandra, Upendra Nath	..	*Presidency College.*
Kumar, Pran Kissen	..	*Calcutta Free Church Coll.*
Deb, Jogendra Nath	..	*Presidency College.*

First Examination in Arts.

Dhar, Murli	.. *St. John's College, Agra.*
Dás, Fatik Chandra	.. *Teacher.*
Dás, Hem Nath	.. *Cathedral Mission College.*
Dàs, Janaki	.. *Delhi College.*
Datta, Janaki Nath	.. *Presidency College.*
Datta, Piari Lal	.. *Serampur College.*
Datta, Sambhu Nath	.. *Dacca College.*
Gangopadhyáy, Chandra Mohan	.. *Krishnaghur College.*
Guha, Basant Kumar	.. *Calcutta Free Church Coll.*
Gaswami, Ganpat Giri	.. *Joy N's. College, Benares*
Gupta, Mahananda	.. *Hooghly College.*
Kisore, Jugul	.. *Bareilly College.*
Lál, Dari	.. *Bareilly College.*
Lál, Hazari	.. *Azmere School.*
Lál, Kissen (1)	.. *Bareilly College.*
Misser, Luchmi Narain	.. *L. M. S. Coll., Bhowanipur.*
Maitri, Sayama Charan	.. *Kishnaghur College.*
Maitri, Bhuban Mohan	.. *Berhampur College.*
Mukhopadhyáy, Aukhay Kumar	.. *Hooghly College.*
Mukhopadhyáy, Mati Lal	.. *Hooghly College.*
Mukhopadhyáy, Nagendra Nath	.. *L. M. S. Coll., Bhowanipur.*
Mukhopadhyáy, Uma Charan	.. *Queen's College, Benares.*
Mukhopadhyáy, Pares Nath	.. *Krishnaghur College.*
Majumdar, Ganga Dhar	.. *Cathedral Mission College.*
Mujumdar, Ram Daial	.. *Patna College.*
Mallik, Mahendra Nath	.. *St. Xavier's College.*
Nath, Bhala	.. *St. John's College, Agra.*
Nath, Seo	.. *Delhi College.*
Neogi, Nanda Lal	.. *Hooghly Normal School.*
Palit, Hari Nath	.. *Hooghly College.*
Panja, Nrisinha Murari	.. *Hooghly College.*
Prasad, Deo	.. *Agra College.*
Rudra, Ashutosh	.. *Presidency College.*

Examination Returns, &c.

Ráy, Bepin Chandra	.. *Dacca College.*
Ráy, Braja Nath	.. *Cathedral Mission College.*
Ráy, Hur Kumar	.. *Presidency College.*
Ráy Chaudhuri, Ram Chandra	.. *L. M. S. Coll. Bhowanipur.*
Ruhim, Abdur	.. *Krishnaghur College.*
Sanial, Prasanna Kumar	.. *Calcutta Free Church Coll.*
Sil, Chuni Lal	.. *Calcutta Free Church Coll.*
Sen, Bepin Bihari	.. *Hooghly College.*
Sen, Hari Nath	.. *L. M. S. Coll., Bhowanipur.*
Sen, Haris Chandra II.	.. *Dacca College.*
Sen, Kanai Lal	. *Presidency College.*
Sen, Rakhal Dás	. *Presidency College.*
Wigeyesakere, H. D.	. *Queen's College, Colombo.*

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

First Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Arunasalem, P.	... *Queen's College, Colombo.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Bihari Lal	.. *Hare School.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Dwarka Nath	.. *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Khetra Mohan	.. *General Assembly's Coll.*
Bandyopadhyày, Lal Gopal	.. *Hare School.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Rasik Mohan	.. *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Siris Chandra	.. *Hare School.*
Barckley, W. C. G.	... *La Martiniere College.*
Beg, Khudadad	.. *Canning College, Lucknow.*
Bhattachariya, Bama Charan	... *Jonai Training School.*
Bhattachariya, Narayan Chandra	... *Serampur College.*
Basu, Bhala Nath	... *Howrah School.*

Entrance Examination.

Basu, Barada Prasad	.. *Howrah School.*
Basu, Baikanta Nath	.. *Hare School.*
Basu, Dharma Dàs	.. *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
Basu, Manamath Kumar	.. *Krishnaghur Collegiate Schl.*
Basu, Pares Nath	.. *Hare School.*
Basu, Rajendra Chandra	.. *General Assembly's School.*
Basu, Tarini Charan	.. *Hare School.*
Brown, W. D'Routh	.. *Bishop's School, Simla.*
Chattopadhyáy, Aughore Nath	.. *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Chattopadhyáy, Ganes Chandra	.. *Patna Normal School.*
Chattopadhyáy, Rakhal Dás	.. *Utterparah School.*
Chattopadhyáy, Sajani Kanth	.. *Krishnaghur Collegiate Schl.*
Chumpa, John	.. *Free Church Schl., Nagpur.*
Kumar, Purna Chandra	.. *Hare School.*
Currie, F.	.. *St. Xavier's College.*
Dé, Brajendra Nath	.. *Canning College, Lucknow.*
Dé, Debendra Nath	.. *Hare School.*
Dé, Lal Bihari	.. *Oriental Seminary.*
Dàs, Baman Dàs	.. *Hare School.*
Dàs, Bepin Bihari	.. *Hindu School.*
Dàs, Khirod Chandra	.. *Hindu School,*
Datta, Brindabun Chandra	.. *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
Datta, Braja Mohan	*Calcutta Free Church School.*
Datta, Aukhay Kumar	.. *Sil's Free College.*
Datta, Sasi Bhusan	.. *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Datta, Sri Nath	.. *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Elston, J.	.. *Bishop's School, Simla.*
Ghôsal, Tarapada	.. *Cossipur Aided School.*
Ghosh, Haran Krishna	.. *Hindu School.*
Ghosh, Pitambar	.. *Balasore School.*
Ghosh, Priya Nath	.. *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
Ghosh, Ambika Charan	.. *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Gupta, Parbati Sankar	.. *Hare School.*

Examination Returns, &c.

Haldar, Kisori Lal	.. *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
Haldar, Saraḍa Kanth	. *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Hossein, Jaffer I.	... *Agra College.*
Hatten, J. J.	.. *Doveton College.*
Kar, Giris Chandra	.. *Metropolitan Institution.*
Lál, Bihari	.. *Queen's College, Benares.*
Lál, Gusarun	.. *Bareilly College.*
McNair, G. B.	.. *La Martiniere College.*
Mukhopadhyáy, Kali Nath	.. *Krishnaghur A. V. School.*
Mukhopadhyáy, Kali Pada	.. *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
Mukhopadhyáy, Kasiswar	.. *Berhampur College.*
Mukhopadhyáy, Gopal Chandra	.. *Hindu School.*
Mukhopadhyáy, Hara Kali	. *Agurparah C. M. S. Schl.*
Mukhopadhyáy, Hari Dás	.. *Hare School.*
Mukhopadhyáy, Kanti Chandra	.. *Hare School.*
Mukhopadhyáy, Akhay Kumar	.. *Krishnaghur Collegiate Schl.*
Mukhopadhyáy, Upendra Chandra	*Dacca Collegiate School.*
Mukhopadhyáy, Sayama Kumad	.. *Hindu School.*
Mukhopadhyáy, Thakur Dás	.. *Burrisa Aided School.*
Mountain, W. I.	.. *Bengal Academy.*
Moses, C. O.	.. *St. Xavier's College.*
Mallik, Kunja Lál	.. *Hindu School.*
Mallik, Mahendra Nath	.. *Hindu School.*
Mallik, Sadhu Charan	.. *Howrah School.*
Munshi, Amrita Lal	.. *Uttarpara School.*
Mitra, Apurba Krishna	.. *General Assembly's Schl.*
Mitra, Bisvambhar	.. *Hindu School.*
Mitra, Jagendra Nath (Senior)	.. *Hare School.*
Mitra, Ras Bihari	.. *Birbhum School.*
Majumdar, Kailas Chandra	. *Metropolitan Institution.*
Majumdar, Ram Durlab	.. *Mymensing School.*
Nath, Kasi	.. *Delhi Collegiate School.*
Pal, Jadu Nath	.. *Uttarpara School.*

Entrance Examination.

Prasad, Ajudhya	.. *Queen's College, Benares.*
Prasad, Ganga	.. *Delhi Collegiate School.*
Prasad, Jwala	.. *Bareilly College.*
Prasad, Kasi	.. *Queen's College, Benares.*
Ram Tota	.. *Agra College.*
Ráy, Khirod Chandra	.. *Hindu School.*
Ráy, Rajani Nath	.. *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Sanial, Haris Chandra	.. *Bogra School.*
Sanial, Sasi Mohan	.. *Bauleah School.*
Sen, Bata Kissen	.. *Hare School.*
Sen, Durga Charan	.. *Burrisal School.*
Sen, Sasi Bhusan	.. *General Assembly's School.*
Sen, Ambika Charan	.. *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Saha, Jagendra Nath	.. *Calcutta Free Church Schl.*
Sarkar, Baikanta Chandra	.. *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Sarkar, Mahendra Nath	.. *Metropolitan Institution.*
Sarkar, Trailokhya Nath	.. *L. M. S. Shcl., Bhowanipur.*

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Acharya, Isan Chandra	. *Birbhum School.*
Addi, Ambika Charan	. *Singarcone Badla School*
Ahmed, Faiz	. *Bareilly College.*
Ala, Abdul	. *Howrah School.*
Ali, Hider	. *F. S. Institution, Nagpur.*
Anthonisz, E. R.	. *Queen's College, Colombo.*
Adhikari, Gopal Chandra	. *Chinsurah F.C. School.*
Bagchi, Anada Prasad	. *Bauleah School.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Braja Lál	. *Chinsurah F. C. School.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Barada Prasad	. *Ilsoba Mondlye Aided Schl.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Chandra Kumar	. *Patna Normal School.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Dina Nath	. *Doveton College.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Giris Chandra	. *Birbhum School.*

Examination Returns, &c.

Bandyopadhyáy, Hira Lal .. *Patna Normal School.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Hem Chandra .. *Hare School.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Jáyram .. *Midnapur School.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Kedar Nath ... *Baraset School.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Kisori Lál .. *Konnaggar School.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Krishna Nath .. *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Mahendra Narain *Berhampur Collegiate Schl.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Nebaran Chandra *Sibpur Aided School.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Nilartna ... *Agurparah C. M. S. School*
Bandyopadhyáy, Nabin Chandra .. *Chinsurah F. C. School.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Narsing Chandra *Santipur E. School.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Umes Chandra .. *Ilsoba Mondlye Aided Schl.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Amula Chandra *L. M. S. School, Bhowanipur.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Pitambar .. *Metropolitan Institution.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Sib Chandra ... *Uttarpara School.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Sita Nath .. *Nandan Brothers' Acdy.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Sarat Chandra ... *Serampur College.*
Bandyopadhyáy, Tarini Dás ... *Krishnaghur Collegiate Schl.*
Baptist, G. A. ... *Patna Collegiate School.*
Bhar, Habu Lal .. *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
Bhattachariya, Bhuban Mohan ... *South Baharu School.*
Bhattachariya, Iswar Chandra .. *Krishnaghur Collegiate Schl.*
Bhattachariya, Jaga Bandhu .. *Mahanad F. C. Mission*
.. *School.*
Bhattachariya, Akháy Kumar .. *Calcutta F. C. School.*
Bhattachariya, Prasanna Kumar .. *Digapotiah A. V. School.*
Bhattachariya, Ram Chandra . *Howrah School.*
Bhattachariya, Ras Behari .. *Burdwan Moharaja's Schl.*
Biswas, Sayama Taran .. *General Assembly's Schl.*
Biswas, Sayama Siddeswar .. *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
Basu, Binod Bihari .. *Ranaghat School.*
Basu, Bhut Nath .. *Gupinathpur School.*
Basu, Kali Prasanna .. *Pogose School.*
Basu, Gopal Chandra .. *Hindu School.*

Entrance Examination.

Basu,	Keshab Kumar	*Krishnaghur Collegiate S.*
,,	Kailas Chandra	*Hindu School.*
,,	Lal Mohan	*Pogose School.*
,,	Akhay Krishna	*Hindu School.*
,,	Atul Chandra	*Hare School.*
,,	Ram Chandra	*Chinsurah F. C. Institution.*
,,	Ras Bihari	*Burrisal School.*
,,	Rama Nath	*Hare School.*
,,	Rames Chandra	*Kwajah Abdul Ghani's Free School.*
,,	Sib Chandra	*Delhi Collegiate School.*
,,	Srinibas	*Seal's Free College.*
,,	Ambika Charan	*Noral Aided School.*
Bryson,	A. H.	*Bishop's School, Simla.*
Baksh,	Aziz	*Jullunder Mission School.*
,,	Wazir	*St. John's College, Agra.*
Baksi,	Banka Bihari	*Barrackpur School.*
Basak,	Mahim Chandra	*General Assembly's Inst.*
Chattopadhyáy,	Bama Charan	*St. Xavier's College.*
,,	Bishnu Chandra	*Rungpur School*
,,	Kali Sankar	*Ilsoba Mondlye School.*
,,	Durga Dás	*Hare School.*
,,	Giris Chandra	*Tollyganj Aided Mission School.*
,,	Ganes Chandra	*General Assembly's Inst.*
,,	Jogendra Chandra	*Cutwa School.*
,,	Jogendra Nath	*General Assembly's Inst.*
,,	Jagad Bandhu	*Chinsurah F. C. Institution.*
,,	Kartik Chandra	*Bankurah School.*
,,	Kartik Chandra	*Patna Normal School.*
,,	Khetra Nath	*Konnaggar School.*
,,	Mahendra Lal	*Howrah School.*
,,	Nirmal Chandra	*Chinsurah F. C. Institution.*

Examination Returns, &c.

Chattopadhyáy, Sasi Bhushan	.. *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
,, Sri Nath	.. *Nizamut School.*
Chaudhuri, Banvari Lal	.. *Birbhum School.*
,, Braja Nath	.. *General Assembly's Inst.*
,, Madhu Sudan	.. *Krishnaghur A. V. School.*
,, Mati Lal	.. *General Assembly's Inst.*
,, Umes Chandra	.. *Bankurah School.*
,, Ukrur Chandra	.. *Chittagong School.*
Christian, W.	.. *Doveton College.*
Chakravarti, Bhola Nath	.. *Uttarparah School.*
,, Hari Nath	.. *Boroe Seminary.*
,, Sarat Chandra	.. *Agarparah C. M. S. Inst.*
,, Syama Charan	.. *Seal's Free College.*
,, Tara Kumar	.. *Sanskrit College.*
,, Tej Chandra	.. *General Assembly's Inst.*
Chandra, Hari Charan	.. *General Assembly's Inst.*
Kuch, Naba Krishna	.. *Berhampur Collegiate Schl.*
Kunda, Chandra Kumar	.. *Howrah School.*
,, Nanda Lal	.. *Metropolitan Institution.*
Cuylenburg, C. F. Van	.. *Queen's College, Colombo.*
Dá, Bihari Lal	.. *General Assembly's Inst.*
,, Gopal Krishna	.. *Rungpur School.*
Deb, Gopendra Krishna	.. *Hindu School.*
Din, Fukhrul	.. *Jáy Narain's College.*
Dé, Chuni Lal	.. *Chinsurah F. C. Inst.*
,, Jogendra Nath	.. *Hindu School.*
,, Kedar Nath	.. *Canning College, Lucknow.*
,, Rama Nath	.. *Midnapur School.*
,, Sasi Bhushan	.. *Hooghly Branch School.*
Dial, Bageswari	.. *Jáy Narain's College.*
,, Din	.. *Delhi Collegiate School.*
,, Parameswari	.. *Queen's College, Benares.*
Dás, Bhagavan Chandra	.. *Dacca Collegiate School*

Entrance Examination.

Dás, Bisvambar	.. *Calcutta Training Acdy.*
,, Kali Mohan	.. *Pogose School.*
,, Durga Prasanna	.. *Dacca Collegiate School.*
,, Dvarka	.. *Bareilly College.*
,, Giris Chandra	.. *Birbhum School.*
,, Gasta Bihari	.. *Hooghly Branch School.*
,, Isvar Chandra	.. *General Assembly's Instn.*
,, Luchman	.. *Delhi Collegiate School.*
,, Madhu	.. *Agra College.*
,, Mahendra Lal	.. *Chinsurah F. C. Instn.*
,, Narsinha	.. *Hume's H. S. Etawah.*
,, Narsinha	.. *Peshawar Mission School.*
,, Parameśvar	.. *Fyzabad School.*
,, Raj Kumar	.. *Kwajah Abdul Ghani's Free School*
,, Rhjday Chandra	.. *Hooghly Branch School.*
,, Rama Kanth	.. *Gowhatti School.*
,, Sham Chand	.. *Calcutta Free Church Inst.*
,, Surja Narayan	.. *Hindu School.*
,, Sarat Chandra, I.	.. *Chittagong School.*
D'Silva, A.	.. *St. Xavier's College.*
Dubern, G.	.. *St. Xavier's College.*
Durand, V. C.	... *St. Xavier's College.*
Datta, Bhavani	.. *Bareilly College.*
,, Chandra Nath	.. *General Assembly's Inst.*
,, Dvarka Nath	.. *Barripur Aided School.*
,, Gopal Chandra	.. *L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.*
,, Megh Nath	.. *Hare School.*
,, Mahendra Lal	.. *Krishnaghur Collegiate S.*
,, Upendra Chandra	.. *Cuttack School.*
,, Bran Krishna	.. *Badlu Singárkon School.*
,, Satya Charan	.. *Midnapur School.*

Examination Returns, &c.

Datta, Ambika Charan	.. *Jessore School.*
Frost, C. D.	.. *La Martiniere College.*
Gangopadhyay, Hur Mohan	.. *Patna Normal School.*
„ Upurba Kumar	.. *Metropolitan Institution.*
Ghosh, Asvini Kumar	.. *Chittagong School.*
„ Brajendra Chandra	.. *Kandi A. S. School.*
„ Chandra Nath	.. *Calcutta Training Academy.*
„ Gopal Chandra	.. *Midnapur School.*
„ Hem Chandra	.. *Uttarparah School.*
„ Jadu Mani	.. *Cuttack School.*
„ Kanai Lal	.. *General Assembly's Inst.*
„ Lal Bihari	.. *Hooghly Branch School.*
„ Madhu Sudan	.. *Serampur College.*
„ Mahim Chandra	.. *Bograh School.*
„ Mathura Nath	.. *Metropolitan Institution.*
„ Umes Chandra	.. *Hooghly Branch School.*
„ Upendra Nath	.. *Metropolitan Institution.*
„ Priya Nath	.. *General Assembly's Inst.*
„ Raj Krishna	.. *Hare School.*
„ Satkauri	.. *Serampur College*
„ Sasi Bhushan	.. *Calcutta F. C. Institution*
„ Sasi Bhushan	.. *Sibpur Aided School.*
Guha, Anath Bandhu	.. *Mymensing School.*
„ Prasanna Kumar	... *Gregory's School.*
Gopal, Mudan	.. *Delhi Collegiate School.*
Gupta, Chandra Kumar	.. *Uttarparah School.*
„ Chandra Narain	.. *Gya School.*
„ Dvarka Nath	.. *Kwajah Abdul Ghani's F. S.*
„ Isan Chandra	.. *Pogose School.*
„ Jahuri Lal	.. *Birbhum School.*
„ Krishna Chandra	.. *Kwajah Abdul Ghani's F. S.*
„ Pratap Chandra	.. *Chinsurah F. C. Institution.*
„ Raj Narayan	.. *Gya School.*

Entrance Examination.

Hajra, Ambika Charan	.. *L. M. S. I., Bhowanipur.*
Ibrahim, Sayad	... *Patna Collegiate School.*
Imam, Imdad	.. *Bhagulpur School.*
Jeremy, Lazarus	.. *Teacher.*
Keyt, C. E.	.. *Queen's College, Colombo.*
Khettri Devaki Nandan	.. *Queen's College, Benares.*
Kuar, Rajendra Lal	.. *Gopinathpur School.*
,, Sasi Bhushan	.. *Taltollah Preparatory. Schl.*
Kar, Syama Charan	.. *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Lambert, G.	.. *St. Xavier's College.*
Laha, Ram Chandra	.. *Hindu School.*
,, Risikesh	.. *Hindu School.*
Lal, Bankai	.. *Hume's High Sch., Etawah.*
,, Bihari	.. *Bareilly College.*
,, Bihari	.. *Lahore Zillah School.*
,, Gridhari	.. *Delhi Collegiate School.*
,, Jaya	.. *Bareilly College.*
,, Luchman	.. *Patna Collegiate School.*
,, Shadi	.. *Hume's High Sch., Etawah.*
,, Sohan	.. *Bareilly College.*
Latif, Abdul	.. *Calcutta Madrasah.*
Lynch, W.	.. *St. Xavier's College.*
Malik, Abdul	.. *Calcutta Madrasah.*
Mendes, T. A.	.. *Bengal Academy.*
Mirza, Mahamed A.	.. *Teacher.*
Misra, Bihari Lal	.. *Burdwan Maharajah's S.*
Mitra, Bihari Lal	.. *Mayapur School.*
,, Bhagavati Charan	.. *Oriental Seminary.*
,, Girindra Nath	.. *Calcutta F. C. Institution.*
,, Gopal Chandra	.. *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
,, Hira Lal	.. *General Assembly's Instn.*
,, Jogendra Nath, (Junior)	.. *Hare School.*
,, Jogendra Nath	.. *Harinavi A. S. School.*

Examination Returns, &c.

Mitra,	Joges Chandra	.. *Khanakul Krishnaghur A. S. School.*
,,	Kedaresvar	.. *Bauleah School.*
,,	Kedar Nath	.. *Midnapur School.*
,,	Mati Lal	.. *Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl.*
,,	Abinas Chandra	.. *L. M. S. I. Bhowanipur.*
,,	Umes Chandra	.. *Bauleah School.*
,,	Purna Chandra	.. *General Assembly's Instn.*
,,	Sasi Bhushan	.. *Hare School.*
,,	Annada Prasad	.. *Hare School.*
Mukhopadhyay,	Aghor Chandra	.. *Bhastarah School.*
,,	Asutosh	.. *Bauleah School.*
,,	Bhola Nath	.. *Calcutta F. C. Institution.*
,,	Bisvesvar	.. *Calcutta F. C. Institution.*
,,	Kali Ananda	.. *Howrah School.*
,,	Kali Das	.. *Agarparah C. M. S. Instn.*
,,	Chandra Kantha.	*Burrisal School.*
,,	Chandra kumar..	*Howrah School.*
,,	Durga Das	.. *Berhampur Collegiate Schl.*
,,	Dakhina Ranjan.	*Paikparah. School.*
,,	Dvarka Nath	.. *Balasore School.*
,,	Girindra Nath	.. *Krishnaghur Collegiate Schl.*
,,	Gopal Chandra..	*Tultollah Preparatory Schl.*
,,	Haran Chandra..	*Howrah School.*
,,	Hem Chandra	.. *Bagnaparah School.*
,,	Jogesvar	.. *Taltollah Preparatory Schl.*
,,	Kedar Nath	.. *Metropolitan School.*
,,	Khettra Mohan..	*General Assembly's Instn.*
,,	Khettra Nath	.. *Krishnaghur A. V. School.*
,,	Mahendra Nath..	*Burdwan Maharajah's Schl*
,,	Noni Gopal	.. *Hooghly Branch School.*
,,	Pyari Lal	.. *Hare School.*
,,	Ram Lal	.. *Culna F. C. Branch School.*

Entrance Examination.

Mukhopadhyay, Ram Pada	*Birsingha A. S. School.*
,, Surja Kumar	*Hooghly Branch School.*
,, Sri Gopal	*Hooghly Branch School.*
,, Sarat Chandra	*Monghyr School.*
,, Umes Chandra.	*Sanskrit College.*
Moore, G. F.	*Bishop's School, Simlah.*
Majumdar, Binod Bihari	*General Assembly's Instn.*
,, Bipin Bihari	*Hare School.*
,, Govinda Nath	*Bauleah School.*
,, Guru Das	*Queen's School, Chittagong.*
,, Kamal Chandra.	*Shambhu Nath's School, Chatmore.*
Mull, Jahari	*St. Stephen's College, Delhi.*
Malik, Baistab Charan	*Hooghly Collegiate School.*
Mulla, Nikunja Bihari	*Cutwa School.*
Mandal, Prankrishna	*Bankurah School.*
Naha, Ananga Mohan	*Pogose School.*
Narayan, Hridaya	*Canning College, Lucknow.*
,, Hur	*Ajmere School.*
,, Lachmi, Pandit	*Canning College Lucknow.*
Nath, Bhola Lala	*Birbhum School.*
,, Gopi	*Fyzabad School.*
,, Harihur, Pandit	*Canning College, Lucknow.*
,, Kasi	*Hume's High Sch., Etawah.*
,, Pirthi Pandit	*Lahore Zillah School.*
,, Rugh	*Hume's High Sch., Etawah.*
Nág, Hari Charan	*Hindu School.*
,, Kedar Nath	*Bhastara School.*
,, Krishna Lal	*Dacca Collegiate School.*
Niyogi, Rajani Kantha	*Dinajpur School.*
Nandi, Bacharam	*Hooghly Branch School.*
,, P.	*Canning College, Lucknow.*
,, Kartik Chandra	*Hooghly Collegiate School.*

Examination Returns, &c.

Otto, F.	.. *St. Xavier's College.*
Panabokke, T. B.	.. *St. T. College, Colombo.*
Pathak, Lal Bihari	.. *Bali Seminary.*
Pal, Bhola Nath	.. *Oriental Seminary.*
,, Chandra Madhab	.. *Bangla Bazar School.*
,, Hari Charan	.. *Calcutta Training Academy*
Pereira, C. S.	.. *Queen's College, Colombo.*
Prasad, Madha Lala	.. *Canning College, Lucknow.*
,, Ram	.. *St John's College, Agra.*
Patranavis, Baneswar	.. *Mymensing School.*
Paramanand	.. *Patna Normal School.*
Rahman, Fazur	.. *Calcutta Madrasah.*
,, Fuzlur, Khan	.. *Calcutta Madrasah.*
Ram, Atma	.. *Amritsur Collegiate School.*
,, Sava	.. *Agra College.*
Ramchandra, Kasinath D.	.. *F. C. Instn., Nagpur.*
Rao, Basant	.. *Bareilly College.*
Rauf, Mahamed Abdur	.. *Calcutta Madrasah.*
Richards, J. H.	.. *Doveton College.*
Rajak, Banka Bihari	.. *Birbhum School.*
Ráy, Bhujanga Bhushan	.. *Berhampur Collegiate Sch.*
,, Banga Chandra	.. *Bangla Bazar School.*
,, Chandra Nath	.. *Konagar School.*
,, Dinendra Narayan	.. *Hindu School.*
,, Durga Sundar	.. *Pubna School.*
,, Gyanendra Kumar	.. *Metropolitan Institution.*
,, Giris Chandra	.. *Birbhum School.*
,, Ganga Das	.. *Burrisal School.*
,, Harendra Narain	.. *Krishnaghur Collegiate Sch.*
,, Jagat Chandra	.. *Berhampur Collegiate Sch.*
,, Nibaran Chandra	.. *Berhampur Collegiate Sch.*
,, Navin Chandra	.. *Birbhum School.*
,, Purna Chandra	.. *Krishnaghur Collegiate S.*

Entrance Examination.

Ráy, Purna Chandra	.. *Pogose School.*
,, Paramesvar	.. *Krishnaghur A. V. School.*
,, Satya Charan	.. *Sanskrit College.*
,, Syama Prasanna	.. *Gosai Durgapur A. V. S.*
,, Sarada Prasanna	.. *Krishnaghur Collegiate S.*
,, Surja Kantha	.. *Krishnaghur A. V. School.*
,, Uday Chandra	.. *Mymensing School.*
Rakhit, Govinda Kishor	.. *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Sannyal, Thakur Das	.. *Queen's College, Benares.*
Sarvadhikari, Upendra Kumar	.. *Khanakul Krishnaghur School.*
Satrah, Chundi Charan	. *Howrah School.*
Sen, Ananda Chandra	.. *Pogose School.*
,, Bihari Lal	.. *Kwajah Abdul Ghani's Free School.*
,, Dina Bandhu	.. *Pogose School.*
,, Govinda Lal	.. *Hare School.*
,, Guru Das	.. *Mymensing School.*
,, Haris Chandra	.. *Cuttack School.*
,, Kanai Lal	.. *Hare School.*
,, Mahes Chandra	.. *Bauleah School.*
,, Prasanna Kumar	.. *Pogose School.*
,, Rames Chandra	.. *Rungpur School.*
,, Ratnesvar	.. *Pogose School.*
,, Syama Charan	.. *Burrisal School.*
,, Tara Charan	.. *Queen's School, Chittagong.*
,, Tarini Charan	.. *Intally Institution.*
,, Uma Nath	.. *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Senewiratne, A. DeAlwis	.. *St. Thomas' College, Colombo.*
Sen Gupta, Kali Das	.. *Birbhum School.*
Shamjus,	.. *St. Stephen's College, Delhi.*
Saha, Bipin Bihari	.. *Serampur College.*

Examination Returns, &c.

Shây, Kedar Nath	.. *Agarparah C. M. S. Instn.*
Simmons, H. L.	.. *St. Xavier's College.*
Sinha, Gokul Bihari	.. *Birbhum School.*
,, Isvar Prasad	.. *Hare School.*
,, Jawahir	.. *Queen's College Benares.*
,, Kasi Nath	.. *Queen's College, Benares.*
,, Mahendra Nath	.. *Howrah School.*
,, Mati Lal	.. *Metropolitan Institution.*
,, Nikunja Bihari	.. *General Assembly's Instn.*
,, Nava Gopal	.. *Calcutta F. C. Instn.*
,, Saligram	.. *Patna Collegiate School.*
,, Sasi Bhushan	.. *Hooghly Branch School.*
,, Umrao	... *Delhi Collegiate School*
Sarkar, Bamaṅ Das	.. *Bhagulpur School.*
,, Binod Bihari	.. *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
,, Giris Chandra	.. *Calcutta F. C. Institution.*
,, Hari Charan	.. *Chinsurah F. C. Institution.*
,, Jadav Krishna	.. *Shambazar Preparatory S.*
,, Jadu Nath	.. *Patna Collegiate School.*
,, Kali Kinkar	.. *Jerat School.*
,, Krishna Dhon	.. *Serampur College.*
,, Tarini Charan	.. *Pubna School.*
Solomons, P. F.	.. *Queen's College, Colombo.*
Súr, Hem Chandra	.. *General Assembly's Instn.*
Sankar, Kirpa	.. *Victoria College, Agra.*
,, Kirpa	.. *Canning College, Lucknow.*
Sarma, Luchmi Chandra	.. *Gowhatti School.*
Thakúr, Navin Madhab	.. *Calcutta Training Academy.*
White, Robert	.. *Calcutta F. C. Institution.*

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Ahmed, Fidid	.. *Calcutta Madrasah.*
,, Tamiz-ud-din	.. *Jehanabad School.*

Entrance Examination.

Ali, Hassein	.. *Calcutta Madrasah.*
,, Karamat	.. *Chittagong School.*
,, Shakawat	.. *Kwajah Abdul Ghani's F. School.*
Bagchi, Jogesvar	.. *Sulkea Aided School.*
,, Lalit Mohan	.. *Bauleah School.*
,, Tarak Nath	.. *Gregory's School.*
Bajpai, Basanta Lal	.. *Kandi A. S. School.*
Balgavind	.. *Queen's College, Benares.*
Balial, Hira Lal	.. *Kulingram School.*
Banda, P. T.	.. *St. Thomas' College, Colombo.*
Bandyopadhyay, Chandra Kumar	.. *Hare School.*
,, Chandra Kumar	.. *Hetampur School.*
,, Devendra Nath	.. *Metropolitan Institution.*
,, Gopal Chandra	.. *Krishnaghur A. V. School.*
,, Hari Charan	.. *Chinsurah F C. Institution.*
,, Hari Nath	.. *Krishnaghur Collegiate Schl.*
,, Kunja Bihari	.. *Teacher.*
,, Navin Krishna	.. *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
,, Raj Kumar	.. *Chinsurah F. C. Instn.*
,, Ram Chandra	.. *Sarun School.*
,, Ram Lal	.. *Barrackpur School.*
,, Ram Sâran	.. *Kalighat Hindu Academy.*
,, Siris Chandra	.. *Queen's College, Benares.*
Bhabra, Gangaram	.. *Lahore Zillah School.*
Bhattacharya, Kali Charan	.. *Canning College, Lucknow.*
,, Durga Sunker	.. *Jay Narain's College Benares.*
,, Jadu Nath	.. *Sulkea Aided School.*
,, Kedar Nath	.. *Serampur College.*
,, Nil Madhub	.. *Nizamut School.*
,, Raj Kumar	.. *Konagar School.*

Examination Returns, &c.

Bhattacharya, Ram Nath	.. *Sanskrit College.*
,, Sripati	.. *Berhampur Collegiate Sch.*
Bisvas, Jadu Nath	.. *Burdwan Preparatory Schl.*
,, Kartik	.. *Jehanabad School.*
,, Nita Gopal	.. *General Assembly's Instn.*
Baral, Purna Chand	.. *Hindu School.*
Basu, Abinas Chandra	.. *Metropolitan Institution.*
,, Banvari Lal	.. *Burdwan C. M. S. Instn.*
,, Chandra Kumar	.. *Noral School.*
,, Din Dayal	.. *General Assembly's Instn.*
,, Ganada Sunker	.. *Krishnaghur A. V. School.*
,, Gopal Chandra	.. *F. C. M. S. Shonatigree.*
,, Khetra Mohan	.. *Cal. Training Academy.*
,, Mohes Chandra	.. *Jehanabad School.*
,, Nil Madhab	.. *Jaggatballabpur School.*
,, Navadvip Chandra	.. *Dushghurah School.*
,, Prabadh	.. *Kalighat Hindu Academy.*
,, Siv Krishna	.. *Teacher.*
,, Siddeşvar	.. *Hooghly Branch School.*
,, Tarini Charan	.. *Chittagong School.*
Basak, Joges Chandra	.. *Medical College.*
,, Pramotha Nath	.. *Hindu School.*
,, Radhika Mohan	.. *Pogose School.*
Campagnac, A. G.	.. *Doveton College.*
Chand, Nimi	.. *Ajmere School.*
Chattopadhyay, Beni Madhab	.. *Santipur English School.*
,, Binod Bihari	.. *Kawjah Abdul Ghani's Free School.*
,, Kali Das	.. *Krishnaghur Collegiate Schl.*
,, Kali Nath	.. *Burrisal School.*
,, Kali Pada	.. *Agarparah C. M. S. Instn.*
,, Giris Chandra	.. *General Assembly's Instn.*
,, Giris Chandra	.. *Gya School.*

Entrance Examination.

Chattopadhyay,	Jogesvar	.. *Bankura School.*
,,	Jagan Nath	.. *Agarparah C. M. S. Instn.*
,,	Kedar Nath	*Krishnaghur Collegiate Schl.*
,,	Nemi Chandra	.. *General Assembly's Instn.*
,,	Nil Madhab	.. *South Baharu School.*
,,	Nava Kumar	.. *Boroe Seminary.*
,,	Umes Chandra	.. *Burdwan Maharajah's Schl.*
,,	Anukul Chandra	.. *Indian Free School.*
,,	Rama Nath	.. *Tollyganj Mission School.*
,,	Sarada Prasad	.. *Agarparah C. M. S. Instn.*
,,	Tarini Charan	... *Kandi A. S. School.*
Chaudhuri,	Kali Das	.. *Free Church Instn. Nagpur.*
,,	Kali Das	.. *Burdwan C. M. S. Instn.*
,,	Chandi Charan	.. *Bankura School.*
,,	Kedar Nath	.. *Metropolitan Institution.*
,,	Khirod Nath	.. *General Assembly's Instn.*
,,	Sasi Bhushan	.. *Burdwan Preparatory Schl.*
Christian,	A.	.. *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Chakravarti,	Bidhu Bhushan	.. *Krishnaghur A. V. School.*
,,	Bishnu Charan	.. *Burrisal School.*
,,	Chandra Nath	.. *Queen's College, Benares.*
,,	Giris Chandra	.. *Chittagong School.*
,,	Hari Charan	.. *Mymensing School.*
,,	Mahendra Nath	.. *Chinsurah Free Church Inst.*
,,	Priya Nath	.. *Harinavi A. S. School.*
,,	Rajani Kantha	.. *Pogose School.*
,,	Rasik Ranjan	.. *Tugoriya Aided School.*
,,	Sasi Bhushan	.. *Metropolitan Institution.*
,,	Sasi Kumar	.. *Pogose School.*
Chandra,	Brajendra Kumar	.. *General Assembly's Instn.*
,,	Govind Lal	.. *Hindu School.*
,,	Khettra	.. *Lahore Zillah School.*
Kumar,	Bipin Krishna	.. *Uttarparah School.*

Examination Returns, &c.

Kumar, Jogendra Nath	.. *Intally Institution.*
,, Rajendra Nath	.. *Sanskrit College.*
Corbet, R.	.. *St. Xavier's College.*
David, J.	.. *L. M. S. Inst. Mirzapur.*
Deb, Hur Nath	.. *Pogose School.*
,, Joges Chandra	.. *Queen's College, Benares.*
,, Jagat Chandra	.. *Sylhet Mission School.*
,, Ambika Charan	.. *Jessore School.*
DeLivera, E. S. E.	.. *Queen's College, Colombo.*
Dé, Bhut Nath	.. *Hindu School.*
,, Ganes Chandra	.. *Serampur College.*
,, Mathúra Nath	.. *Sylhet Mission School.*
Dhar, Gokul Krishna	.. *Teacher.*
Dayal, Bageswári	.. *Queen's College Beneras.*
Dissanayeke, D. A.	.. *Queen's College, Colombo.*
Dás, Atru	.. *Rawul Pindee Mission Schl.*
,, Khirod Chandra	.. *Chittagong School.*
,, Kamal Krishna	.. *Barrackpur School.*
,, Madan Mohan	.. *Mirahúya School at Putteah.*
,, Nanda Lal	.. *Hare School.*
,, Parvati Kumar	. *Burisal School.*
,, Pyari Charan	. *Sylhet Mission School.*
,, Purna Chandra	. *Konnagar School.*
,, Pran Kumar	. *Dacca Collegiate School.*
,, Parsotam	. *St. John's College, Agra.*
,, Ramkamal	. *Queen's School, Chittagong.*
,, Ram Krishna	. *Santipur English School.*
,, Sib Chandra	. *Cossipur School.*
,, Sib Krishna	.. *General Assembly's Inst.*
,, Sri Krishna	.. *Bansbariah E. C. M. Sch.*
,, Trailokhya Nath	.. *Maldah School.*
,, Ambika Charan	.. *Sanskrit College.*
Datta Adya Nath	.. *Sylhet Mission School.*

Entrance Examination.

Datta, Bipin Bihari	.. *Chinsurah Fr. Ch. Instn.*
,, Bhavani Kantha	.. *Teacher.*
,, Bhagavan Prasad	.. *Cuttack School.*
,, Durga Das	.. *Cutwa School.*
,, Dvarka Nath	.. *L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.*
,, Janaki Nath	.. *Tagoria A. V. School.*
,, Kailas Chandra	.. *Mymensing School.*
,, Man Govind	.. *Chackdighi School.*
,, Nalinakha	.. *Birbhum School.*
,, Pran Krishna	.. *General Assembly's Instn.*
,, Ratneśvar	.. *Burdwan Preparatory Schl.*
,, Sasi Bhusan	.. *Santipur E. School.*
Fernando, S.	.. *Queen's College. Colombo.*
Gangopadhyay, Avinas Chandra	.. *Sayadpur Aided School.*
,, Gopal Chandra	.. *South Baharu School.*
,, Sasi Kumar	.. *Gregory's School.*
Ghosh, Kali Prasanna	.. *Hare School.*
,, Dina Nath	.. *Baraset School.*
,, Jagad Ballabh	.. *Burdwan Preparatory Schl.*
,, Khettra Mohan	.. *Cawnpur School.*
,, Umes Chandra	.. *Sulkea Aided School.*
,, Purna Chandra	.. *L. M. S Inst. Bhowanipore.*
,, Priya Nath	.. *Barrackpur School.*
,, Raj Krishna	.. *Useful Arts School.*
,, Sarat Chandra, (Senior)	.. *General Assembly's Instn.*
,, Tarini Charan	.. *Bhagulpur School.*
Ghattak, Asutosh	.. *Chinsurah Fr. Sch. Instn.*
Guha, Basanta Kumar	.. *Burisal School.*
Gopal, Nand	.. *Gujrat School.*
Gosvami, Brojalal	.. *Bulagurh School.*
,, Sri Nath	.. *Berhampur Collegiate Sch.*
Gupta, Ghanesam	.. *Patna Collegiate School.*
,, Prasanna Kumar	.. *Pogose School.*

Examination Returns, &c.

Gupta, Tara Prasanna Das	.. *Intally Institution.*
Haldar, Narsinha	.. *L. M. S. Inst, Bhowanipur.*
,, Nanda Lal	.. *General Assembly's Instn.*
Hassein, Jaffer, II.	.. *Agra College.*
,, Mohamed Abdul	.. *Berhampur Collegiate Schl.*
,, Mushaheb	.. *Queen's College, Benares.*
Indra, Ram Charan	.. *Santipur English School.*
Jha, Surjamani	.. *Bhagulpur School.*
Khan, Ayaz	.. *St. John's College, Agra.*
,, Magal	.. *Gujrat School.*
,, Navagopal	.. *Krishnaghur Collegiate Sch.*
Khetri, Chuma Lal, I.	.. *Queen's College, Benares.*
,, Gujjumul	.. *Queen's College, Benares.*
Krishna, Radha	.. *Agra College.*
Kar, Sarada Mohan	.. *Sylhet Mission School.*
Karmakar, Dvarka Nath	.. *Nizamut School.*
Lackersteen, A.	.. *St. Xavier's College.*
Lahari, Mahendra Nath	... *Barranagar Hindu School.*
Lal Anandi	.. *Ajmere School.*
,, Bhuan	.. *Patna Normal School.*
,, Chuna, II.	.. *Queen's College, Benares.*
,, Dhunna	.. *Maharajah's Schl., Jaypur.*
,, Kishori	.. *Delhi Collegiate School.*
,, Kunja Bihari	.. *Delhi Collegiate School.*
,, Mithan	... *Bareilly College.*
,, Mohan	.. *Agra College.*
,, Ram	.. *St. John's College, Agra.*
,, Ram Bhajja	... *Patna Collegiate School.*
,, Sham	.. *Agra College.*
Mir, Sayad	.. *Jullunder Mission School.*
Mischbach, R. L. B.	.. *Doveton College.*
Minos, P. J.	.. *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Misra, Hit.Lal	... *Lahore Mission School.*

Entrance Examination.

Mitra, Ambika Charan	.. *Howrah School.*
„ Anadi Charan	.. *Patna Normal School.*
„ Brindavan Chandra	.. *Metropolitan Institution.*
„ Jogendra Nath	.. *Jonai Training School.*
„ Pran Dharan	.. *General Assembly's Instn.*
„ Priya Nath	.. *Normal School.*
„ Raj Rakhal	.. *Hindu School.*
„ Sasi Bhushan	.. *Calcutta F. Church Instn.*
„ Sasi Bhushan	.. *Jessore School.*
„ Tripura Charan	.. *Calcutta F. Church Instn.*
„ Umes Chandra	.. *Khanakul Krishnanagar School.*
Mahamed Ali	.. *Fyzabad School.*
„ Uddin	.. *Intally Institution.*
Mukhopadhyày, Ahin Chandra	.. *Hindu School.*
„ Bhola Nath	.. *Hgris School, Sorsunno.*
„ Bhut Nath	.. *Berhampur Collegiate Schl.*
„ Barada Prasad	.. *Jagadballabpur School.*
„ Kali Krishna	.. *Chinsurah F. Church Instn.*
„ Devendra Nath	.. *Krishnaghur A. V. School.*
„ Janavi Charan	.. *Jagadballabpur School.*
„ Jogendra Chandra	.. *Calcutta Training Academy.*
„ Jogendra Nath	.. *Jagadballabpur School.*
„ Jagadesvar	.. *Puruliya School.*
„ Kedar Nath	.. *Umballa Mission School.*
„ Kirtibas	.. *Gangadaspur School.*
„ Karuna Sindu	.. *Burdwan Preparatory Schl.*
„ Kailas Chandra	.. *Barrackpur School.*
„ Mahendra Lal	.. *Bullagurh School.*
„ Mahendra Nath	.. *L. M. S. I. Bhowanipur.*
„ Nivarun Chandra	.. *Chinsurah F. Church Instn.*
„ Nilmani	. *Oriental Seminary.*
„ Nanda Lal	. *F. C. Instn. Nagpur.*

Examination Returns, &c.

Mukhopadhyay, Akhay Kumar, II.	*Janai Training School.*
„ Radhika Prasad	.. *Chinsurah Free Church Institution.*
„ Raj Kumar	.. *Howrah School.*
„ Rakhal Das	.. *Oriental Seminary.*
„ Rakhal Das	.. *Janai Training School.*
„ Rajani Kanth	.. *Jagadballabpur School.*
„ Sarada Charan	.. *Jagadballabpur School.*
„ Tripura Nath	.. *Chinsurah Hindu School.*
Munshi, Akhay Kumar Datta	.. *Metropolitan Institution.*
Morcino, B.	.. *Chittagong School.*
Majumdar, Anada Prasad	.. *Chinsurah F. C. Instn.*
„ Baikunta Nath	.. *Pubna School.*
„ Girindra Narayan	.. *Howrah School.*
„ Kailas Chandra	.. *General Assembly's Instn.*
„ Prabad Chandra	.. *Hare School.*
Mull, Sagar	.. *Jullundur Mission School.*
Malik, Devendra Nath	.. *Metropolitan Institution.*
„ Jogendra Chandra	.. *Chinsurah Hindu School.*
„ Kanai Lal	.. *Chinsurah F. C. Instn.*
„ Sibhari	.. *Mozufferpur School.*
Murphy, T.	.. *St. Xavier's College.*
Nagar, Makanda Rama	.. *Queen's College, Benares.*
Narayan, Inder, Pandit	.. *Agra College.*
„ Sib	.. *Hume's High S. Etawah.*
Narsinha	.. *Jay Narayan's College, Benares.*
Nath, Bhola	.. *Alighur School.*
„ Jagan Pandit	.. *Agra College.*
„ Jvala	.. *St. John's College, Agra.*
„ Kedar	.. *Canning College, Lucknow.*
„ Shem	.. *Delhi Collegiate School.*
„ Sambhu	.. *Teacher.*

Entrance Examination.

Nág, Narayan Chandra	.. *General Assembly's Instn.*
„ Radha Raman	.. *Hindu School.*
„ Sita Nath	.. *Banglabazar School.*
Niyogi, Sarada Prasad	.. *Maldak School.*
Nolan J. T.	.. *St. Thomas' College, Colombo.*
Nandi, Chandra Nath	.. *Jayadhallabpur School.*
„ Rakhal Das	.. *Hooghly Branch School.*
Osmond J. P.	.. *St. John's College, Agra.*
Pal, Kali Prasanna	.. *Noakhali School.*
„ Ram Lal	.. *Kumarkhali School.*
„ Tarak Nath	.. *Barrackpur School.*
Palit, Umes Chandra	.. *Bankura School.*
Prasad, Janaki	.. *Fyzabad School.*
„ Jati	.. *St. Stephen's College, Delhi.*
„ Latta	.. *Bareilly College.*
„ Sivagovinda	.. *Queen's College, Benares.*
„ Thakur	.. *Queen's College, Benares.*
Paramanik, Bipin Bihari	.. *Santipur English School.*
Price, J. R. G.	.. *St. Paul's Sch. Darjeeling.*
Pandit, Krishna Rao	.. *Saugor School.*
„ Ram Bhan	.. *Saugor School.*
Ram, Bhagat	.. *C. S. School, Umritsur.*
„ Daulut	.. *Gujrat School.*
„ Kansi	.. *Gujranwalla School.*
„ Kirpa	.. *Umritsur Collegiate School.*
„ Maluk	.. *Lahore Mission School.*
„ Mani	.. *Victoria College, Agra.*
„ Tulsi	.. *Bareilly College.*
Rebello, P. T.	.. *Bengal Academy.*
Ráy Chaudhuri, Brajendra Kumar	.. *Barripur Aided School.*
„ Durga Kanth	.. *Jessore School.*
„ Jogendra Kumar	.. *Barripur Aided School.*

Examination Returns, &c.

Ráy, Chaudhuri, Rajani Mohan ..	*Krishnaghur Collegiate Sch.*
Ráy, Ambika Charan ..	*Krishnaghur A. V. School.*
„ Asutosh ..	*Hooghly Collegiate School.*
„ Béni Madhab ..	*Berhampur Collegiate Sch.*
„ Kali Prasanna ..	*Kwaja Abdul Ghani's Free School.*
„ Dakhina Pada ..	*Hooghly Branch School.*
„ Fakir Chandra ..	*Burdwan Maharajah's Sch.*
„ Govinda Chandra ..	*Victoria College, Agra.*
„ Gaur Lal ..	*Bauleah School.*
„ Hari Das ..	*Burdwan Maharajah's Sch.*
„ Hari Narayan ..	*Metropolitan Institution.*
„ Hara Sundar ..	*Pubna School.*
„ Kedar Nath ..	*Cal. Tree Church Instn.*
„ Krishna Narayan ..	*Gregory's School.*
„ Nilratan ..	*Burisal School.*
„ Parvati Charan ..	*Howrah School.*
„ Purna Chandra ..	*Burdwan Preparatory Sch.*
„ Prasanna Nath ..	*Burisal School.*
„ Rasik Lal ..	*Birbhum School.*
„ Sib Chandra ..	*Midnapur L. M. School.*
„ Syama Madhab ..	*Krishnaghur Collegiate Sch.*
Sahai Bujrangi ..	*Bhagulpur School.*
Sanyal, Ananda Gopal ..	*Santipur English School.*
Síl, Giris Chandra ..	*Kwaja Abdul Ghani's F. S.*
„ Mahendra Nath ..	*Hooghly Collegiate School.*
Sen, Chandra Kisor ..	*Pogose School.*
„ Isan Chandra ..	*Pogose School.*
„ Isan Chandra ..	*Sylhet Mission School.*
„ Jagesvar ..	*Pogose School.*
„ Jahar Lal ..	*Hindu School.*
„ Krishna Prasanna ..	*Jessore School.*
„ Karuna Chandra ..	*Kwaja Abdul Ghani's F. S.*

Entrance Examination.

Sen, Nabin Chandra	... *Seal's Free College.*
„ Pyari Mohan	.. *Kwajah Abdul Ghani's Free School.*
„ Purna Chandra	.. *General Assembly's Instn.*
„ Prasanna Kumar	.. *Mymensing School.*
„ Prasanna Kumar	.. *Tagoria School.*
„ Ranajay	.. *Dinajpur School.*
„ Rai Charan	.. *Intally Institution.*
Saha, Kali Charan	.. *Serampur College.*
„ Pran Nath	.. *Calcutta Free Church Instn.*
Shahzadah	.. *Lahore Mission School.*
Som, Béni Nath	.. *Jessore School.*
Sinha Bhao	.. *S. M. School, Allahabad.*
„ Bhuray	.. *Teacher.*
„ Hurnam	.. *Rawul Pindee M. School.*
„ Ictha	.. *Jay Narayan's College, Benares.*
„ Lehna	.. *Umritsur Collegiate School.*
„ Upendara Chandra	.. *Bhastara School.*
„ Purosutam	.. *Bhagulpur School.*
„ Prem	.. *C. M. School, Umritsur.*
„ Parameswar	.. *Sarun School.*
„ Radhika Prasad	.. *Kandi A. S. School.*
„ Sundar	.. *Rawul Pindi Mission Schl.*
„ Buldeo	.. *Private Student.*
Sarkar, Hem Chandra	.. *Cal. Free Ch. Institution.*
„ Krishna Lal	.. *Berhampur Collegiate Schl.*
„ Umes Chandra	.. *Burdwan Maharajah's Schl.*
„ Syama Charan	.. *Intally Institution.*
„ Sri Nath	.. *Nizamut School.*
Samdatt	.. *Rewari School.*
Speldewinde, F. A.	.. *St. Thomas' College, Colombo.*

Examination Returns, &c.

Sai, Krishna Chandra	.. *Hindu School.*
Tillekeratne, J. M.	.. *Queen's College, Colombo.*
Urshud Mahamed	.. *Bhagulpur School.*

BACHELORS OF LAW;

First Division.

In Order of Merit.

Chakravarti, Girindra Mohan.	.. *Presidency College.*
Mukhopadhyáy, Rajkrishna	.. *Presidency College.*
Yusuf, Mahamed	.. *Patna College.*
Ráy, Prasanna Kumar	.. *Presidency College.*
Bhattacharya, Dvarka Nath	.. *Presidency College.*
Sinha, Bud Sen	.. *Presidency College.*
Sen, Akhil Chandra	.. *Presidency College.*
Pal, Amrita Lal	.. *Presidency College.*

Second Division.

In Order of Merit.

Basu, Braja Prasad	.. *Presidency College.*
Sen, Chandra Mohan	.. *Dacca College.*
Dé, Gauri Sunker	.. *Presidency College.*
Ráy, Dhénes Chandra	.. *Patna College.*
Basu, Karuna Das	.. *Presidency College.*
Bandyopadhyay, Nilmadhab	.. *Presidency College.*
Mukhopadhyay, Navin Krishna	.. *Presidency College.*
Chattopadhyáy Uma Kanth	.. *Presidency College.*
Nág, Sambhú Chandra	.. *Dacca College.*
Bandyopadhyay, Abinas Chandra	.. *Presidency College.*
Sarkar, Akhay Chandra	.. *Presidency College.*
Bose, Krishna Chandra	.. *Presidency College.*
Sarkar, Krishna Chandra	.. *Berhampur College.*

Law Examination.

Chattopadhyay, Giris Chandra No. 2	*Presidency College.*
Sinha, Jaygopal	*Presidency College.*
Dhar, Sham Chand	*Hooghly College.*
Das, Jadu Nath	*Presidency College.*
Ghosh, Dhon Krishna	*Presidency College.*
Bandyopadhyay, Kailas Chandra	*Presidency College.*
Chattopadhyay, Amerindra Nath	*Presidency College.*
Chattopadhyay, Bhagavan Chandra	*Presidency College.*
Majumdar, Syama Charan	*Presidency College.*
Ráy, Kali Prasanna	*Presidency College.*
Chattopadhyay, Kali Prasanna	*Presidency College.*
Datta, Uma Charan	*Presidency College.*
Bhattachariya Tarini Kanth	*Presidency College.*
Ráy Chaudhuri, Khettra Mohan	*Presidency College.*
Som, Barada Prasanna	*Presidency College.*
Basu, Gopal Chandra	*Presidency College.*
Ráy, Krishna Nath	*Hooghly College.*
Síl, Jadab Chandra	*Presidency College.*
Basu, Mathura Nath	*Presidency College.*
Chattopadhyay, Hem Chandra	*Hooghly College.*
Samanta, Nilmadhab	*Presidency College.*
Dé, Sib Chandra	*Presidency College.*
Dhar, Trailokhya Nath	*Presidency College.*
Sóm, Devendra Lal	*Hooghly College.*
Mendies, H.	*Presidency College.*
Chattopadhyay, Giris Chandra	*Presidency College.*
Dé, Sambhu Chandra	*Presidency College.*

LICENTIATES IN LAW, WHO HAVING GRADUATED IN ARTS ARE ENTITLED TO THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR IN LAW.

Palit, Tarak Nath	*Presidency College.*
Gangopadhyay, Jagad Bandhu	*Presidency College*
Das, Nilmani	*Presidency College.*

Examination Returns, &c.

CANDIDATES WHO PASSED THE CIVIL ENGINEERING EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

Mukhopadhyáy, Jogendra Nath .. *Presidency College.*

SECOND DIVISION.

Bandyopadhyáy, Kanti Chandra.. *Presidency College.*

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

SECOND DIVISION.

Gupta, Bankabihari *Medical College.*

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

Gupta, Kálipada .. *Medical College.*

SECOND DIVISION.

Ghosh, Fakir Chandra .. *Medical College.*
Peters, C. J. .. *Medical College.*

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION UNDER THE NEW REGULATIONS.

SECOND DIVISION.

Basu, Jadunáth .. *Medical College.*
Basu, Khargeswar .. *Medical College.*
Chaudhúri, Kali Prasanna .. *Medical College.*
Datta, Krishnalál .. *Medical College.*
Gupta, Rámkáli .. *Medical College.*
Ráy, Mahim Chandra .. *Medical College.*

Medical Examination.

SECOND L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

First Division.

Bandyopadhyay, Rajmohan .. *Medical College.*

Second Division.

Basu, Rádhánáth .. *Medical College.*
Gangopadhyay, Anandalál .. *Medical College.*
Gangopadhyay, Haris Chandra .. *Medical College.*
Gupta, Gurudayál Dás .. *Medical College.*
Gupta, Navin Chandra .. *Medical College.*
Majumdar, Syáma Charan .. *Medical College.*
Palit, Biresvar .. *Medical College.*
Sen, Kisorimohan .. *Medical College.*
Ulla, Adit .. *Medical College.*
Dé, Gopal Chandra .. *Medical College.*

RETURN OF STUDENTS OF THE HINDUSTANI CLASS WHO OBTAINED DIPLOMAS.

Golam Ahmed .. *Diploma and Gold Medal for general proficiency.*
Dand Ali .. *Diploma and book prize in Medicine.*
Bhavani Sinha .. *Diploma.*
Saidúl Rahaman .. *Diploma.*
Munsur Ahmed .. *Diploma.*
Golam Amjud .. *Diploma.*
Syed Abdullah .. *Diploma.*
Reazul Huk .. *Diploma.*
Rahuth Ali .. *Diploma.*
Shaik Abul Hossain .. *Diploma.*
Mahamed Rossul .. *Diploma.*

Dhurmanand Joshi	.. *Diploma.*
Mohan Lal	.. *Diploma.*
Busheerudin	.. *Diploma.*
Gurucharan Laskar	.. *Diploma.*
Burkuthullah	.. *Diploma.*
Khubirudin	.. *Diploma.*
Faize Buksh	.. *Diploma.*
Kumiruddin	.. *Diploma.*
Hira Lal Singha	.. *Diploma.*
Saik Abdul Rahman 1st	.. *Diploma.*

RETURN OF STUDENTS OF THE BENGALI CLASS WHO OBTAINED DIPLOMAS.

Addi, Braja Balab	.. *Diploma and Gold Medal for general proficiency.*
Sen, Purna Chandra	.. *Diploma.*
Sen, Rajkumar	.. *Diploma.*
Dhar, Dina Bandhu	.. *Diploma.*
Sanial, Krishna Sunkar	.. *Diploma.*
Ghosal, Aghornath	.. *Diploma.*
Basu, Bihari Lal	.. *Diploma.*
Chattopadbyay, Srinath	.. *Diploma.*
Sarkar, Nuder Chand	.. *Diploma.*
Bhattacharya, Kaliprasanna	.. *Diploma.*
Gupta, Mati Lal	.. *Diploma.*
Chattopadhyay, Bisesvar	.. *Diploma.*
Sen, Navin Chandra	.. *Diploma.*
Das, Sridhur	.. *Diploma.*
Ghosal, Mahendranath	.. *Diploma.*
Bagchi, Mati Lal	.. *Diploma.*
Basu, Uday Gopal	.. *Diploma.*
Basu, Kailasnath	.. *Diploma.*

Senior Scholars.

Gupta, Sitanath .. *Diploma.*
Ghosal, Ramparsad .. *Diploma.*
Nág, Haradhun .. *Diploma.*

SENIOR SCHOLARS.

1868.

FIRST GRADE.

Sáradá Charan Mitra, *Presidency College.*
Girijá Bhushan Mukopadhyay, *Presidency College.*
Gopal Chandra Sarkar, *Sanskrit College.*
Bipin Krishna Basu, *Presidency College.*
Nil Ratna Bandyopadhyay, *Hooghly College.*
Chandra Mohan Majumdar, *Krishnaghur College.*
Chandra Mohan Chakravarti, *Berhampur College.*
Bámá Charan Ráy, *Berhampur College.*
Giris Chandra Basu, *Presidency College.*
Parvati Charan Masanta, *Presidency College.*

SECOND GRADE.

Priya Náth Chattopadhyay, *General Assembly's Institution.*
Akhya Kumar Basu, *Dacca College.*
Radha Nath Ray, *Presidency College.*
Bipin Bihari Datta, *Presidency College.*
Sris Chandra Chaudhuri, *Presidency College.*
Saras Chandra Ghosh, *Presidency College.*
Jogendra Nath Bandyopadhyay, *Sanskrit College.*
Bipin Bihari Mukopadhyay, *Krishnaghur College.*
Priya Nath Datt, *Patna College.*
Debendra Nath Ghosh, *Presidency College.*
Jagadesvar Gupta, *Krishnaghur College.*
Khirod Nath Sinha, *Sanskrit College.*

Examination Returns, &c.

THIRD GRADE.

Calcutta Circle.

Aghornath Chattopadhyay, *Free Church Institution.*
Binod Bihari Bandyopadhyay, *Presidency College.*
Balak Krishna Basu, *Presidency College.*
Ganga Dhar Bandyopadhyay, *Presidency College.*
J. H. Ellis, *La Martiniere College.*

Hooghly Circle.

Padma Nava Ghosal, *Hooghly College.*
Radha Ballab Pal, *Hooghly College.*
Priya Nath Chakravarti, *Serampur College.*

Krishnaghur Circle.

Chandra Kumar Ghosh, *Krishnaghur College.*
Jages Chandra Chattopadhyay, *Krishnaghur College.*
Lal Gopal Sen, *Krishnaghur College.*
Jasada Nandan Paramanik, *Krishnaghur College.*

Berhampur Circle.

Madhu Sudan Sinha, (*Junior*) *Berhampur College.*
Nava Krishna Bandyopadhyay, *Berhampur College.*
Annada Prasád Chaudhuri, *Berhampur College.*

Dacca Circle.

Rabati Chandra Bandyopadhyay, *Dacca College.*
Bhuvan Mohan Sen, *Dacca College.*
Hari Charan Sen, *Dacca College.*

JUNIOR SCHOLARS.

1867.

FIRST GRADE.

Baikuntha Náth Basu, *Hare School.*
Rajani Néth Ráy, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Bihári Lál Bandyopadhyay, *Hare School.*
Sri Náth Datta, *Dacca Collegiate School.*

Junior Scholars.

Devendra Náth Dé, *Hare School.*
Sasí Bhúshan Datta, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Amríta Lál Múnshi, *Uttarpara School.*
Tarini Charan Basu, *Hare School.*
G. B. MacNair, *La Martiniere School.*
Sadhu Charan Malik, *Howrah School.*

SECOND GRADE.

Calcutta Circle.

Bipin Bihári Dás, *Hindu School.*
J. J. Hatten, *Doveton School.*
Akhay Kúmar Datta, *Seal's Free College.*
Bata Krishna Sen, *Hare School.*
Lál Bihári Dé, *Oriental Seminary.*
Bisvámbar Mitra, *Hindu School.*
Hari Das Mukhopadhyay, *Hare School.*
Hárán Krishna Ghosh, *Hindu School.*
Khírod Chandra Ráy, *Hindu School.*
Lál Gopál Baudyopadhyay, *Hare School.*

Hooghly Circle.

Brindávan Chandra Datta, *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
Hara Kali Mukhopadyay, *Agarpara Aided Shcool.*
Jadu Nath Pál, *Uttarpara School.*
Thákur Dás Mukhopadhyay, *Burisa Aided School.*
Tárá Pada Ghosál, *Cossipur Aided School.*
Priá Náth Ghosh, *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
Kásíswar Mukhopadhyay, *Serampur College.*
Bama Charan Bhattacharya, *Janai Aided School.*
Kisori Lál Háldár, *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
Baradá Prasád Basu, *Howrah School.*

Examination Returns, &c.

KRISHNAGHUR CIRCLE.

Manamatha Kúmar Basu, *Krishnaghur Collegiate School.*
Sujani Kántha Chattopadhyay, *Krishnaghur Collegiate School.*
Kali Náth Mukhopadhyay, *Krishnaghur Aided School.*
Rs Bihári Mitra, *Birbhum School.*
Akhay Kúmar Mukhopadhyay, *Krishnaghur Collegiate School.*
Pran Krishna Mandal, *Bankurah School.*
Sáradá Prasanna Ráy, *Krishnaghur Collegiate School.*
{ Giris Chandra Dás, *Birbhum School.*
{ Mahendra Lál Datta, *Krishnaghur Collegiate School.*
Isvar Chandra Bhattacharya, *Krishnaghur Collegiate School.*

BERHAMPUR CIRCLE.

Sasi Bhúshan Sannyal, *Bauleah School.*
Annadá Prasád Bagchi, *Bauleah School.*
Nava Krishna Kúch, *Berhampur Collegiate School.*
Umes Chandra Mitra, *Bauleah School.*
Govinda Náth Majúmdar, *Bauleah School.*
Mahés Chandra Sen, *Bauleah School.*
Prasanna Kumar Bhattacharya, *Digapatiya Aided School.*
{ Chandra Nárayan Gúpta, *Gyah School.*
{ Jagat Chandra Ráy, *Berhampur Collegiate School.*
Durga Dás Mukhopadhyay, *Berhampur Collegiate School.*

DACCA CIRCLE.

Sarnadá Kanth Háldár, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Ambiká Charan Sen, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Baikunth Chandra Sarkar, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Ram Durlabh Majúmdar, *Mymensingh School.*
Rasik Mohan Bandyopadhyay, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Aghor Nath Chattopadhyáy, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Haris Chandra Sannyal, *Bogra School.*
Dúrga Charan Sen, *Barisal School.*
Dvárka Nath Bandyopadhyáy, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Ambika Charan Ghosh, *Dacca Collegiate School.*

Junior Scholars.

THIRD GRADE.

Calcutta Circle.

F. Currie, *St. Xavier's School.*
Khetra Mohan Bandyopadhyay, *General Assembly's Instn.*
Rajendra Chandra Basu, *General Assembly's Institution.*
Jogendra Nath Saha, *Calcutta Free Church Institution.*
Kunja Lál Malik, *Hindu School.*
Mahendra Nàth Malik, *Hindu School.*
Báman Dás Dás, *Hare School.*
C. O. Moses, *St. Xavier's School.*
Jogendra Náth Mitra (Senior), *Hare School.*
Giris Chandra Kar, *Metropolitan Institution.*
W. C. J. Barclay, *La Martiniere School.*
Syama Kumud Mukhopadhyay, *Hindu School.*
Braja Mohan Datta, *Calcutta Free Church Institution.*
Kailás Chandra Mazúmdar, *Metropolitan Institution.*
Púrna Chandra Kuar, *Hare School.*
Gopàl Chandra Mukhopadhyay, *Hindu School.*
Parvati Sankar Gupta, *Hare School.*
Mahendra Nàth Sarkár, *Metropolitan Institution.*
Sris Chandra Bandyopadhyay, *Hare School.*
Sasi Bhúshan Sen, *General Assembly's Institution.*
Apúrba Krishna Mitra, *General Assembly's Institution.*
Khirod Chandra Dás, *Hindu School.*
Kanti Chandra Mukhopadhyay, *Hare School.*
Parés Nath Basu, *Hare School.*
W. J. Mountain, *Bengal Academy.*

Hooghly Circle.

Rákhál Dás Chattopadhyay, *Uttarpara School.*
Naráyan Chandra Bhattácharya, *Serampur College.*
Dharma Dás Basu, *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
Trailokhya Náth Sarkár, *London Mission School, Bhowanipur.*

Examination Returns, &c.

Pitámbar Ghosh, *Balasore School.*
Bhóla Náth Basu, *Howrah School.*
Káli Pada Mukhopadhyay, *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
Gopál Chandra Datt, *London Mission School, Bhowanipur.*
Sarat Chandra Chakravarti, *Agorpara Aided Mission School.*
Sasi Bhúshan Ghosh, *Sibpur Aided School.*
Kali Sankar Chuttopadhyay, *Ilsoba Mondlai Aided School.*
Ram Chandra Bhattacharya, *Howrah School.*
Kisori Lál Bandyopadhyay, *Konnagar Aided School.*
Chandra Kúmar Gupta, *Uttarpara School.*
Hari Náth Chakravarti, *Boru Aided School.*
Habu Lál Bhar, *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
Ram Chandra Basu, *Chinsurah Free Church Institution.*
Sat Kauri Ghosh, *Serampore College.*
Dvarka Náth Mukhopadhyay, *Balasore School.*
Gopal Chandra Ghosh, *Midnapur School.*
Upendra Chandra Datta, *Cuttack School.*
Jadu Mani Ghosh, *Cuttack School.*
Haris Chandra Sen, *Cuttack School.*

KRISHNAGHUR CIRCLE.

Parameswar Ráy, *Krishnaghur Aided School.*
Girindra Náth Mukhopadhyay, *Krishnaghur Collegiate School.*
Jogendra Chandra Chattopadhyáy, *Cutwa Aided School.*
Kèsab Kúmar Basu, *Krishnaghur Collegiate School.*
Gokúl Bihari Sinha, *Birbhum School.*
Káli Dás Sen Gupta, *Birbhum School.*
Púrna Chandra Rày, *Krishnaghur Collegiate School.*
Rás Bihári Bhattachariya, *Burdwan Rajah's School.*
Tarini Charan Sarkar, *Pubna School.*
Ambika Charan Adya, *Badla Singarkon Aided School.*
Harendra Naráyan Ráy, *Krishnaghur Collegiate School.*
Hem Chandra Mukhopadhyay, *Bagnapara Aided School.*

Junior Scholars.

Lála Bhola Náth, *Birbhum School.*
Mahendra Náth Mukhopadhyay, *Burdwan Rajah's School*
Syama Prasanna Ráy, *Gosai Durgapur Aided School.*
Ambika Charan Basu, *Noral Aided School.*
Ambika Charan Datta, *Jessore School.*

BERHAMPUR CIRCLE.

Nivaran Chandra Ráy, *Berhampur Collegiate School.*
Asutosh Mukhopadhyáy, *Bauleah School.*
Bhújanga Bhúshan Ráy, *Berhampur Collegiate School.*
Kedáresvar Mitra, *Bauleah School.*
Saligram Sinha, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Kamal Chandra Majúmdar, *Chatmore Aided School.*
Sayad Ibrahim, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Rájnaráyan Gupta, *Gyah School.*
Sarat Chandra Mukhopadhyay, *Monghyr School.*
G. A. Baptist, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Imdad Imam, *Bhagulpur School.*
Rajani Kantha Niyogi, *Dinajpur School.*
Lakhmi Lál, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Baman Dás Sarkar, *Bhagulpur School.*
Sárada Prasad Niyogi, *Maldah School.*
Parameswar Sinha, *Sarun School.*

DACCA CIRCLE.

Upendra Chandra Mukhopadhyay, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Lál Mohan Basu, *Pogose Aided School.*
Krishna Lál Nág, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Uday Chandra Ráy, *Mymensingh School.*
Anáth Bandhu Guha, *Mymensingh School.*
Durga Prasanna Dás, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Púrna Chandra Ráy, *Pogose Aided School.*
Gopal Krishna Dám, *Rungpur School.*
Mahimá Chandra Ghosh, *Bogra School.*
Bishnu Chandra Chattopadhyay, *Rungpur School.*